This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY OF THE

GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF EDUCATION

Esther E. Wells
Larkfield Ranch
Ruston
Wash.

Educ P
229.20
v. 1
1881-82

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
LIBRARY

THE

6.1
31-2

SCHOOL HERALD.

—A—

HISTORY OF 1881.

PREPARED FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.

CHICAGO, ILL.:

W. I. CHASE.

1882.

Edwp F 229.26

INDEX.

Acting President, The 90
Afghan Question, The 28
Afghanistan 15, 28, 45, 78, 101, 108, 116, 138, 149
Albany Deadlock, End of the 99
Algeria, Insurrection in 110
Algiers, Ancient City in 133
Ancient Manuscript 138
Anglo-Boer Treaty 110
Annual Official Reports 153
Anti-Jewish Riots 60, 124
Anti-Socialist League 47
Arizona Frontier 122, 180
Atlanta Exposition 155
Auditor French and the Central Pacific 91
Austria in the East 93, 173
Austria, Royal Wedding in 60

Bangor Collectorship 90
Barbary States, France in the 102
Beaconsfield, Illness and Death of 45, 55
Beyond the Vaal 22
Boer Rebellion 14
Bohemian Emigration 46
Bonds, 3¼ per cent 66
Book Notices ..... (to face) 41, 56, 64, 72, 87, 104, 112, 119, 151, 160, 167, 176
Boycott, Capt. C. C 48
Blaine, Huribut, and Kilpatrick 180
Blaine's Letter to Minister Lowell 178
Bradlaugh in Parliament 53
Brazil, Government of 172 181
Bulgaria 68
Bulgaria, A Review of 103
Bulgaria, Government of 149
Bulgaria, Situation in 76
Bulgaria, Election Returns 94
Burning of the Theater at Vienna 172

Cabinet, Changes in the 179
Cabinet Officers and Their Duties 26
Canadian Fishery Award 3, 86
Candahar, Evacuation of 45
Capt. Howgate's Defalcation 114, 122
Capt. Payne *vs.* The United States 58
Carlyle, Death of 13
Carlyle Reminiscences 63
Carpenter, Senator, Death of 18
Census of India 123
Central Africa, Kingdoms of 135
Chili, Gold Mine in 13
Chili-Peruvian War 7
China, Treaty with 2, 60
Chinese Affairs 61
Chinese Empire, The 79
Chinese Treaties 60
Chio, Earthquake at 47
Civil Service Reform Association 18, 106
" Bill 18
" Principles of 43
Colonization in Mexico 140
Colorado Utes, Trouble with 42
Columbian States, The 62
Columbian Treaty 19 76
Compositions—A Suggestion 111
Constitutional History, A Scrap of 44
Cuba, Investigation in 34
Current History, The Study of 24
Czar, The Death of the 37
Czar, The New 46

Danish Parliament, Dissolution of 92
Darien Canal 7
Dean Stanley, Death of 101
Derby Race, Winner of 76
Discussion of Principles, A 75
Drouth in 1881 138

Economic Council, The 39
Egypt, Commission of Inquiry in 140
Egypt, Troubles in 125, 133
Egyptian Affairs 174
Egyptian Discoveries 62, 118
Electoral Count 10
England, Land Agitation in 141
English and French Commercial Treaty 76
European Elections 116
Everglades, Draining of 34
Exercises for Declamation—
From Mr. Gladstone's Speech 179
Nervous Little Man 184
North and South 184
Parnell and Gladstone 166
The Policy of 1846 175
Veteran Encouraging Recruit 167
Fair Trade in England 124
Fernando Wood, Death of 10
Fifty Years of Scientific Discovery 143
Fires in Michigan 123
Forty-Seventh Congress 171
France *vs.* Italy 86
Franco-Tunisian War 77 93
Freedman's Oklahoma Association 51
French African Railway Project 78
French Conquests 53
French Election Bill 85
French Elections 8, 115
French Electoral Law 68
French in North Africa, The 133
French Minister of Public Worship 172
French Political Affairs 165, 181

Gambetta 122, 157
Gambetta's Bill Defeated 77
Gambetta's Cabinet 157
Gen. Burnside, Death of 123
German Elections 157
German Minister to the Vatican 124
German Political Affairs 69 77
German Reichstag, The 21 172
Gladstone's Speech 156
Governor of Peru 156
Grecian Ship Canal 75
[illegible] and Turkey 6, 18, 21, 68, 45, 51
[illegible] borrowing Money 87
[illegible] boundary of 182
[illegible] ma at Harvard 66
[illegible] hooting of 123
Guiteau, Trial of 139, 154, 162, 175, 178
History of the World for January, 1881 1
" February 1 to 15 1881 9
" " 15 to 29 " 17
" March 1 to 15 " 25
" " 15 to 30 " 33
" April 1 to 15 " 41
" " 15 to 30 " 49
" May 1 to 15 " 57
" " 15 to 31 " 65
" June 1 to 15 " 73
" " 15 to 30 " 81
" July 1 to 15 " 89
" " 15 to 31 " 97
" August 1 to 15 " 105
" " 15 to 31 " 113
" September 1 to 15 " 121
" " 15 to 30 " 129
" October 1 to 15 " 137
" " 15 to 31 " 145
" November 1 to 15 " 153
" " 15 to 30 " 161
" December 1 to 15 " 169
" " 15 to 31 " 177
Hamburg Treaty 85
Hartmann, the Nihilist 106
Hawaii, Immigration to 181
Ferat, Capture of 164
House of Commons 31

Illinois Legislature, Adjournment of 74
Important Suggestion, An 32
Indian Outbreak in New Mexico 115
Indian Outbreak 139
Indian Territory, Railroad in 146
"Induction Balance," The 106
Infernal Machines 102
Insanity, The Plea of 162
International Chess Tournament 133
Invitation to President Grevy 58
Ireland, Situation in 4
Irish Affairs 29
Irish Coercion Bill 21, 61
Irish Land Bill 61, 68, 93, 101, 116
" Progress of the 169
Irish Land League, Meeting of 134
" Suppression of the 150
Irish Land Tenure 8, 15, 23, 39, 48, 55, 125
Irish News 36
Irish Riots 76, 124, 157
Isthmus Canal, American Policy towards 156
Italian Politics 69
Italy, Ministerial Crisis in 46, 52

Japan, Constitutional Government in 164
Japan, The Government of 173
Jeannette, Finding of the 138
" Search for 10, 82, 138
Judge Robertson's Appointment 42

Kairwan, Capitulation of 149
" The Fall of 166
King Charles, of Roumania 38
King Kalakaua 101, 130
Knowledge of Other Countries, Value of a—Supp. No. 6
Koordish Robbers 140

"Ladies' Deposit," The 84
Land of the Afghans 116, 127
Late Session of the English Parliament, Results of 126
Legislatures, Meeting of 2
Lick Observatory, The 170
Lynch Law in Illinois 138

Magazines 72, 80, 88, 96, 112, 119, 128, 152, 160, 168, 176, 184
Maine Elections 130
Manhattan Railway 122
Massachusetts Republicans 123
Meeting of the Emperors 149
Members of Congress, Reapportionment of 10
Mexican Border, The 44
Mexican Southern Railroad 42, 76
Minnesota Repudiation 98, 106, 146
Mississippi River Improvements 74 146
Misspelling Proper Names 52
Monetary Conference 54, 93
More Egyptian Discoveries 118

National Debt, Refunding of 2
National Tariff Convention 162
Newark National Bank 155
New Discoveries in Medical Science 158
Newfoundland Fishermen 75
Newfoundland, Jurisdiction in 133
New German Elections, The 94
New Hampshire Senator 82
New Island Discovered 138
New New Testament, The 67
Newspaper Reading 11
New York Clearing House, The 4
New York Collectorship 106
New York *Nation*, The 90
New York Obelisk 5
New York Politics 83
New York Senatorial Election 75, 90
New Zealand, Maori Outbreak in 164
Nihilist Manifesto 56
Nihilist Regicides, Execution of 53
North Carolina Prohibition Bill 82, 106
Northern Frontier, From the 5
Northern Pacific, Change of Management in 67
Norwegian Expedition, Report of 141

Ohio State Conventions 74 98
Oklahoma 3, 51, 58
Outbreaks in Turkey 61

Pacific Railway Project 6
Panama Canal Company 12
Parliament, New Departure in 13
Pennsylvania Legislature, Deadlock in 18
Pension Office 98, 107
"Peoples' Problem," The 100
Peru, Affairs in 35
" Ancient and Modern 183
" Conquest of 15
" Disturbances in 45
" Negotiations in 136
" Our Relations with 171
Peruvian Congress 108
Political Education, Society for 24, 75
Political Morality, An Instance of 2
Politics in the Old Dominion 148
Ponca Case, The 5, 28
Poncas, Secretary Schurz and the 11
Poncas and Dakotas 114
Population of the Union 2
Portuguese Cabinet 38
Postmaster James' Report 162
Postmaster Tyner and the Star Routes 147
Post-Route Investigation, The 59
President Arthur, Inauguration of 130
" Message of 170, 178
President Garfield, Inauguration of 26
" Appointments by 34
" Attempted Assassination of 91
" Illness of 98, 114, 123
" Death of 130
" Life and Services of 131
" Popular Feeling Toward 132
Prince Alexander of Bulgaria 60
Prof. Robertson Smith 77
Prussian Diet, Debate in 13
Pseudo Criminals 114

Questions and Answers 175
Questions for the Use of Teachers ..... 11, 16, 24, 32, 40, (to face) 41, 56, 64, 72, 80, 87, 95, 104, 111, 119, 128, 136, 144, 151, 159.

Railroad Schemes, Jay Gould's 50
Railway in Africa, Proposed 6
Refunding Bill 19, 27
Refunding Scheme, Secretary Windom's 43, 50
Removal of the Utes 100
Report of Plymouth School Committee 52
River and Harbor Appropriation Bill 18
Royal Conference 124
Royal Wedding in Germany 36
Russian Agrarian Reform 85
Russian News 6
Russian Obelisk Destroyed 82
Russian Political Affairs 61
Russians in Central Asia 141
Russians in Turkestan 6
Russia, The Reaction in 78
Russo-Chinese Treaties 71, 116

Sandwich Island Reciprocity Treaty 148
Scandinavian Politics 149, 181
School Herald, Keep the 16
School Herald, How to Use the 1, 118
Secretary Blaine's Note 148
Senate, Meeting of the 139
Senate, Reorganization of the 35
Senate, Special Session of the 146
Senatorial Deadlock 43, 58
Senatorial Elections 4
Senatorial Resignations 66
Senatorial Situation, The 58
Servia a Kingdom 52
Shawnee Logan's Heirs 10
Sheriff of Mecca and the Caliphate 157
Silver Question 61
Sitting Bull 5, 10, 99, 154
Society Islands, Disturbance in 52
South Africa, In 61
South African Wars 37
South Austria, Earthquake in 28
Spanish-American Commission 50
Spanish Cabinet 13, 21
Spanish Cortes 133
Spain, Agitation in 36
Spain and Morocco 76
Spain, Floods in 45
"Stalwart" 107
Standard Oil Company, The 28
Star Route Scandals 50, 59, 74, 139, 153
State Elections 154
St. Gothard Tunnel 138
Sultan's Murderers 52, 98
Sweden, Royal Wedding in 53
Switzerland, Landslide in 136

Tehauntepec Railway 2, 12, 18, 140
Telegraphs, Union of the 18
Train Robbery 122
Transvaal Campaign 30
" Insurrection 6, 14, 22, 30, 37, 45, 62, 150, 157
Treasury Scandal, A 117, 154
Truth of History 82
Tunis, Matters in 125
" More About 109
" Past and Present 63
" Situation in 136
" The French in 53, 141
" Trouble in 46
Tunisian Affairs 144
Tunisian War, Review of the 70
Two Important Topics 170

United States and Peru 163, 170
" Census Office 74
" Supreme Court 179
Utah Delegate 2

Venezuela, Famine in 132
Victoria Constitution 85
Virginia Democrats 106
" Readjuster Convention 74
" Republicans and Readjusters 90, 114
" State Debt 51
" State Election 178

Wendell Phillips on Rent 154
Whittaker Case 83
Why the Young Should Study Current History ..... Supp. No. 6
Word to the Wise, A 79
World's Fairs 2, 35
Would-be Member of Parliament, A 108
Wrangell Land 132

Yorktown Centennial 146

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
GIFT OF THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
15 Feb 1927

THE SCHOOL HERALD

QUESTIONS FOR THE YEAR, 1881-82.

Extra number of the SCHOOL HERALD. A Semi-Monthly News Manual for use in Schools

W. I. CHASE, Publisher
157 LaSa le St., CHICAGO

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

TERMS: { 75c single copy per year
60c to clubs of five.
Specimens free.

Look Inside

FOR INTERESTING INFORMATION.

CHEAPEST. LATEST. BEST.

BARNES' NEW ARITHMETICS.

BY JOSEPH FICKLIN, PH. D.

PROF. MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

BARNES' ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC, Price ..... 35 Cents.

BARNES' NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, Price ..... 75 Cents.

THESE two books form a **Complete Course in Arithmetic.** In their preparation, the author has endeavored to meet the demand for a **two-book course** that will help the students to acquire the greatest amount of useful and practical knowledge of Arithmetic by the smallest expenditure of **Time, Labor and Money.** They contain **new devices** and **methods, copious Inductive Exercises, Mental Exercises, Drill Exercises** and **Drill Tables.** The **Elementary** begins with illustrated lessons after the celebrated German Method of Grube, which are followed by a masterly development of the Science of Arithmetic, adapted to **Primary** grades, and within the scope and comprehension of the dullest pupil. In the **National** the principles and processes of written arithmetic are introduced and fully illustrated by a great variety of **inductive** and mental exercises. The use of equations familiarizes the pupil with the use of algebraic signs. Properties of Numbers are treated in **two** cases. Simple and Compound proportion are treated as **one** topic. Multiplication and Division of Fractions are treated first in **two** cases, then reduced to **one.** The **vertical** line is used in cancellation. A Time Table and cancellation are used to simplify examples used in **Partial Payments. Formulas** are substituted in place of formal rules, being considered more efficacious and practical than rules. Numerous examples of great variety are given under each division, and a full and practical treatise on the **Metric System,** and on **Mensuration** is placed in an **appendix.**

Sample Copies Sent by Mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Teachers desiring to return sample copies after examination can have the price refunded to them.
Correspondence solicited.

Address

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

113 William St., NEW YORK, or 36 Madison St., CHICAGO, I[illegible]

ARITHMETICS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

BARNES' ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC, Price.....35 cents
BARNES' PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC, Price.....50 cents

THE object of the publishers in the preparation of Barnes' **Practical Arithmetic** has been to supply a convenient book, sufficiently comprehensive and practical, and at a low price, that shall meet the wants of the mass of pupils in the lower grades of Grammar Schools, and the schools of rural districts, whose limited opportunities require the largest possible amount of practical information and training in a short space of time. In **the presentation of the several divisions** the method of treatment is thoroughly **Inductive**; the subdivisions being placed under the headings of **Inductive Exercises, Drill Exercises, Mental Exercises, Definitions and Written Exercises.** The use of **Equations;** the **Treatment of Properties of Numbers,** and of **Simple** and **Compound Proportion** is the same as given in the **National Arithmetic. Mensuration** is treated in a practical manner, and includes under the sub-heading of **Short Methods,** some valuable rules and illustrations for **measuring hay in bulk; corn in the crib; dimensions of a grain bin; capacities of cylindrical vessels, cisterns, wells, &c.,** also to **estimate coal in bulk;** the amount of **square edged boards** that **can be sawed from a round log;** the **capacity of a cask or barrel; measurement of land, &c., &c..** Taken altogether, **Barnes' Practical Arithmetic** is better suited to the average pupil than any other published, and with the **Elementary Arithmetic,** constitutes a **thorough** and **practical two book course for common schools.**

As, however, some pupils have the opportunity and desire to devote some time to more advanced arithmetic than is contained in the usual common school course, we have prepared a low priced book entitled

BARNES' ADVANCED ARITHMETIC, Price.....50 c

which answers the purpose of any of the more expensive books generally used; all the higher topics of the subject being presented and treated in a comprehensive and practical manner. It may be used independently of any Series, and is designed to meet the wants of students qualifying themselves for good accountants, or commercial men.

For all other information respecting these books, specimen copies, prices for First Introduction, &c., &c., address

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

—THE—

STANDARD SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.

MONTEITH'S ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY, Price 55 cents.
MONTEITH'S COMPREHENSIVE GEOGRAPHY, Price, $1.10.

The national popularity reached by these geographical text-books is evinced by their extensive use throughout the whole country. Prof. Monteith leaves nothing undone to make them

THE BEST SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES EXTANT.

Among the recent improvements added to the Comprehensive Geography, we call attention to the following: Page 4, new bulletin of geographical notes, recent discoveries, expeditions, etc. Page 95 contains the states leading in products, etc., showing their rank, and amounts produced according to the census of 1880.

Pages 96-97 contain a new double page commercial map of the world, the finest and fullest ever engraved. Here we see the route of the unfortunate Jeannette expedition; the various routes for steamships and sailing vessels to all parts of the world; Railroad routes, Caravan routes, Submarine Telegraph cables, principal products of countries and nations, etc., etc.

A new map of South America has also been added, showing the new boundaries of Chili, Peru, and Bolivia. *Newly engraved State Maps for the special geography of states have just been completed and appear in the present edition.*

For sample copies, sample pages and terms, address the publishers,

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

HOW TO TEACH CURRENT HISTORY.

First, make up your mind what it is you mean to teach. All of what we call the news of the day is not history. Much of it is too trivial to be dignified by that name. What you wish to teach is the important facts of the current news, in their proper sequence and relation one to another, and giving to each its due significance. The mind cannot retain all that it comprehends, but it will longest retain that which it most thoroughly comprehends, and hence the lesson of the news must be made obvious. The historical lesson, we mean, not the moral or the political lesson. It is in the haste to draw a moral that the plain narration is oftenest slurred, and the reader remembers little more than that this or that person is condemned for something not entirely disconnected with the topic of discussion.

Having secured your newspapers, the first thing you have to do is to see that your pupils read them attentively. Make a reading-lesson of your paper. Call up your pupils, arrange them and bid one read, and the others follow the reader with their attention, keeping their eyes fixed on their own books. To find out whether they do this, stop the reader in the middle of a paragraph, and call upon one of the class, selected at random, to read the remainder. Briskly ask a few questions to see if the scholars understand what they read and connect it with what has gone before; and, if you choose, give out topics on which the pupils may consult a file of the paper, *which should always be kept for reference.* Then, if your time is limited you may dismiss your class, but do not permit them to forget the lesson. Refer to it in connection with other studies, particularly those of history, geography or civil government, all of which may be enlivened by reference to recent events in the countries under discussion. Geography, indeed, as now taught, is too apt to be a dry bundle of facts, united by no tie of interest, too bulky to group, and too barren to profit by classification.

Rhetoric, or, more strictly, composition, is another study which may profitably be allied to that of current events. On this point, we may be allowed to quote from the SCHOOL HERALD, Vol. I, p. 111:

COMPOSITIONS—A SUGGESTION.

If I were a teacher of English composition, remarks an experienced editor, I would drill my pupils thoroughly in direct narrative; and this before I permitted the slightest attempt at demonstration. They should be taught to write with no purpose but that of stating facts exactly as they occurred, with no moral to point, no inference to draw, no Q. E. D., in short, to any part of the statement.

The difficulty with young writers is partly that they are not accustomed to writing narrative, but chiefly, I think, that they are not impressed with its importance. All writers in this age must be argumentative, in order to secure readers, but they should first get a clear, unbiased conception of the facts. First, the facts, then the argument, and finally the application; that is the right order in the author's mind, however he may interweave the three in his work.

This mode of teaching composition is especially desirable when the topics are selected from current events; first, because it impresses the history of the event on the mind of the student, and second, because it teaches him to sift the mass of evidence consisting of rumors, speculation and inference, and to get at the few grains of fact in the bushel of chaff. Moreover, since the purpose of instruction in composition is to enable the pupil to express himself freely and forcibly, questions of the day form most appropriate topics. And to a discussion of these topics a knowledge of current events is indispensable. No man's argument is effective when his audience detects him in gross errors. The London papers who have commented on the conduct of Mr. "John" or "Horace" Conkling, have properly little weight with an American audience.

It is also to be noted in this practical age, that this journalistic style of writing is the only kind of writing that can be said to have a market value. Fiction is to some extent taken and paid for by the magazines and story papers at the East but there the market is over-stocked, and at the West very few papers pay for stories or sketches. To a limited extent, reports, especially humorous ones, are accepted, as are also letters of certain favored correspondents. But a writer who can add materially to the public information concerning the news of the day, who keeps himself "posted," to use a most expressive phrase, is always a valued contributor to an enterprising paper.

It is not hard to instruct a class in this sort of composition, though it is by no means always easy to lay before them the information which you expect them to summarize and arrange. For example, we will give the points of an essay on the Transvaal war, with the proviso that the pupil is not expected to consult all the authorities given, but only so many as he conveniently can, and to make the best use of he information that he finds. The file of the HERALD is, of course, to be constantly referred to.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

I. Describe the situation of the Transvaal and note its geographical characteristics. Also the significance of the name. Give the character and descent of the people, and state when they settled this region. Sketch briefly the history of the colony. Consult on these points the gazetteer and any book of South African travel that treats of this country. McCarthy's "History of our own Times," chapter LXVI.; Quarterly Review, January, 1877; Edinburgh Review, April, 1877; Nineteenth Century, August, 1879, and February, 1881; and the Contemporary Review, April, 1881. [The SCHOOL HERALD, V. I, pp, 6, 23, 110.*]

II. State the causes which led to the war. Give the history of the British annexation, and the struggles of the Boers to have it set aside. Describe the origin of actual hostilities. Consult the Nineteenth Century, February, 1881, and the Fortnightly Review for March, 1881. Also a Transvaal letter in the London Weekly Times for the 15th of July, 1881. [Also the SCHOOL HERALD, V. I, pp. 22, 110.]

III. Trace the history of the war from the skirmish at Bronker's Spruit to the defeat at Majuba Hill. Tell also what is known of the sieges of the British garrisons in the Transvaal. [The SCHOOL HERALD, V. I, pp. 6, 14, 22, 30, 37.]

IV. Trace the history of the negotiation for peace; state what you know of the terms and their effect on the form of government of the Transvaal. [The SCHOOL HERALD, V. I, pp. 37, 45, 110, 150, 157.]

In cases where no authorities (except a file of the HERALD) are procurable, a series of these essays would still be decidedly beneficial, as a review of the study of contemporary history. But the more thoroughly the pupils understand the subject the better, even though they do not embody in the essay a tithe of their information.

These essays must, of course, be criticised from a literary standpoint. It is not sufficient to merely give the information; it should be stated in proper order, and the relative importance of events indicated. Moreover, the pupil must be warned to avoid the confusion of dispatches, which narrate in the same sentence events which happened hundreds of miles apart. For instance, the Basuto war must be kept distinct from that in the Transvaal, and the insurrection in Southern Tunis distinguished from that in Southwestern Algeria.

On pages 117 and 127 of the first volume of the SCHOOL HERALD, will be found an essay on the Afghan War, after the model here outlined. The topical analysis can of course be varied to suit the subject.

Do not allow your pupils to select the subjects of their compositions; by means of the index to Vol. I, and the references given in the "Questions for the Year 1881-82," the teacher can readily jot down the outlines, with references as far as the SCHOOL HERALD is concerned, and can name any reference work in the school library. Some books of modern biography, travel, etc., every school library should have, and these the pupil will soon learn to consult. See, too, that the pupil consults the map before writing, concerning the geography of any occurrence. It is a good habit to cultivate, as it clarifies the reader's ideas, and prevents his being misled by the egregious blunders that sometimes find their way into print.

* References in brackets are interpolated.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

A NEWSPAPER FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.

"Students may become learned, perhaps, by studying the text books of a regular college course, but they will never become intelligent without an acquaintance with what is transpiring in the various departments of human effort."—*Alex. A. Brooks, Goliad College, Goliad, Tex.*

ITS PURPOSE.

To read or not to read is *not* the question. Boys and girls in this age will read, and so long as the newspaper is the chief purveyor of mental pabulum to the American nation, the children will read newspapers. The question is what they shall learn by reading papers. For the newspaper, though it may deal in information, is not in any proper sense an instructor: if some editors find it to their interest to select as well as collect information, it is simply because a certain class of readers has been educated to desire a higher grade of news than that devoured with relish by the average citizen. We speak rather of the taste for the better than of distaste for the worse, for it is easier to cultivate liking than disliking. The right method is to seek that which your reason tells you is desirable, trusting to love for the good to expel the weakness for evil. In the same way, if the human race is ever to desire only wholesome, edifying news, it will be when the young are brought up to take a rational interest in public affairs, which will not only win them away from trivialities but furnish ambitious newspapers with a constituency whose favor it were worth while to seek. The purpose of the SCHOOL HERALD is to urge the study of the newspaper in schools in the most practical of all ways—by furnishing a paper which may be used in the school room even as other text books are used.

ITS CHARACTER.

The SCHOOL HERALD is non-partisan and non-sectarian. It aims to make proselytes to no peculiar views. It desires only to represent the facts as it understands them, and to show their relation to the broad ethical and economical principles that are undisputed. Far from attempting to taboo politics, it endeavors to teach its readers to understand all sides of public questions, and to look upon political issues rationally and with charity toward those of a different political persuasion. As to manner, the HERALD endeavors to present the news in the form of a direct narrative with little note or comment. Ridding itself of all superfluous matter, it still attempts to amplify its accounts by the addition of much information necessary to make the situation plain to a juvenile reader. Never to slight anything of importance and always to demonstrate the historical significance of events, is the rule it has ever followed.

Specifically it has in its accounts of current events always attempted to show the logical as well as the chronological sequence, and to extend its inquiry into the pages of history as far as may be necessary for the purpose in hand. It therefore forms a valuable appendix to the history given in text books. In its treatment of civil government in theory and practice, it gives what it considers the true method of teaching this branch of learning; in any case its statements of fact must form the basis of all study of the practical application of the principles of government.

ITS SUCCESS.

Started early in 1881, the SCHOOL HERALD was warmly greeted as filling a perceptible gap in the school course. The favor shown it by prominent educators enabled it to take a start unprecedented in the annals of school journalism. It now counts its subscribers by thousands, and these are to be found in every state in the Union and (a few only) in Canada, England, South Africa and Japan.

TESTIMONIALS.

Modesty and a desire to economize space prevents our giving even a percentage of the flattering words of encouragement we receive, but we append a few of those received within the last few weeks, giving the preference to those correspondents who by their acts as well as their words show their appreciation of the SCHOOL HERALD.

County Superintendent L. Eells, writing from the Waukon, Iowa, institute, says "the HERALD is in good demand," verifying his words by sending a list of eighty subscribers, adding "will probably order twenty or thirty more."

J. W. Knott, of Tiffin, Ohio, who sends us two large clubs, adds: "Your paper is most admirable to keep teachers up with current events, and should receive the hearty endorsement of every teacher."

A. B. C. Hitchcock, of Sidney, Ohio, appends to his list of subscribers the following significant postscript: "The SCHOOL HERALD ought to be in the hands of every teacher in Ohio, since history is now one of the branches required to be taught by law. As a condensed summary of current events, it is invaluable to every one who has any desire to keep abreast of the times. I find it of great service in my occupation as associate political editor of the Sidney *Journal* and one of the county examiners."

County Superintendent A. J. Davis writes from Clarion, Pa.: "The SCHOOL HERALD is doing a world of good, and it will not be many months before it will be read by all the young teachers in this country."

County Superintendent John Trainer, of Decatur, Ill., writes: "Allow me to thank you for your work among our schools in connection with the HERALD. I consider your Extra the 'best thing out.'"

THE SCHOOL HERALD EXTRA,

A series of questions and answers on the history of 1881-82 was primarily intended for use or distribution at institutes, to interest teachers in the study of the newspapers. It was a decided success. J. C. Anderson writes from Carrollton, Mo., that their institute class in civil government used the HERALD and EXTRA almost exclusively in place of any text book, and many others have made profitable use of it. But perhaps the best test of its merit is the fact that the teachers themselves showed a desire for it. O. F. McKim, writing of the distribution of Extras at Fredonia, Kan., says: "Contrary to the usual custom of throwing such things aside, they were carefully folded and taken away." Another writes that it "took like wild fire," and J. C. Benedict, news agent at Lebanon, Ohio, receiving 100 in the morning, writes that he sold 80 before night.

School commissioner C. Warren Hamilton, of Kings county, N. Y., receiving a copy of the EXTRA, writes: "I was much pleased with the questions it contained. The subject was the History of To-day; just what our children ought to know. The HERALD should be in the hands of every teacher. I shall tell the teachers of this commissioner's district about it."

The new edition of the EXTRA contains three more pages of reading matter, devoted to the subject of essays in current history, with examples. It is intended more especially for school use, and will be found just the thing for schools that wish, without the expenditure of too much time and money, to introduce the study of the newspaper, or to bring their knowledge of history up to the present time.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

FOR THE SCHOOL HERALD.—TERMS: Seventy-five cents per year for single copy: in clubs sent to separate personal addresses, 60c each: Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00; Binder, Emerson's patent, 50 cents extra.

FOR THE SCHOOL HERALD EXTRA:—Single copies 6 cents each; 25 copies, 75c; 50 copies, $1.25; 100 copies, $2.00

Address W. I. CHASE, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE SCHOOL HERALD EXTRA.

QUESTIONS FOR THE YEAR, 1881-82.

For Use at Teachers' Institutes, School, Town and County Examinations, Etc.

THE object of education is to develop the faculty of observation, and the test of education is the student's capacity to assimilate the knowledge with which he is surrounded. A bad speller, for instance, is (if not a spelling reformer) an evidence either of a slight acquaintance with literature or of an unawakened perception as to the form of words. The same may be said of the poor grammarian or rhetorician, and the principle applies to nearly all kinds and classes of knowledge The young lady who, returning from church, could remember the costume of her neighbor, but not the text of the sermon, was said to have a "bad memory,"—a conclusion based on the premise that an acquaintance with scripture is more desirable than an acquaintance with fashions.

Everybody, it is safe to assume, in our day reads newspapers. What do they learn from them? That newspapers are instructive, few can doubt, but whether their readers acquire any real information can only be learned by questions. Will the persons to whom this paper is addressed test this matter by using these questions at their school, town and county examinations? The result cannot but be favorable to the cause of education, by stimulating interest in the study of current history.

AT HOME.

1. What is the United States government?

A federation of thirty-eight states, which have equal representation in the senate, representation in the house according to their respective populations, and as many electoral votes each for president as they have members in both houses of congress.

2. Who is the president of the United States, and how did he become so? V. I, pp. 90, 91, 92, 130.*

Chester Alan Arthur; he was elected vice president in 1880 and succeeded to the presidency on the death of Garfield, taking the oath of office Sept. 22, 1881.

3. How was Garfield elected president? V. I, p. 10.

On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1880, the people of the several states chose as many presidential electors as they had representatives in both houses of congress. On the first Wednesday in the following December these electors, (except those of Georgia), met in their respective states and cast their votes for president,—the vote standing: For James Abram Garfield, 214; for Winfield Scott Hancock, 144.

4. Did the Georgia electors not vote? *Ibid.*

The Georgia electors met, according to state law, on the first Wednesday *after the first Monday* in December. To avoid creating a precedent, congress, in canvassing the returns, stated the result conditionally,—for Hancock, 155 if Georgia were included; if not, 144.

5. How long did Garfield continue president? V. I, pp. 10 131.

From the date of his inauguration, March 4, 1881, to that of his death, Sept. 19, 1881.

6. What was the cause of his death? V. I, pp. 91, 98, 114, 123, 130.

A shot from the pistol of Charles J.Guiteau,received July 2, 1881.

7. What was the plea of his murderer? *Ibid.* Also, V.I,pp.139, 154, 162, 175, 178.

Mental irresponsibility, arising, *he* said, from a divine inspiration, or, as his lawyers put it, from insanity.

8. Is insanity a common plea, and if so,in what countries? V. I, p. 162.

Decidedly so, in Anglo-Saxon countries.

9. Who is vice president now? V. I, p. 139.

There is none.

10. How do you know?

Because the present president of the senate is himself a senator, and therefore debarred from holding an "office of trust and profit under the United States."

11. Who is the present president of the senate, and what state is he from? V. I, p. 139.

The Hon. David Davis, senator from Illinois.

12. When does his term of office expire?

In 1883; unless re-elected senator, he cannot longer preside over the senate.

13. In case of President Arthur's death, who would succeed him? V. I, pp. 90, 139.

The presiding officer of the senate (or, in case of vacancy in that office, the speaker of the house), would act as president until a new election could be held.

14. How many United States senators are there,and how are they elected? V. I, p. 4.

Seventy-six: two from each state. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several states. In case of existing or expected vacancy, the mode of election is as follows: On the second Tuesday after its organization, each house of the state legislature votes, *viva voce*, for some person as senator. If both houses choose the same candidate, he is elected; if not, they meet together and vote until some one has a majority of the jointvote.

15. Name the senators from your state.

16. What is the party classification of the senate at present?

Republican, 37; Democrat, 37; Independent, 2. The Independents usually act with the Republicans.

17. When did the Democrats lose control of the senate? V. I, pp. 35, 43.

The vote upon the reorganization of the senate in March, 1881, showed a tie vote, and the vice president gave the casting vote in favor of the Republicans. The senate committees were, by this vote, reorganized according to the wishes of the Republicans.

18. What occasioned the ensuing deadlock in executive business? V. I, pp. 35, 43.

The Democrats were disappointed and enraged at the action of Senator Mahone, Virginia Readjuster, in voting with the Republicans, and when the Republican caucus nominated for sergeant at arms, Henry Riddleberger, a political adherent of the Virginia senator, the Democrats denounced the act as a bribe to Mahone, and filibustered to prevent Riddleberger's appointment.

19. How long did this last, and how did it end? V. I, pp. 43, 50, 58.

Until May 4th, when the Republicans temporarily yielded

* These references are to Vol. I and Vol. II of the SCHOOL HERALD.

the point, and proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

20. What caused the breach between the president and the New York senators? V. I, p. 66.

The breach between the New York senators and the president was caused by his insisting on the appointment of Wm. H. Robertson as collector of the New York port, in spite of the protests of the senators.

21. What was the question of senatorial vs. presidential "primacy?" V. I, pp. 44, 58, 66.

The so-called "primacy" of the president is his constitutional power to initiate appointments by nominating the persons, leaving to the senate only the power of rejecting or confirming the appointment, In practice, this has given way to the senatorial privilege (if of the same party as the president) of suggesting the appointments in his state, or at least of being consulted with regard to them. President Garfield affronted the New York senators by denying them this privilege.

22. What did Senators Conkling and Platt then do? *Ibid.*

They resigned their offices, declaring that the president had not only needlessly affronted them, but had debauched the civil service by dismissing a competent officer, and giving the place as a reward for political services.

23. Did the senators go into voluntary retirement? V. I, pp. 75, 90, 99.

No; to test the feeling of their constituents, they offered themselves for re-election, but were defeated, Elbridge G. Lapham and Warner Miller being elected to succeed them.

24. What is the number of the present congress? V. I, p. 171.

The Forty-seventh.

25. Why is it so called? V. I, p. 171.

Congress takes its number from the house of representatives which is re-elected every two years.

26. What is its party classification? V. I, p. 171, V. II, pp. 58, 75.

The house contains 150 Republicans, 132 Democrats, 8 Greenbackers, 2 Readjusters, and 1 independent.

27. Why is the presiding officer called the speaker? V. I, pp. 31, 171.

The presiding officer of parliamentary bodies is called the speaker, because in addresses to the throne he is the recognized leader and spokesman.

28. Who is the present speaker of the house, and how and by whom was he elected? V. I, p. 171.

Gen. Joseph Warren Keifer, of Ohio. He was made the choice of the Republicans at their caucus, Dec. 8, 1881, and formally elected by them when the house convened two days later.

29. What is a party caucus, and how did the term and institution originate? V. I, pp. 4, 181; V. II, p. 8.

A party caucus is a secret meeting of its representatives to deter mine on their policy, or to choose a candidate for some particular office. The word caucus is an Americanism, and the institution, so far as it implies the nomination of candidates, is peculiar to America, originating in Boston in colonial times.

30. What are the standing committees of the house, and how many of them are there? V. I, p. 172; V. II, p. 8.

They are the permanent committees to consider proposed measures. There are forty-nine of them, and each committee considers and reports on the class of business referred to it by the house.

31. What were the chief acts passed by 1st session of the 47th congress? V. II, pp. 18, 26, 34, 42, 58, 66.

Among the measures passed at this session, were the (Sherman) refunding bill, the apportionment bill, the (Edmunds) anti-polygamist bill, the Chinese exclusion bill, and the Geneva award bill.

32. What is the federal supreme court? V. I, p. 179.

It is a creation of the constitution, invested with the supreme judicial power of the United States.

33. In what cases has it jurisdiction? *Ibid.*

Its jurisdiction, original or appellate, extends to all cases arising under the federal constitution and laws, or under treaties with foreign nations. It has original jurisdiction in all cases affecting the diplomatic service, and in cases to which a state is a party—unless the state is sued by citizens of another state or by foreigners. It has appellate jurisdiction in maritime cases, in suits between citizens of different states, and in cases in which the federal government is interested.

34. Name the judges of the supreme bench? V. II, p. 8.

Chief Justice M. R. Waite, of Ohio; Hons. Horace Gray, of Massachusetts; Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio; Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California; Wm. B. Woods, of Georgia; Jos. P. Bradley, of New Jersey; Ward Hunt, of New York; and John Harlan, of Kentucky.

35. What is the extent of business now laid upon the court? V. I, p. 179; V. II, p. 66.

The business of the supreme court has greatly increased of late years, both in volume and importance. The number of cases on its docket have risen from 92 in 1840, to 1,202 in 1880.

36. What legislation is proposed for its relief? *Ibid.*

The creation of an intermediate appellate court to decide finally the less important cases.

37. What is a president's cabinet?

A chief magistrate's cabinet is his select council, composed of his official advisors. The president's "cabinet" consists of the heads of the several executive departments.

38. Are these the president's "constitutional advisors?"

No; the senators are the only presidential advisors mentioned by the constitution. The president's cabinet is an ultra-constitutional body.

39. Name the members of Garfield's cabinet. V. I, p. 26.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, secretary of state; William Windom, of Minnesota, secretary of the treasury; Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, secretary of war; William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, secretary of the navy; Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, secretary of the interior; Thomas L. James, of New York, postmaster general; and Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, attorney general.

40. Name the members of Arthur's cabinet.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, secretary of state; Chas. J. Folger, of New York, secretary of the treasury; Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, secretary of war; William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, secretary of the navy; Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, secretary of the interior; Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, postmaster general; and Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Pennsylvania, attorney general.

41. What addition has recently been made to the cabinet? V. II, p. 66.

That of a secretary of agriculture, head of the department of that name, established in 1865, but heretofore presided over by a commissioner.

42. What are the duties of the attorney general? V. I, p. 27.

To act as legal advisor of the president and heads of departments, and to superintend the United States district attorneys and marshals.

43. What are the duties of the postmaster general? *Ibid.*

The supervision of the postal service—*i. e.*, the carrying and delivery of the mails.

44. What are the star postal routes? V. I, pp. 50, 59.

The star routes—so named because they have been designated in the department records by three asterisks (* * *)—are those post routes over which the mail is carried by other means than by rail.

45. By whom is the mail carried? *Ibid.*

By contractors. The department calls for sealed proposals for carrying the mail on a route, and gives the contract to the responsible person who offers to do it for the lowest price.

46. How many of these are there? V. I, p. 50.

There were 9,225 of them in the spring of 1881, but numbers have since been discontinued.

47. How and to what extent was the cost of this branch of the service increased in 1879-80? V. I, pp. 50, 59.

During this period, by intrigue and fraudulent misrepresentation, the cost of 93 of these routes was raised from $727,119 to $2,075,095.

48. What charges were made, and what public men implicated? V. I, pp. 50, 59, 74.

Charges of conspiracy to defraud the government were made, implicating Thomas J. Brady, second assistant postmaster general, J. L. French, chief clerk of contract office, and J. M. McGrew and F. B. Lilley, respectively auditor and deputy auditor of the postoffice division of the treasury. These were dismissed from the service or compelled to resign, as was also First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, who had connived at the frauds, and suppressed evidence concerning them.

49. What action was taken by the government? V. I, pp. 50, 59, 74, 139, 155; V. II, pp. 8, 50.

Civil and criminal suits were entered against the four first

named officials, and they and a number of contractors were indicted for fraudulent conspiracy. Trials were held and are still pending, the result being yet in doubt.

50. What are the duties of the secretary of the interior? V. I, p. 26.

He has charge over the following bureaus: public lands, pensions, Indian affairs, and patents. Hitherto, the bureau of agriculture has also been in his care.

51. Who is the present commissioner of pensions? V. I, p. 107.

William Dudley, of Indiana, appointed June 27, 1881.

52. What is the force engaged in the pension office? *Ibid.*

It has varied from 400 to 500 during the past year; it is now proposed to increase it to 1,200.

53. What justifies this increase?

The expenditure of the appropriation of $100,000,000 to settle arrears of pension claims.

54. Who is the present commissioner of Indian affairs?

Hiram Price, of Iowa.

55. How many Indians are there in charge of the Indian bureau?

At last accounts, 246,947.

56. Who was Sitting Bull, and when did he revolt? V. I, p. 99.

Previous to 1876, Sitting Bull was chief of a band of peaceful Ogallalla Sioux. In February of that year, he and his band were found to have left their reservation on a hunting expedition, were declared hostile, and ordered to come in and surrender their arms and ponies. They refused, and troops were sent against them. Attacked by Gen. Custer at Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, the Sioux massacred the entire force, and afterward escaped to British America.

57. When and why did he surrender?

July 20, 1881, he came to Ft. Buford, D. T., and surrendered himself and the remaining 200 of his band. The privations of exile had weakened and discouraged his people, and they were returned to their former home on the Sioux reservation.

58. Where is the present location of the Utes? V. I, p. 100.

The chief part of the tribe is near the junction of the Uintah and Green rivers, in Utah.

59. When and why were they removed from Colorado? *Ibid.*

In the summer of 1881, in accordance with the recommendation of the Ute commission. Since their outbreak in 1879, their relations with their white neighbors in Colorado were very hostile, and the removal was in the interest of peace.

60. What is the history of our treaty relations with this tribe? *Ibid.*

A history of lavish promises and lax performance on our part. The rapid settlement of Colorado has made it almost impossible for the government to keep its pledges and protect the fertile lands and rich mineral deposits of the Ute reservation from the encroachment of whites.

61. Where are the Apache tribes located, and what is their number? V. II, p. 71.

According to the estimates of the Indian bureau, there are 1,183, located as follows: San Carlos agency, A. T., Apaches of ten tribes, 4,578; Mescalero agency, N. M., Mescalero Apaches, 900; Jicarilla, N. M., Jicarilla Apaches, 705.

62. What outbreaks have occurred among these Indians in 1881-82, and from what causes? V. I, pp. 115, 122; V. II, p. 59.

One in August, 1881, at Mescalero agency, a second in September at San Carlos agency, and a third at same place in April, 1882. The chief cause seems to be the proximity of Mexico, where the hostiles take refuge when defeated.

63. What was the extent of these wars, and how did they end? V. I, pp, 115, 130; V. II, p. 66.

At Mescalero, less than 100 men went on the war path; at San Carlos, between 200 and 300. Part of these were irreconcilables from Mexico. The marauders, after killing and plundering for a few days, were overtaken by troops, and were killed or captured, or driven over the border.

64. Bound and describe Oklahoma. V. I, p. 8.

Oklahoma is the name of an unoccupied tract of land in the northern part of Indian Territory. It contains between five and six million acres of land, and is bounded on the west by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, on the south by the Chickasaw reservation, on the east by those of the Fox and Pottawatomie Indians, and on the north by the Cherokee the southern border of Kansas. The district is reported to contain fertile soil and valuable mines.

65. To whom does the country belong? V. I, pp. 8, 58.

It is part of the Indian Territory which is held in trust by the United States government for its Indian wards. It belongs to no specific tribe, being ceded to the United States by the Creeks and Seminoles in 1876, "in compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon."

66. What movements have been made toward colonizing it? V. I, pp. 8, 51.

A colony with a half-military organization, headed by David L. Payne, was formed at Hunnewell, Kansas, in December, 1880, to invade and settle in Oklahoma. A guard of United States troops interfered and the colony disbanded. Payne and some of his followers have several times entered the territory, built houses and planted gardens, but have as often been removed by the federal authorities. A second colonization scheme was projected by the so-called Freedman's Oklahoma Association of St. Louis, in April, 1881, this was discouraged by the decision of the commissioner of the land office, that the colonists would be liable to ejectment, and could obtain no title to their lands.

67. What gave rise to the Ponca investigation of December, 1880, and who were the commissioners appointed? V. I, p. 5.

The Poncas had been, (July, 1877) forcibly removed from their reservation in Nebraska and Dakota, to the Indian Territory, and their friends were trying to have them sent back. Gens. Geo. Crook and N. A. Miles, and Messrs. Wm. Stickney and Walter Allen were commissioned to enquire whether the Poncas still wished to return to their old homes.

68. When did it make its report, and what was the tenor thereof? V. I, p. 5.

The commission reported, Jan. 20, 1881, that the tribe wished to return to their old reservation, to which the commission thought they had a just claim.

69. Give the gist of the president's message with regard to the matter. V. I, p. 11.

The president in forwarding the report to congress, took occasion to say that the Poncas had twice professed willingness to stay in the territory, if indemnified for their losses by removal, and that the commission reported no evidence that the Indians were not contented and happy. He therefore recommended that the Indians be compensated for their losses, and offered homes in severalty, either in the Indian Territory or in Nebraska, according to their individual choice.

70. What dispute arose concerning the case? V. I, p. 11.

The senators from Massachusetts, in championing the cause of the Poncas, denounced the action of Secretary Schurz as harsh and cruel toward the tribe, and somewhat unprofitable disputes arose as to who knew best what the Indians needed.

71. How was it finally disposed of? V. I, pp. 28, 114.

Since both sides were willing that the tribe should live where it chose, the dispute was settled by an appropriation of $165,000, to indemnify the Indians, and to "secure them lands in severalty on either old or new reservations, in accordance with their wishes." About 500 Poncas were at this time left in the Territory; the remainder, about 100, returned to Dakota, where they received lands as a free gift from the Sioux, their hereditary enemies.

72. What are the duties of the treasury departmen? V. I, p. 26

It has charge of the collection and disbursement of the revenue, the supervision of the national banking system, and the care of the public debt.

73. Give the figures of the annual receipts and expenditures?

In 1881, the revenues aggregated $360,782,292.37, and the ordinary expenditures $260,712,887.59.

74. In what manner did Secretary Windom refund the national debt? V. I, pp. 43, 58.

By agreement with the bondholders, by which the 6 and 5 per cent bonds were extended at 3½ per cent.

75. What were the provisions of the house funding bill of February, 1882? V. I, pp. 19, 27, 43, 58; V. II, p. 10.

This bill proposed an issue of 3 per cent bonds to take up the outstanding 5's and 6's, or as much of the $660,000,000 of these bonds as could not be paid from the surplus in the treasury. To coerce the banks into supporting the measure, the bill proposed to make the new issue of bonds the only one

banks. To prevent the banks from retaliating by retiring their circulation, they were required each to collect its own notes to redeem its deposited bonds, instead of depositing lawful money.

76. Why was it vetoed? *Ibid.*
President Hayes vetoed the measure on the ground that it was oppressive to the banking interest.

77. What is the veto power, and whence is it derived? *Ibid.*
The veto power, conferred by the 7th section of Article I of the constitution, authorizes the president to refuse to sign bills, and return them to the house in which they originated, with his reasons for disapproval. If, upon reconsideration, congress again passes the act, by a two-thirds vote, it becomes a law, otherwise it does not.

78. What were the provisions of the Sherman refunding bill of 1882? V. II, pp. 11, 18.
The Sherman bill authorized the issue of $300,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds, proceeds to be applied to the payment of an equal sum of the continued 3½ per cents. The new bonds were to be payable at the pleasure of the United States, but in inverse order, *i. e.*, the last sold to be payable first. The prospect of success for such a loan shows the credit of the United States to be second to that of no other country.

79. What was the object of the international monetary conference of 1881? V. I, p. 54.
To prepare an acceptable plan for international action in establishing a bimetallic currency. The monetary ratio between silver and gold—*i. e.* the value of silver in comparison with gold—varies in the coinage of different countries. In the United States it is 1 to 16—one ounce of gold being equivalent to 16 ounces of silver. The countries of Europe belonging to the Latin Monetary Union—France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Greece and Roumania—have adopted a ratio of 1 to 15½. Holland maintains a ratio of 1 to 15.60; Austria, 1 to 15.45 and Russia, 1 to 15.30. Germany, England and the British provinces, so far as they employ silver money, accept the ratio of the Latin Union.

80. Where did the conference meet and what countries sent representatives? V. I, pp. 54, 62, 93.
At Paris, April 19, 1881. The European countries generally sent delegates, as did also the United States, Canada and British India.

81. What did it accomplish? *Ibid.*
Little or nothing. No satisfactory arrangement could be made. The meeting finally adjourned, to April, 1882, and again to April 1883.

82. What are the duties of the state department? V. I, p. 26
The state department has charge of foreign affairs, the diplomatic service and the enforcement of treaties.

83. When and why was the "Canadian Fishery award" made? V. I, p. 3.
In December, 1877, by a commission appointed to determine the money value of the rights enjoyed by the Canadian and United States fishermen under the treaty of Washington over and above the rights previously allowed them, and to assess damages on the party chiefly benefited by that treaty. The appraisement was to cover a term of ten years. The commission awarded Canada the sum of $5,500,000 as the balance due her in the exchange of fishing privileges.

84. What were Prof. Hind's charges in regard to it? V. I, pp. 3, 86.
Prof. Henry Youle Hind, appointed to analize the statistics of the fish trade between Canada and the United States, (upon which the award was based) reported that he found the statistics deliberately falsified in the interest of Canada. The charge excited no little comment, but the matter was never investigated.

85. What was the Fortune Bay difficulty? V. I, p. 74.
An attack by Newfoundland fishermen on a fleet of Yankee fishing smacks, engaged in seining herrings in Fortune Bay, Jan. 18, 1878. This was contrary to the treaty rights of the Yankees, and their government urged their claim for damages.

86. What reparation did England make? *Ibid.*
She granted damages to the sum of $75,000.

87. How were these cases connected with the Geneva award?
The Geneva award and the Canadian fishery award were in pursuance of the treaty of Washington, which provided for settlement of the claims of the citizens of each country [illegible]

88. For what was our foreign policy under supervision of Secretary Blaine, chiefly noted? V. I, pp. 156, 171, 178, 180.
For a marked aggressiveness, shown in the case of the Darien Canal, and in that of Chili and Peru.

89. What ship canal has been projected across the isthmus of Darien? V. I, p. 7, V. II, p. 57.
A ship canal has been projected across this isthmus from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A company has been formed, under the leadership of M. de Lesseps to build the canal, but slight progress has been made in its construction.

90. What claim has the United States made with regard to the suzerainty of this canal? V. I, pp. 156, 178.
The United States, during Garfield's administration put forward a claim of special interest in the neutrality of the canal, and warned European governments that it had already made a treaty with the United States of Colombia, guaranteeing such neutrality, and that any attempt on the part of European governments to supplement our guarantee would be resisted as an "uncalled-for intrusion into a field where the local and general interests of the United States must be considered before those of any other power save that of the united states of Colombia."

91. What treaty with the United States of Colombia is here mentioned? *Ibid.*
The treaty made with New Grenada in 1846.

92. Is this treaty still in existence? V. I, pp. 19, 76.
No; it expired by limitation in 1881. A new treaty was negotiated, which was ratified by the United States senate but the Colombian senate rejected it, on account of the pretensions of the United States. Colombia claims full sovereign power over her territory and will make treaties with whom she pleases.

93. What states compose the federation of Colombia?
Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander and Tolima.

94. Who is the head of this government? V. II, p. 64.
President Raefel Nunez.

95. How did England receive our claim to the exclusive guardianship of the Panama canal? V. II, p. 18.
She protested, basing her remonstrances on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

96. When was this treaty made and what were its provisions? V. I, p. 156.
In April, 1850; in it the two governments jointly declare that "neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself exclusive control over the projected ship canal, nor fortify nor colonize nor assume dominion over, any part of Central America, and they further propose to invite all other countries to join them in guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal, "to the end that all may share in the honor and advantage" of the enterprise.

97. How does the United States propose to deal with this treaty?
She is negotiating for its abrogation as obsolete and unsatisfactory to us on account of the extent of our possessions on the Pacific coast.

98. What is the present form of government in Peru?
Peru is in a state of anarchy; part of the country is occupied by the Chilian army, and part under the dictatorship of Gen. Montero.

99. How did Gen. Montero become president or dictator?
He succeeded Don Garcia Calderon, on that gentleman's arrest by the Chilians, in December, 1881.

100. What was the origin of the war between Chili and Peru and Bolivia? V. I, p. 7; V. II, p. 70.
The war between Chili, and the republics of Bolivia and Peru arose in February, 1879, out of a boundary dispute between the two first-named countries. Peru having formed an offensive and defensive alliance with Bolivia, was soon included in the war.

101. How was the war carried on? V. I, pp. 7, 14.
At first chiefly by sea, but Chili, having destroyed her enemies' navy invaded Peru in the spring (October) of 1880, and in the following summer (January) captured Lima, the Peruvian capital, which she has since held.

102. What effect did the war have on the government of Peru? V. I, p. 183.
The first effect of a serious defeat of the Peruvian armies was an insurrection in Lima in December 1879, and the [illegible]

position of President M. Prado. Gen. Pierola was made dictator, but after his defeat at Chorillos in January, 1881, he too was forced to flee into the interior, and the Chilians summoned a congress which (July 10, 1881) elected Don Garcia Calderon president. After about six months' administration, Calderon aroused the hostility of the Chilians, and was arrested and carried to Santiago.

103. What action has Chili taken to secure her war indemnity from Peru? V. I, pp. 7, 163, 171; V. II, p. 21.

She has forcibly annexed the province of Tarapaca and will occupy Arica and the Lobos Islands, until a further indemnity of $20,000 is paid.

104. What treaty of peace has been made with Bolivia? V. II. p. 9.

Chili has made peace with Bolivia, taking the province of Antofagasta in payment of her war indemnity.

105. How did the United States become involved in the negotiations for peace between Peru and Chili? V. I, pp. 163, 171, 183; V. II, p. 18.

Through the efforts of the state department and of our Peruvian minister to mediate between the two countries and prevent the humiliation of Peru and the disruption of her territory. After Secretary Blaine's resignation the department became less aggressive in its remonstrances with Chili, so that though our relations with that country were strained, no open breach occurred.

106. Who is president of Bolivia?

Dr. N. Campero, successor to Gen. Daza, deposed in June, 1880.

107. Who is now president of Chili?

Domingo Santa Maria.

108. When and how was he elected?

By the vote of the people through an electoral college, Sept. 18, 1881. He succeeded Don Anibal Pinto.

109. Who is emperor of Brazil? V. I, p. 181.

[Dom] Pedro II, only son of Pedro I, who was the eldest son of Joao VI, of Portugal.

110. How comes the natural heir to the Portuguese throne to be reigning in Brazil? *Ibid.*

In 1807 the house of Braganza fled from Portugal to escape the armies of Napoleon. When it returned in 1821, Pedro abdicated the Portuguese throne, and accepted that of Brazil.

111. What important changes have been made in her election laws? V. I, p. 172.

The chamber of deputies previously elected through an electoral, college was in 1881 chosen by direct vote of the people.

112. What is the form of government now existing in Nicaragua, and who is its chief magistrate?

A republic, under a congress of two houses (both elected by universal suffrage) and a president elected for four years. Don Joaquin (*wa-keen*) Zavala is its present executive.

113. What is the Nicaragua ship canal project? V. I, p. 7.

An inter-oceanic canal has been projected across Nicaragua, from Greytown to Port Brito, via Lake Nicaragua. The route was recommended after a six years' survey by a commission of engineers, appointed by President Grant; it is 181 miles in length, and will need from 17 to 20 locks, whereas the Panama canal route is but 45 miles long, and is projected at sea level; yet the estimates put the cost of a Nicaragua canal at about a third of that of the Panama canal.

114. What is the government of Guatemala, and who is its chief magistrate?

A republic with a congress of two chambers, the house elected by the people, and the council of state chosen by the house. Gen. Barrios is president.

115. What boundary dispute recently arose between these countries? V. II, p. 18.

Guatemala recently put forward a claim to the border provinces of Soconusco and Chiapas, which had been in the possession of Mexico since the conquest of Central America by Iturbide in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

116. What had the United States to do with this? V. II, p. 18.

Guatemala asked the good offices of the United States to help her regain her provinces, with which request Secretary Blaine so far complied as to address a note of admonition to Mexico. That country politely but firmly declined to give back the provinces.

117. What archæological discoveries are reported from Guatemala? V. II, p. 63.

M. Charnay who has been exploring the ruins of Central America under the joint patronage of the French government and Pierre Lorillard, of New York, reports the discovery of the mythical "Phantom City" of the Locandones. The country of the Locandones is mountainous and not easily penetrated, so that the ruins have been seldom or never visited except by natives.

118. To what period and people do these ruins belong? V. II, p. 71.

To the ten centuries preceding the discovery of America. The Toltec, Chichinec, Aztec and Guatemala empires existed during this period.

119. What is the government of Mexico, and who is its president?

A federative republic of twenty-seven states and two territories. General Gonzales is president.

120. What is the Tehuantepec ship railway project, and what aid is asked of the United States? V. I, pp. 12, 18.

Captain James B. Eads, builder of the St. Louis bridge and jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, has obtained from the Mexican government a charter for a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Grants of land and money have been obtained from the Mexican government, and similar aid is asked of the United States.

121. What are the arguments for and against granting such aid? V. I, pp. 12, 18.

The arguments for such a grant are that the project, if feasible, will give us cheap inter-oceanic communication by the shortest possible route, and by one with which the European governments would not be likely to interfere. Against it, is the objection that the project is pronounced impractical by numbers of competent engineers, and the further objection that Mexico insists on the exclusive control of the proposed railway, though she is perfectly willing that foreigners should build it.

122. What is the government of England?

A constitutional monarchy.

123. By what title does the queen hold the throne?

In her own right.

124. What is the composition of the English parliament?

It is composed of a house of lords of 537 members, and of a house of commons of 652 members.

125. By what title do the peers hold their seats in parliament? V. II, p. 88.

By one of five titles: By hereditary right, by creation of the sovereign, by virtue of office, as the English bishops, by election for life, as the Irish peers, and by election for the duration of parliament, as the Scottish peers.

126. When and how was the existing house of commons elected?

Between the 24th of March and the 29th of April, 1880, by the electors of the counties, cities and boroughs and universities of the united kingdom, voting by secret ballot.

127. Is it not usual to vote by secret ballot?

Not in England. The last two elections were so held under act of 1872, which expired in December, 1880.

128. When will a new election become necessary?

In 1887 at the farthest, and sooner should the queen see fit to dissolve parliament.

129. Who is the prime minister of England? V. I, p. 31.

William Ewart Gladstone.

130. How did he attain that station?

He occupies it by virtue of his office as first lord of the treasury; which office was conferred as a sign of the joint confidence of the people and their sovereign.

131. If not an office, what is the premiership? *Ibid.*

The premiership is the chief place in the secret council of the crown. By custom, which in England attains the force of law, the premier must be sustained by a majority of the commons, and if not so sustained he must resign. As a consequence, the premier is always the leader of the majority in the house of commons.

132. What part does the premier take in the direction of legislation? *Ibid.*
As leader of the majority he is responsible for all legislation. He therefore takes a prominent part in the framing and discussion of all bills.

133. Name the chief acts of parliament during the session of 1881? V. I, pp. 21, 61, 68.
The Irish coercion act and the Irish land act.

134. What similar measures are proposed for the session of 1882? V. II, pp. 68, 86.
The Irish repression of crime bill and the Irish arrears of rent bill.

135. Why does Ireland occupy so important a place in British legislation? V. I, pp. 7, 21, 61, 68, etc.
On account of the disturbed state of that island and the agrarian agitation of the land league.

136. What is the land league, when was it formed and what were its original demands? V. I, pp. 8, 15, 23, 39, 48, 55, 125.
The Irish land league is a secret organization of Irish tenants formed in 1880, for the purpose of extorting from their landlords what they styled the "three fs," fairness of rent, fixity of tenure, and freedom of sale.

137. Were these demands granted? V. I, 125, 126, 134, 159, 166.
Yes, subject to the arbitration of the courts.

138. Why were the leaders of the league dissatisfied? *Ibid.*
After the passage of the land act, the league met at Dublin, October 15, 1881, and resolved, first, that nothing could give either prosperity or content to the people of Ireland but self government; secondly, that the coercion act was fraudulent, malignant, vindictive, tyrannical, and generally diabolical; thirdly, that no settlement of the land question would be satisfactory which did not "abolish landlordism, root and branch, and make the tiller also the owner of the soil," and further urging the tenant not to take leases under the new act, because "the principles of the league required not the "fixing of rent, but its abolition."

139. Why were certain members of parliament shortly afterward imprisoned? V. I, p. 150.
Because they were endeavoring to discredit the land act and perpetuate the discontent of the Irish tenants, Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were arrested and held from October, 1881, to May, 1882.

140. What did the league do in retaliation? *Ibid.*
Issued a manifesto October 19th, ordering tenants to pay no rent until the government relinquished its policy of intimidation.

140. What is and has been the condition of Ireland as regards the safety of life and property? V. I, pp. 7, 21, 61, 76, 124, 157; V. II, p. 69.
The lives and property of landlords and others who oppose the league, have been and are very unsafe. Otherwise there has been no marked increase of crime.

142. What change of policy was attempted by the government last May (1882)? V. II, pp. 69.
The government essayed a policy of conciliation, involving the release of imprisoned members of the land league and financial assistance of tenants who were in arrears with their rent.

143. How were these overtures received? *Ibid.*
With favor by some and with increased hostility by others. The assassination of the new Irish secretary, Lord Frederick Cavendish, was in direct answer to England's proffer of peace.

144. What seems to stand in the way of a satisfactory arrangement? V. II, pp. 69, 70.
Inveterate hatred of English rule.

145. What do the Irish Home Rulers demand? V. I, p. 13; V. II, pp. 21, 30.
The re-establishment of the Irish parliament which was merged in that of the United Kingdom, Jan. 1, 1800.

146. Why is this denied? *Ibid.*
From the fear that the Irish parliament would (virtually) confiscate the property of Irish landlords.

147. Dating from the Union, what is the number of the present parliament?
The Twenty-second.

148. What is the *cloture* question? V. II, p. 21.
Whether the majority of the house shall have the right to close debate and refuse to hear dilatory motions.

149. Who is the present speaker of the house of commons? V. I, p. 31.
Rt. Hon. William Henry Bouverie Brand.

150. Who is deputy speaker? V. I, p. 31.
The chairman of the ways and means committee, ex-officio deputy speaker, is Dr. Lyon Playfair. (Both men were prominent in silencing the Irish obstructionists in 1881.)

151. What is the extent of England's colonial empire?
It embraces about one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population.

152. With which of her colonies was she at war during 1881?
With the Transvaal, in Southern Africa.

153. Where and what is this province, and by whom is it inhabited? V. I, pp. 6, 14, 22.
The Transvaal is an interior province of Southern Africa, north of the Orange Free State, from which it is separated by the Vaal River. It comprises an area of 112,000 square miles and contains a population, including the negro tribes, of 280,000. Its white inhabitants, who compose about one-fifth of its entire population, are chiefly Boers of Dutch descent.

154. How did the Boers become subjects of Great Britain, and why did they revolt? V. I, pp. 6, 22, 110.
During the progress of the Zulu war in 1877, England found the Transvaal republic in a very disturbed state, and proceeded to annex it without first ascertaining the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants. The Boers protested and refused to acknowledge the authority of England, and finally took up arms to maintain their independence.

155. Describe the principal battles of the war. V. I, pp. 6, 14, 22, 30, 37.
The first battle was at Bronker's Spruit, thirty-eight miles from Pretoria, where the Boers killed, wounded, or captured the entire force of the British, consisting of several companies of the 94th regiment. The second was the defeat (Jan. 28) of General Colley at Laingsnek, a pass in the Drakenberg mountains. The third was a similar defeat at the Ingogo river, two days later. The fourth was the battle of Spitskop, Feb. 26, where General Colley was killed.

156. What treaty of peace was made? V. I, pp. 37, 45, 110, 150, 157.
After the defeat and death of Colley, a truce was declared and finally peace was made, a joint commission settling the terms. The republic was restored with full rights of self-government, but under the protection and guidance of Great Britain as to intercourse with foreign nations and with the native negro tribes.

157. How are the British colonies classified as to forms of government? V. II, p. 62.
In three classes: first, crown colonies, in which the government in under the control of the colonial office; second, representative government colonies, in which the local legislature shares with the crown the duties of government, and third, colonies with responsible ministries, which have all the rights of self-government except that of electing their own governor, who is appointed by the crown.

158. To which of these classes do the South African colonies belong? *Ibid.*
Natal to the second class and the Cape Colony to the third. The other British possessions hereabout are governed by Cape Colony.

159. Who is president of the French republic, and when and by whom was he elected?
Francois J. P. Jules Grevy; he was elected president for seven years by the senate and chamber of deputies convened in national assembly, Jan. 30, 1879.

160. How is the French senate elected? V. I, pp. 77, 165; V. II, p. 12.
One-fourth of the senators hold office for life, the senate itself filling vacancies; the remaining three-fourths are elected, one-third every three years, by the communes and municipalities, through an electoral college.

161. How is the chamber of deputies elected? V. I, pp. 68, 115, 165, 181; V. II, p. 12.
The chamber of deputies is elected every four years by universal suffrage, voting by districts.

162. What is the proposed *scrutin de liste*? *Ibid.*
There has been a proposal to change the mode of choosing deputies from election in separate districts (*scrutin d'arrondissement*) to election of all deputies in a department on a general ticket (*scrutin de liste*.)

163. How was this proposal received? *Ibid.*
It was adopted by the deputies but rejected by the senate. This led to a proposal to amend the constitution, curtailing the powers of the senate and abolishing its life senatorships. The Gambetta ministry adopted these measures, and being defeated in its effort to pass them, resigned office.

164. Who is M. Gambetta and what office does he hold? V. I, p. 115, 157; V. II, p. 12.
He is a leader of the French "Opportunist" groups, and is now merely a deputy. He has been president of the chamber of deputies and, for a few months, prime minister.

165. What are the "groups" of the French chamber? *Ibid.*
The deputies are seated in groups from right to left according to their affiliation with the royalist, republican or radical parties. The nickname Opportunist is applied to the moderate republicans.

166. What party is now in power?
The Opportunists are in power and likely to remain so; the last three ministries were chosen from this party, the difference being chiefly in the tact with which they commanded their majority in the chamber.

167. Who is the present premier?
Charles de Freycinet; appointed president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, Jan. 31, 1882.

168. With whom did France wage war during 1881-82? V. I, pp. 53, 110.
With the hostile Arabs of Tunis and Algeria.

169. By whom is Tunis governed? V. I, p. 70.
By Mohamed el Sadok Bey.

170. When and by whom was the dynasty formed? *Ibid.*
By Ali Ben Tourki, of Crete, who conquered Tunis in 1675.

171. What is the history of this province? V. I, p. 63.
Its history is most eventful, embracing as it does the rise and fall of the empire of Carthage, the duration of the Saracenic empire of the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries, and the career of the private chiefs during the 18th and 19th centuries.

172. What is the nature of the present government? V. I, p. 70.
It is a constitutional monarchy, possessing full power of self-government but under the suzerainty of France.

173. How did the Franco-Tunisian war originate? V. I, p. 53.
France invaded Tunis for the purpose of punishing the marauding tribes of Kroumir (or Hamir) Arabs. Once in possession, she forced on the bey a treaty making his government subordinate to that of France.

174. What governments protested against this course and on what grounds? V. I, pp. 77, 86.
England and Italy protested on the plea that their commercial interests were involved with the independence of the bey. Turkey also protested on the ground that the bey was temporally as well as spiritually subject to the Sultan.

175. What caused the insurrection in Algeria? V. I, p. 110.
Sympathy with the Tunisians and fanatical hatred of France led to an insurrection in the Algerian province of Oran under the leadership of Bou Amema.

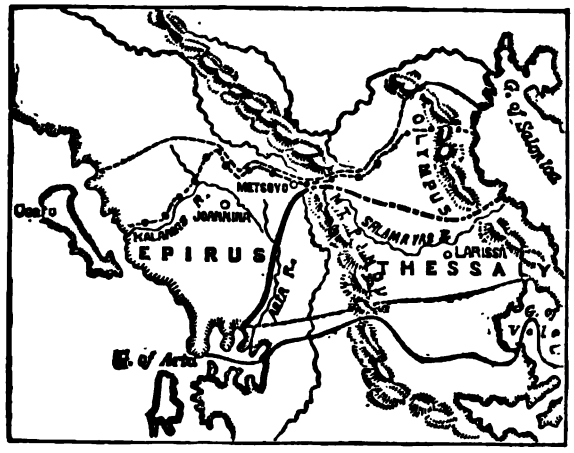
176. What are the respective interests of France, England and Turkey, in the government of Egypt? V. I, p. 174.
France and England claim a control over Egypt in the interest of the holders of Egyptian bonds; Turkey claims control as suzerain or supreme ruler.

177. Who is khedive of Egypt? *Ibid.*
Mohammed Tewfik, son of Ismail I., whom he succeeded in 1879, the porte having compelled Ismail to abdicate.

178. What is the cause of the present (June, 1882) imbroglio in Egyptian affairs? V. II, pp. 68, 77.
A revolt on the part of native Egyptians against the influence of foreigners in Egyptian affairs. It began in an agitation against the favor shown to Circassian officers in the army. This led to a meeting headed by Arabi Bey, which forced the khedive to dismiss his ministry and form a new one under Sherif Pasha. This ministry failing to satisfy the mutinous troops, the chamber of notables was summoned to draft a constitution, and this body made common cause with the army against European control. Sherif Pasha resigned and was succeeded by Mahmoud Baroudi, with Arabi as minister of war. This ministry quarreled with the khedive and threatened to depose him, when, to prevent anarchy, the European powers decided to interfere, and accordingly met in conference at Constantinople.

179. When and why was the last conference of the powers called? V. I, p. 38,
In February, 1881, to settle the Greek boundary question.

179. What was the Greek boundary question and how did it arise? V. I, pp. 6, 13, 21, 38, 45, 54, 182.
It was a dispute between Greece and Turkey over the territory awarded to the former by the Berlin conference on the claims of Greece against Turkey. This territory, which comprised the provinces of Epirus and Thessaly, Turkey refused



Boundary of 1832: ——
Adopted by Berlin Conference of 1880: — · — · —
Boundaries Proposed by Greece and Turkey. ——
Settled by Constantinople Conference of 1881. ▪ ▬ ▪

to cede, and war seemed to be impending when the conference was called.

181. How was the matter settled? *Ibid.*
By locating an entirely new boundary, dividing the disputed territory.

182. What is the government of Germany?
An imperial federation of kingdoms, duchies and principalities, together with three free cities and the crown province of Alsace-Loraine.

183. Who is emperor of Germany and how did he become so. V. II, pp. 7, 13.
Wilhelm I. He was elected by the reichstag (house of representatives) of the North German confederation, and proclaimed emperor of Germany, Jan. 18, 1881, at Versailles, France, whither he had gone as commander of the German armies.

184. What position does he hold by hereditary right? *Idid.*
That of king of Prussia.

185. What is the nature of his government? *Ibid.*
A despotic, paternal government. Prussia had neither constitution nor legislative power until her king granted both in 1850.

186. What royal rescript was issued in January, 1882? V. II, p. 6.
The King of Prussia issued a rescript, or edict, to his ministers, reminding them that his power was "restricted, not abrogated, by the constitution," that in him (and not in the people) the primordial right to rule was vested, and that no doubt would be allowed to attach to his right to "personally direct the policy of his government."

187. Is the imperial government of a similar despotic character? *Ibid.*
No; the imperial powers are vested in the Bundesrath, or federal council of 59 members, selected by the various state governments, and in the reichstag of 397 members, elected by the people. The kaiser, or emperor, "represents the empire internationally."

188. Who is chancellor of the empire?
Prince Otto von Bismarck.

189. Is he a responsible minister, and, if so, to whom is he answerable?

He is responsible to his king and to the federal council, but not—as in case of other parliamentary governments—to the imperial diet. In fact, he has been opposed by a majority in the reichstag on nearly every measure he has attempted the past two years.

190. In what legislative schemes is he opposed by the reichstag? V. I, pp. 39, 69, 85, 172.

Chiefly in questions of administration, such as the incorporation of Hamburg in the zollverein, the change from triennial to quadrennial parliaments and from annual to biennial budgets; also on the bills providing for an economic council, for enforced accident-insurance and for establishing a tobacco monopoly.

191. What is the German Zollverein and why was Hamburg not included in it? V. I, pp. 69, 85.

The zollverein is a custom league which levies and collects the tariff on German imports, and distributes the net receipts among the states, according to population. The "free ports" of Hamburg and Bremen were allowed to remain outside of the Zollverein in 1871, on their agreeing to raise their share of the imperial revenues by direct taxation.

192. What progress has been made in incorporating Hamburg in the customs league? *Ibid.*

A treaty has been made between the imperial and municipal governments, but the reichstag has yet to make the necessary appropriations.

193. What is the purpose of the economic council and accident insurance bills? V. I, p. 39.

Under the guidance of Bismarck, Prussia has formed an industrial parliament or council of artisans to advise the government on all questions pertaining to their interests. It is proposed to create a similar council for the empire, but the reichstag refuses the appropriation. The proposal to establish government insurance of workmen against accidents, at the joint expense of the laborer and his employer, emanated from the Prussian economic council, and Bismarck adopted it for the empire.

194. Who is emperor of Austria and Hungary? V. I, p. 60.

Francis Joseph I.

195. How did Austria come into possession of Dalmatia and Herzogovina, and why did these provinces revolt? V. II, pp. 12, 28, 39.

Dalmatia was taken from Venice by France and Austria in 1797, and fell into the hands of Austria after Napoleon's downfall. Herzegovina was occupied by Austria in 1879, under direction of the Berlin congress of the European powers. The recent revolt was caused by Austria's attempting to extend her military conscription law to the provinces.

196. How long did the war last and how did it end? *Ibid.*

The insurrection began in October, 1881, and lasted far into the summer of the following year. The first fighting was in Lower Dalmatia, in the mountain chain between Ragusa and Herzegovina. Austrian troops soon drove the rebels over the border, and following them were met by armed bands of natives at nearly every mountain pass. This guerrilla warfare lasted until the troops, having laid waste the homes of the rebels, withdrew to the towns and forts.

197. What race inhabits these provinces? *Ibid.*

The Slavic race; the most numerous in Southeastern Europe, inhabiting also the Danubian provinces, Russia and a large section of Austria.

198. What are the Danubian provinces?

Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania.

199. What is the government of Servia? V. II. p. 37.

A constitutional monarchy governed by a king and a parliament of one chamber. Prince Milan Obrenovitch (the present sovereign) assumed title of King, March 6th, 1882.

200. How is Roumania governed? V. I, p. 36.

Like Servia, Roumania is a constitutional monarchy, whose prince has recently assumed the crown and dignity of a king. The king, Karl I. (of Hohenzollern—the royal house of Germany) was crowned March 26, 1881. The assembly, of two chambers, is chosen by the people through an electoral college.

201. What is the government of Bulgaria? V. I, p. 94, 103, 149; V. II, p. 72.

Bulgaria is an "autonomous, but tributary province under the suzerainty of the sultan." Prince Alexander von Battenberg, nephew of the grand duke of Hesse, and of the Empress Maria of Russia, is the sovereign. By the constitution of 1879, the legislative authority was vested in a single chamber, but in July, 1881, this constitution was suspended, and extraordinary and undefined powers entrusted to the prince, who has appointed an upper chamber or senate.

202. What is the government of Russia? V. I, p. 78.

An unqualified despotism. The czar has absolute power (in theory at least) over the lives and property of his subjects.

203. Who is the present monarch and what is his title? Vol. I, p. 87.

Alexander (Romanof Holstein) III., emperor of all the Russias, czar of Poland and grand duke of Finland. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father Alexander II.

204. When and how did Alexander II. meet his death? V. I, p. 37.

He died March 13, 1881, from injuries received from the bursting of a hand grenade, thrown by emissaries of the Nihilists.

205. What are the Nihilists? *Ibid.*

A secret society of conspirators, intent on revolutionizing the government of Russia, and anxious, by means of assassination and other modes of intimidation, to prevent the interference of the authorities with their plans.

206. What was the nature of the agrarian edict promulgated by the czar in 1881? V. I, p. 86.

A large proportion of the land in Russia owned by nobles, is farmed by the peasant communities, at a fixed rental. Under the edict in question, the land is transferred to the crown at an appraised value, and the rent of the peasants lowered one fifth.

207. Define "Slavophil" and "Panslavist."

Slavophil is a name applied to those Russians who favor the customs and institutions of the Slavic race, as opposed to Germanic influence; a Panslavist is one who urges the union of Slavic nations (under leadership of Russia) for the interest of their race, rather than their separate action according to their several interests.

208. What was Goek Tepe and when and by whom was it captured? V. I, pp. 6, 142.

Goek Tepe is an oasis or irrigated district in central Turkistan, where the Tekke Turcomans fortified themselves to resist the army sent to punish their depredations on Russian caravans. The stronghold was captured by the Russian General Skobeleff, Jan. 24, 1881.

209. How is England interested in Russia's trans-Caspian conquests? *Ibid.*

England fears Russia's approach to her Indian possessions.

210. What part does Afghanistan play in this international game?

Afghanistan is the only neutral territory lying between British India and Turkistan, and hence both countries strive by force or intrigue to extend their influence in Afghanistan.

Mouth of the Lena. V. 11, p. 85.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Your attention is called to our list of

TEACHERS' AIDS

which are indispensable to those educators, desiring to be fully informed regarding improved methods of teaching, grading and school discipline.

Every teacher should have one or more of the following books:

Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Price, postpaid $1.25.

Northend's Teacher's Assistant.
Price, postpaid, $1.25.

Phelps' Teacher's Handbook.
Price, postpaid, $1.25.

Holbrook's Normal Methods.
Price, postpaid, $1.25.

Stone's Teacher's Examiner.
Price, postpaid, $0.75.

Wells on Graded Schools.
Price, postpaid, $1.00.

Jewell on School Government.
Price, postpaid, $1.00.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT.

We will send Page, Northend, Phelps, and Holbrook to any address, prepaid, on receipt of $4.50
We will send Stone, Wells and Jewell, prepaid, on receipt of $2.50.

We will send all the above named books to any address, prepaid, on receipt of $6.00.

Address,

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

211. **Who are the Afghans? V. I, pp. 117, 127.**
An Asiatic people, Mohammedan in religion, but claiming descent from the dispersed tribes of Israel.

212. **Who is ameer of Afghanistan?** *Ibid*
Abdurrahman Khan.

213. **Who contested his right to the throne, and with what result?** *Ibid.*
His cousin, Ayoob Khan, the son of the Ameer Shere Ali. Ayoob and his friends took up arms to maintain their claim; but though at first successful, they were finally conquered, and Ayoob driven from the country.

214. **How did the Ili boundary dispute arise between Russia and China? V. I, pp. 71, 116.**
During the existence of the Kashgar Kingdom, which arose from a rebellion some ten years ago in Chinese territory, Russia declared herself obliged, in order to maintain peace in her own provinces, to occupy temporarily the Chinese district of Kuldja in the province of Ili. When China had subdued the rebels and was ready to take the district again, Russia at first refused to yield possession.

215. **How was this matter settled?** *Ibid.*
By treaty signed Feb. 24, 1881, Russia consented to recede the major part of the disputed territory, on being paid the cost of occupation.

216. **Who is the sovereign of China, and how did he attain the throne? V. I, p. 61.**
Tsaeteen, son of Prince Chun, brother of the emperor Hien-fung, is the emperor of China, attaining the succession through adoption by the empress dowager in 1875. The adoption was quite legal, since the youthful Emperor Toung-che had died without indicating a successor, but the choice of the infant Tsaeteen was made for the purpose of prolonging the power of the empress mother as regent.

217. **What is the government of China?**
The Chinese church and state are identical; the civil officers administer the Confucian religion (which has no other priesthood), and all laws are supposed to be derived from the teachings of Confucius. The interpretation of these laws, however, rests with the ministers of state, and the six boards of government.

218. **What action has the United States taken with regard to Chinese emigration? V. 1, p. 60; V. II. pp. 34, 52, 66.**
By treaty and by act of Congress, the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States has been suspended for ten years.

219. **Do other countries object to Chinese immigration? V II. p. 64.**
Yes; Australia does. The legislature of New South Wales has both restricted Chinese immigration to one passenger to each 100 tons burden of the ship, and also subjected each immigrant to a tax of 10*l.*

220. **What is the government of Japan? V. I, pp. 64, 173.**
An absolute monarchy under the government, spiritual as well as temporal, of the Mikado, Mutsu Hito.

221. **What change in the government is projected?** *Ibid.*
The mikado has announced his intention of establishing in 1890, a constitution which will invest the present advisory bodies—senate and house of representatives—with extended powers of legislation.

222. **When, by whom, and for what purpose, was the Jeannette expedition, sent out? V. I, p. 178.**
In July, 1879, by the proprietors of the New York *Herald*, to make the cruise, if possible, from ocean to ocean, by the Northwest passage.

223. **What became of the vessel and her crew? V. I, p. 178; V. II, pp. 19, 29, 65, 85.**
The Jeannette was crushed in the ice, June 11, 1881, 300 miles from the northern coast of Siberia. The crew escaped in three boat loads, two of which landed at the mouth of the Lena in September, 1881. One party fell in with natives and were all saved. Of the other boat-load, all but two perished of cold or starvation.

Teachers and Educators

EVERYWHERE

Are respectfully invited to correspond with us relative to any of our publications. Letters will be welcome, and receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogues and circulars, specimen pages freely sent to any address, postpaid.

Remember that we publish the largest list of School Books in the country, and can supply you with everything needed for class use, from the primary department to the advanced collegiate course.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
113 William St., NEW YORK, 56 Madison St., CHICAGO

ESSAYS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

Expression is not merely a test, but a sure method of study, so that the man who entered the pedagogue's profession "to learn", was neither ungrammatical nor foolish. It is in every way beneficial to students of history to write out the knowledge they acquire for the edification of others.

By way of illustration, we will here give the treatment of the subject of the Egyptian war. Since this is a most comprehensive topic, it may be classified as follows:

I. THE KHEDIVE'S EGYPT.

(1) Geographically; (2) historically, (*a*) under the Pharaohs, (*b*)—under the pashas, (*c*) under the khedives; (3) politically, (*a*) its government, (*b*) its relation to the Turkish porte, (*c*) its relation to England and France.—*Authorities*—Encyclopedia, DeLeon's Egypt under its Khedives, SCHOOL HERALD Vol. I, p, 174.

Geographically, Egypt proper is divided into three parts—Lower Egypt, or the Delta, containing some 2,650,553 feddans (acres) of cultivated land, 92 towns or cities and 2,263 villages or communes; Middle Egypt, with about one-fourth the amount of tillable land and a proportionate population; and Upper Egypt, which though it contains only 4 per cent. as much arable land as the delta, can boast of fifteen towns of importance and 658 villages. Besides Egypt proper, there are the provinces of Massawa, Souakim, and Taka, on the Red Sea, and also the vast Central African province called the Soudan, the acquisition of which doubled the area and population of the khedive's kingdom. Egypt proper may be described as the bed of the Nile, since the cultivated country depends entirely on the inundation of the Nile for its fertility. And this Nile-flooded district, unlike other tropical countries, contains neither forests nor jungles; all the irrigated land is in some sort under cultivation; and being very fertile, its annual yield is enormous, notwithstanding the primitive methods of agriculture practiced by the Egyptian peasantry. Lower Egypt is especially the creation of the Nile, since not only does the productiveness of the soil depend on the river, but the land itself is a mere bed of silt left by the annual inundations. This fertile district, lying between deserts of barren sand, is traversed by canals or ditches which both serve to hold the annual overflow and to convey the water to the section which it is desired to irrigate. But for these canals the rise in the river would cover all the lowlands, leaving the knolls, on which the villages are built, rising like islands in the midst of a vast inland sea. Egypt of half a century ago presented, we are told, at one season the appearance of an ocean of fresh water, then that of a miry morass, which soon becomes a green plain and by and by turns to a parched and sandy desert.

Such is the land of the Egyptian, and such it has been since the earliest syllable of recorded time. From the nineteenth century (according to the Mosaic record) to the nineteenth century of the Christian era, the face of Egypt has remained substantially the same. As with the land, so with the people. The countenance of the Egyptian peasant of to-day presents the same outline as that inscribed upon the papyri or graven on the temple and tomb of the pharaohs of 4,000 years ago.

But of Egypt's masters? Pagan, Christian or Mussulman, Hyksos, Ethiopian, Persian, Babylonian, Greek, Roman, Arab or Turk, from Misraim of 1816 A. M., to Mohammed Tewfik of 1882, A. D., each has resembled his predecessor in nought save tyranny and oppression. "Out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage," wrote Moses in reminding his people of their deliverance, and the terms have remained synonymous. For 2,000 years the pharaohs burdened their people with taxes, or arbitrarily exacted their labor to fulfill the royal command; five years ago the khedive did the same, and if the present khedive has never fully exercised despotic power it is because of the interference of Europe.

But oppressive government, the true abomination that maketh desolate, has never quenched the vital force of the Nile valley or overcome the long suffering of its people. In other countries the rule of the Turk has diminished productiveness, decreased the population, and turned the inhabitants into a set of idle thieves. Egypt still continues, after forty centuries of cultivation, not the least important of the world's granaries, and her people "dumb, driven cattle," no doubt, but neither idle nor shiftless.

The government of Egypt is peculiar, not so much in its relation to the people, in which it is a mere despotism, as in its relation to the sultan and to Europe. From the advent of the Turk until the beginning of the present century, Egypt was a mere pashalik of the sultan, but Mehemet Ali, appointed pasha or governor in 1806, speedily made himself master of the country and compelled the sultan to grant him the government of the country under the title of "vali" or viceroy. The office was made hereditary, the title resting according to Moslem fashion, in the oldest male relative of the sovereign. In 1866, the sultan was persuaded to grant the title "Khediv el Misr" (King of Egypt) and to change the succession to the direct line. These grants, however, are not irrevocable, and the relation between khedive and sultan has been that of two crafty diplomatists, each striving to obtain an advantage over the other. Thus by the firman of 1866, the suzerainty of the sultan was recognized only by the annual tribute of $3,600,000, by the imperial cipher on Egyptian coin, by the preservation of the *jus legationis*, or right of sending embassies to examine Egyptian affairs, and by the weekly prayer for the sultan in the mosques. But when the sultan was called upon to depose Ismail and install Tewfik, he took occasion to deprive the new khedive of two important powers, namely, the power of pledging the credit of the country for foreign loans, and the right to increase his army beyond a specified limit. Then, too, the sultan has always kept by him in Constantinople, Prince Halim, the youngest son of Mehemet Ali, and the heir to the Egyptian throne whose rights were set aside in favor of Tewfik. This is a perpetual menace to Tewfik's power, since nothing but the opposition of the powers prevents the sultan from deposing Tewfik and sending Halim, who has many friends in Egypt, to that country, as viceroy.

But still other countries claim a voice in the adjustment of Egyptian affairs. The Khedive Ismail borrowed largely from European creditors, pledging this or that portion of his revenues, and the creditors made loud complaints that the revenues were diverted from the payment of the interest to which they had been specifically pledged. England, France, Austria, and Italy, in behalf of their subjects who had invested in Egyptian bonds, appointed a joint commission to investigate the matter, and finally succeeded in getting the Khedive to appoint two controllers general, one from England and one from France, to have charge of his revenues.

In April, 1879, there was a military revolt, the ministry (the Nubar ministry, so called from Nubar Pasha, who was minister of foreign affairs,) was forced to resign, and Sir Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignieres, the European controllers, were insulted and assaulted in the streets. There was good reason for believing that Ismail abetted this revolt, and the powers prevailed upon the sultan to depose him.

Tewfik succeeding to the throne confirmed the powers of the Anglo-French control, and put into its hands the general supervision and collection of the revenues. Specified sums were assigned to the different departments of government, and the remainder of the revenues apportioned among the bondholders, in accordance with the "Law of Liquidation" agreed upon in 1879. Anything, therefore, that withdraws the control of Egyptian finances from the Anglo-French commission is an infringement on the rights of European bondholders.

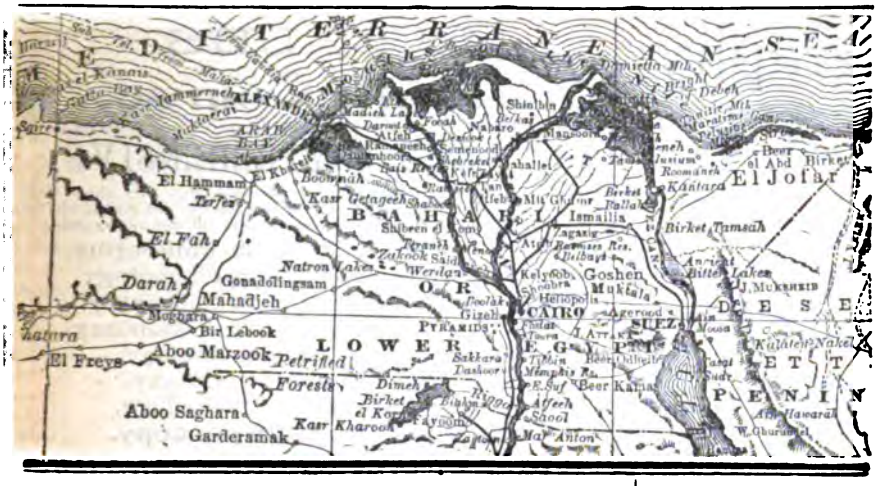
II. THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN WAR.

(1) The causes which led to the war, the (*a*) rise of the military party, (*b*) its struggle for political power, (*c*) effect of this disturbance on the lives and property of Europeans and on the European control; (2) the character and attitude of the parties concerned, the Egyptian colonels, the assembly of notables, Khedive Tewfik, the sultan of Turkey and England and France; (3) efforts made to pacify or quell the rebellion.—*Authorities*—*Ibid.* Also correspondence London *Times*, and SCHOOL HERALD, Vol. II., pp. 68, 77.

The present war had its origin in military discontent, arising from neglect of petitions for certain necessary reforms in the army regulations. Some of the colonels became very importunate in their demands for these reforms, and the Riaz ministry (Riaz Pasha was president of the council) attempted to silence them in true Oriental fashion. Three of the colonels were summoned to Kasr el Nil for a military inquiry, and when there were arrested, doubtless with the intention of shipping them off to Upper Egypt, where they could be imprisoned, or put to death, as the khedive should see fit. But one of the colonels, Achmet el Arabi, had taken the precaution to bid his regiment come to his rescue, if he did not return within a specified time. The troops came according to orders, broke in, rescued their officers, and frightened the ministry into promising them full pardon. A truce was made, part of the reforms

From the Chicago "Daily News."

THE DELTA OF THE NILE.



granted as demanded, and Arabi was cajoled into loud professions of loyalty to the throne. But in July trouble again arose over a question of discipline. The khedive, who had pardoned and restored some nineteen officers whom the colonels had dismissed, pronounced a most severe sentence on some artillery men, who had forced their way into the palace at Alexandria to demand vengeance for the death of a comrade who had been run over in the streets and killed. The colonels wrote an insolent letter commenting on the inconsistency of this course, and the khedive, still anxious to conciliate them, changed his minister of war. The colonels made fresh demands. Arabi Bey was their spokesman, but does not seem to have been more arrogant than the others. However, he was chosen as the first victim, and was summoned to Alexandria. Khedive Tewfik is a very different kind of a man from his great-grandfather, Mehemet Ali, who slaughtered the Mamelukes, but Arabi did not mean to take any chances. He refused to trust to the clemency of the khedive, and, Sept. 9, headed an insurrection, and marched four regiments to surround the palace at Cairo. Easily obtaining from the frightened khedive the dismissal of the ministry, he added a demand for the establishment of a representative chamber, and another for the increase of the army to 18,000 men. Sherif Pasha headed the new ministry; he was naturally unwilling to take office as a mere tool of the army, and was duly grateful when the chamber of notables,—informally summoned by Arabi,—asked him to take the office, guaranteeing the submission of the army. Though not an elected body, the notables are really representative, being the sheiks or chief men of the villages.

Relying on the support of the notables, Sherif rebuffed the army, offering them by way of conciliation minor concessions and the appointment of Mahmoud Samy as war minister and Arabi Bey as his under secretary. But when the notables, who had been formally summoned by the khedive, met, they demanded that, like all other chambers of deputies, they should control the ministry and make the appropriation for the annual budget. The first demand infringed on the rights of the khedive. That counted for little. The second interfered with the European control, and that signified a good deal. The controllers protested, and Sherif Pasha threatened to resign rather than be a party to such an act. The khedive hesitated, but when the chamber sent a deputation, Feb. 2, 1882, to demand a change of ministry, he yielded and asked them to name the new cabinet. This cabinet was taken entirely from the so-called "National" party, with Arabi Bey as minister of war. On the 8th of February, the khedive signed the new organic law drafted by the chamber, giving it control over the budget. England and France protested, but in vain, and during the following week, the khedive completed his surrender to the Nationalists by raising Arabi to the rank of pasha, and promoting his friends. But when Arabi attempted vengeance on his political enemies by court-martialing forty of them for complicity in an alleged plot to assassinate him, the khedive commuted their sentences from imprisonment for life to banishment from Egypt. The ministry took offense at this and convoked the assembly of notables for the purpose of coercing if not of deposing their royal master.

England and France despairing of the khedive's ability to deal with the crisis, now decided to make a naval demonstration — to send an armed fleet to Egypt—hoping by this menace to quell the insurrection, restore the authority of the khedive, and secure the banishment of Arabi. Their demands, presented in a joint note to the Egyptian ministry, were declared an ultimatum, or final declaration. But the note was disregarded and the appearance of the fleet simply exasperated the Egyptians, and thereby imperilled the lives of the 80,000 European residents of Egypt.

About this time the Sultan began to show considerable interest in Egyptian affairs. After the revolt of the 9th of September, 1881, he had exercised his *jus legationis* by sending an embassy, but this commission had been coldly received by Sherif Pasha and by Arabi as well. Now he prepared a more pretentious legation, consisting of Dervish Pasha and a suite of fifty persons, to carry his imperial commands to his "governor of a Turkish province," as he arrogantly styled the khedive. But these pretensions neither Europe nor Egypt would tolerate, and though Dervish was welcomed as an umpire by both parties in Egypt, he was unable to make peace or restore order.

On Sunday, June 11, there was serious rioting in the streets of Alexandria, where in face of the very guns of the Anglo-French fleet the European residents were attacked, beaten, and in many cases killed by the fanatical mob, neither police nor military making the slightest effort to protect them.

This fully exposed the falsity of Dervish Pasha's pretense that he had pacified the insurgents, and even threw a doubt on the Sultan's good faith. Arabi had been honored, treated with, invested with the Cordon of the Medjidie, yet still remained, if not an enemy to the porte, at least a bitter foe to to the khedive and to England.

Before this, on the 31st of May, England and France had invited a conference of the European powers to meet at Constantinople to concert measures for the restoration of peace in Egypt. All the great powers claim an interest in any arrangement likely to affect the Turkish empire, because each of them expects to fall heir to some part of the "Sick Man's" possessions at no distant date. The sultan protested against the conference and at first refused to recognize it, but finding it not unfavorably disposed toward his suzerainty over Egypt, he finally consented to send representatives. For six weeks the conference debated in secret without coming to any agreement, and their final decision to employ the sultan as their agent in quelling the Egyptian rebellion seems to have been frustrated by England's determination to act independently. England's action was hastened partly by a desire to punish the rioters and relieve the fears of the European residents who were daily leaving their homes and fleeing to the ships for protection, and partly by a wish to crush Arabi before he was fully prepared to resist, but principally perhaps by a well-grounded fear that Turkey's pacification meant a virtual conquest. It was easier, England thought, to prevent the Turks' getting possession of Egypt than to dispossess them afterward, and she acted accordingly.

III. Bombardment of Alexandria.

(1) The city, how and when built; (2) its fortifications and Admiral Seymour's demand for their surrender—force at Seymour's command; (3) the bombardment and (*a*) its direct results, on the forts, (*b*) its indirect results on the city; (4) effect of England's action on the political situation. (5) Sir Garnet Wolseley's campaign and its probable results *Authorities*—Correspondence London *Times*, *Graphic Extra*—SCHOOL HERALD, vol II. pp. 101, 108, 115.

[Want of space restricts us to the mere outline of this essay, but fuller treatment may be found in the current numbers of the HERALD.

The map of the Nile Delta shows the seat of war and especially the significance of the change of base made by Sir Garnet Wolseley, Aug. 19. By transferring the point of attack from Alexandria to Suez, he seems to have out-flanked Arabi, and to be in a fair way to capture Cairo. But time will show.]

A. S. BARNES & CO.

'McNALLY' REVISED.

Our New Geography

—BY—

McNally, Monteith & Frost.

This beautiful new edition of the well-known standard and popular **"McNally's Geography"** will attract wide attention. It is in every way improved by its new plates and the careful revision which it has received at the hands of the two experienced geographers, Professors **Monteith** and **Frost.** The striking new features are:

1. **The Superb Practical Illustrations.**
2. **The Commercial Maps.**
3. **The Foot Notes,**

The latter are designed to convey collateral and interesting information from the best authors on the subjects treated in the text proper, on a similar plan to that observed in "Steele's Science Series." The editor's theory is that "the association of geography with Literature burdens neither, but assists both." We predict great popularity for "Geography below the line."

A returnable examination copy sent on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

A.S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,

FOR INTERMEDIATE CLASSES.

POPULAR SCIENCE READER;

Containing Lessons and Selections in Natural Philosophy, Botany, and Natural History; With Blackboard Drawing and Written Exercises.

By JAMES MONTEITH.

PECULIARITIES OF MONTEITH'S POPULAR SCIENCE READER.

1. **It is a decided departure** from the ordinary School Reader.
2. **The Lessons and Selections** not only train the voice and furnish entertainment as do other readers, but they also educate the mind and fill it with valuable information.
3. **The Subjects** are such as observing and inquiring pupils are most interested in; they are of great range and are short and varied; they tell of things in the air and in the water, on the land and under its surface, animate and inanimate.
4. **The Style** is attractive and will lead young learners to further research, and fuller investigation
5. **This book discards** wholly all stories that are overdrawn or grotesque, which tend to intoxicate the imagination or dwarf the intellect.
6. **It does not admit** exciting narratives which make heroes of men and boys for some bloody encounter, horrible atrocity, or revolting crime or habit.
7. **But it does seek,** by presenting a number of easy and interesting chapters on natural science and natural history, and by supplementing each with appropriate selections in prose and poetry by celebrated authors, to lift the thoughts and aspirations of young readers to a higher plane.
8. **Industry, bravery,** perseverance, nobleness, self-sacrifice, dignity of labor, devotion and filial affection, have their exponents in this new book.
9. **The Illustrations** are numerous, instructive, and artistic.
10. **Valuable foot-notes** with short sketches of the authors and the pronunciation of words are found on nearly every page.

Price, Postpaid (for examination), 75 Cents.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers.

LIVE BOOKS FOR WIDE-AWAKE TEACHERS

STEELE'S

Scientific Course.

These well-known books are prepared with the special view of giving a

BRIEF AND COMPREHENSIVE

text in each of the leading sciences, and their immense popularity shows that the author happily judged the exact wants of the teachers and pupils who for years had been struggling with the bulky books of the old and *heavy* style.

Steele's 14 Weeks Course in Philosophy.
Steele's 14 Weeks Course in Physiology.
Steele's 14 Weeks Course in Chemistry.
Steele's 14 Weeks Course in Astronomy.
Steele's 14 Weeks Course in Zoology.
Steele's 14 Weeks Course in Botany.
Steele's 14 Weeks Course in Geology.

Price, postpaid, $1.25 per copy.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR INTRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE.

*** Five of the above, when ordered at one time, will be sent, Post or Express prepaid, on receipt of $5.00, or the entire set on receipt of $6.75.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,

Barnes' Brief History of the United States.

This is another of our most popular School Text Books Probably no other School History ever published has reached the sale of this one. It is liked by every one, especially by pupils on account of the very entertaining style in which it is written. History is given, with accompanying foot-notes, in a manner unexcelled for comprehensiveness, accuracy and interest. Beautifully illustrated with many wood-cuts and colored maps, its attractiveness appeals not only to the pupil, but to the teacher and parent as well. Teachers should not fail to see

Barnes' Brief History of the United States.

before deciding on a text book in history for class use.

PRICE, $1.00.

Address the Publishers,

A. S. BARNES & CO., PUBLISHERS.

THE BEST TEXT BOOKS.

It is impossible to give in this brief space of an advertisement a description of all our publications, but we respectfully ask that the teachers will write us for information relative to any of the following:

Standard School Text Books:

Watson's Independent Readers.
Watson's Independent Spellers.
Clark's Diagram Grammar.
Sill's Lessons in Language.
Smith & Martin's Book-Keeping.
Northend's School Speakers.
Lord's Points of History.
Barnes' Popular Drawing Series.
Worman's German Series.
Worman's French Series.
Martin's Civil Government.
Barnes' Brief Ancient History.
Davies' New Legendre.
Peck's Ganot's Philosophy—newly revised.
Scarborough's Greek Lessons.
Jepson's Music Readers.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, Descriptive Circulars, Terms for Introduction, etc

A. S. BARNES & CO., PUBLISHERS.

Renew Your Subscription.

The subscriptions of many of our readers expire with this number. We would urge their immediate renewal, not only because procrastination may dull their ardor for self-improvement, but also because every reader will find it to his advantage to keep his file complete. A glance at the index for the history of 1881, will show the advantage of this. We have always attempted to fill orders for back numbers, but have not always been able to do so, not forseeing the demand for special numbers.

A review of the table of contents of our first volume, will convince any subscriber that we furnish not only an excellent newspaper, but a valuable compendium of current history. Our plans for the new year include many improvements, such as maps, reviews and pronouncing vocabularies, all calculated to add largely to the value of the paper. Those who have already sent us clubs, will, we are sure, find it easy to renew and enlarge the same, and we have made preparation to compensate them for their work, in our premium list. As for single subscribers, they will find it to their advantage to peruse the combination offers given below.

We make the following Special Offers to single subscribers these offers remaining good until further notice.

FOR $1.00 WE WILL SEND

The SCHOOL HERALD for one year and any one of the following:
Work and Play,
Friday Afternoon Series—2 Nos.
Friday Afternoon Speaker and Primary Fridays,
Exhibition Days,
The Children's Hour,
Practical Etiquette,
Scrap-Book Recitations—2 Nos.
Grube's Method and Primary Fridays.
Pocket Map—any State
Any foreign map,
Merry Voices,
School and Home,
School Chimes,
Woodland Echoes,
Song Magic
Star Game of Cities,
Prof. Cook's Written Arithmetic,
Lind's Easy Experiments in Chemistry,
Binder for the SCHOOL HERALD.

FOR $1.25 WE WILL SEND

The SCHOOL HERALD for one year and any one of the following:
On the Road to Riches—cloth,
Lind's Normal Outlines of Common School Branches.

FOR $1.50 WE WILL SEND

The SCHOOL HERALD for One Year and any one of the following
Sypher's Art of Teaching School,
Lind's Method of Teaching in Country Schools,
Exhibition and Parlor Dramas.

FOR $1.75 WE WILL SEND

The SCHOOL HERALD for One Year and any one of the following:
Craig's Common School Question Book,
1000 Ways of 1000 Teachers.

FOR $2.00 WE WILL SEND

The SCHOOL HERALD for One Year and any one of the following:
The Teacher's Examiner,
Cumnock's Choice Readings,
Noyes' Dictionary-holder [Japanned].

FOR $3.00 WE WILL SEND

The SCHOOL HERALD one year and Noyes' Dictionary-holder (white finish.

W. I. CHASE, 69 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We will furnish the Standard Magazines, clubbed together with the SCHOOL HERALD, at the following rates:

Harper's Monthly and School Herald	- -	4.00
" Weekly "	-	4.00
" Bazar "	- -	4.00
Atlantic Monthly "	-	4.00
The Century Magazine "	- -	4.00
Lippincott's "	-	3.00
St. Nicholas "	- -	3.15
Sunday Magazine "	-	2.75
Good Words "	- -	2.75
Wide Awake "	-	2.75
Practical Teacher "		1.40
The Teacher (Phila.) "		1.00
Bulletin (Syracuse, N.Y.) "		1.50

W. I. CHASE, 69 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

School Music Books.

SINGING SCHOOL ECHO.

By N. Coe Stewart and James M. North. A new collection of Music for Singing and High Schools, Classes, Conventions, etc., to which is prefixed a new and original presentation of the Elements of Music. One hundred and ninety-two pages. Price 75c., $7.50 per doz.

Do you want a copy? Send a Club of 7 for the SCHOOL HERALD.

SONG MAGIC. The best book for High Schools, Institutes, Seminaries, &c. Contain a fine variety of Choice Glees, Quartettes, Hymn Tunes, Anthems, &c. Teachers are earnestly requested to examine this fresh and sparkling work. Price 50c. per copy. $5.00 per doz. Specimen pages free.

WOODLAND ECHOES. For use of Day Schools, Classes, and the Home. A complete and progressive elementary department, and full of splendid Songs that will please the children Already adopted by hundreds of schools. Examine it. You will like it. Price 50c. per copy, $5.00 per doz. Specimen pages free.

SCHOOL CHIMES. A School Music Book, by James R. Murray. Containing one of the best Methods for School Singing ever presented to the public, and a large selection of Songs for the Schoolroom, Juvenile Classes, or the Home Circle. Two hundred and twenty-four pages. Price, bound in boards, 50c., $5.00 per doz.

MERRY VOICES. By N. Coe Stewart. A collection of Songs Duets, Trios, Choruses, etc., especially adapted for the use of Schools, Seminaries, and Juvenile Classes, to which is prefixed complete Elementary Instructions and attractive Exercises. One hundred and ninety-six pages. Price, bound in boards, 50c., $5.00 per doz.

SCHOOL AND HOME. By W. W. Partridge. A Singing Book for Schools, Seminaries, Classes, and the Social Circle. Containing a choice selection of Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Hymn Tunes, etc. Also, a complete course of Elementary Instructions, with suitable Exercises for Practice. Two hundred and fifty-six pages. Price, bound in boards. 50c., $5.00 per doz.

Do you wish a Copy of one of these books? Send a club of 5 for SCHOOL HERALD.

W. I. CHASE, 69 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ON THE ROAD TO RICHES.

A Clerk's Confessions—Exploits of a Salesman—Secrets of a Book-keeper — Adventures of a Drummer—Memoirs of a Money-maker—The Mysteries of Merchandising — Scenes Behind the Counter—Life on the Road—Leaves from an Old Business-man's Experience — Pages from the Note-book of a Commercial Traveler—Guide-board to Getting on in the World—Hints to Clerks and Business-men. Cloth, $1.00; Paper, 50 Cents.

JONES BROTHERS & CO.,

Publishers of the Inductive Educational Series.

RIDPATH'S INDUCTIVE GRAMMAR.
RIDPATH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL HISTORY of the U. S.
RIDPATH'S ACADEMIC HISTORY OF THE U. S.
MILNE'S INDUCTIVE ARITHMETICS.
MILNE'S ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA.
FORBRIGER'S PATENT DRAWING TABLETS.
SMITH'S PRACTICAL MUSIC READER.
FIRST LESSONS IN PHILOLOGY.

CINCINNATI. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO.

Read this Partial List of Premiums.

We wish every friend of the SCHOOL HERALD—every reader, in fact, for we count every reader a friend to the cause—to try to send us a club of subscribers during the next two months. We do not ask them to work for us for nothing, as witness our offers elsewhere, as well as the following list of valuable premiums:

1. To any one who will send us a club of FIVE subscribers at the following rates, viz., SIXTY CENTS each where the paper is sent to separate addresses or FIFTY CENTS to a single address—we will send by mail, postpaid, one Combined Ruler & Postal Balance (price 75), which tells you, immediately and accurately, the weight and requisite postage on the letter, paper or package you may wish to send.

2. For a club of TEN, at these rates, we will send any one of the following books—ON THE ROAD TO RICHES, an invaluable book for an ambitious young man; LESSONS IN LIFE, the very best book of essays the late Dr. Holland ever wrote, or POINTS OF HISTORY, a supplementary manual of history for the teacher, giving by question and answer, ALL the important facts, dates etc., in the written histories of the world.

3. For a club of TWELVE subscribers, at the rates above given, we will send by express one Noyes' Dictionary holder, (japanned—price $2) one of the most useful articles of furniture ever designed for the library or school room.

Or either of the following 1.50 books—YOUNG AMERICANS IN JAPAN, by Edward Greey, the champion of the year in books of travel; DRIFTING AROUND THE WORLD, by Capt. Charles W. Hall, a book of absorbing interest, and abounding in useful information.

Or any one of Prof. Mathews unexampled series of popular and instructive books—GETTING ON IN THE WORLD, or Hints to Success in Life; THE GREAT CONVERSERS and Other Essays—a book which makes the reader acquainted with the whole range of delightful authors of English Literature; WORDS, THEIR USE AND ABUSE—full of suggestions to the thoughtful student; HOURS WITH MEN AND BOOKS—a perfect mine of valuable literary information; ORATORY AND ORATORS—a compendious biography of the masters of speech; LITERARY STYLE, and Other Essays—a most entertaining volume, sparkling with brilliant thoughts.

Or, any one of the following list of books of travel, by Paul Du Chaillu.—STORIES OF THE GORILLA COUNTRY, WILD LIFE UNDER THE EQUATOR, LOST IN THE JUNGLE, MY APINGI KINGDOM, THE COUNTRY OF THE DWARFS—all books filled with interest and instruction, especially to the enthusiastic boy readers of travel. Also Miss Kirkland's SHORT HISTORY OF FRANCE; or, Dole's YOUNG FOLK'S HISTORY OF RUSSIA.

4. For FIFTEEN subscriber's, at rates mentioned, we will send any one of the following $2 books—THE KNOCKABOUT CLUB IN THE WOODS, a splendid boy's book; ZIGZAG JOURNEYS IN THE ORIENT, a most interesting sketch of a journey from Vienna eastward to the Golden Horn; VOLCANOES, what they are and what they teach—a valuable scientific book; WHO WROTE IT? an index to the authorship of noted works—a most valuable book.

5. For TWENTY subscribers, sent at these same rates, we will send by express a Noyes' Dictionary-holder, White Finish, or any one of the following $2.50 books—LIFE OF HORACE MANN, a book for every teacher; HUNTING ADVENTURES ON LAND AND SEA, by Thos. W. Knox—just the book for bright boys; GOLDEN BOOK OF TALES, taken from the legends of all nations—one of the most beautiful holiday books; RIDPATH'S LIFE OF GARFIELD—the latest and best of the biographies of the martyr president—bound in plain cloth.

6. For TWENTY-FIVE subscribers, at same rates, we will send RIDPATH'S LIFE OF GARFIELD (mentioned above) in handsome, Russia-leather binding—price $3. Or any one of the following attractive $3 books—WHAT MR. DARWIN SAW, In his Voyage around the world in the Ship Beagle, filled with most useful information about foreign countries; any one of Sydney Lanier's unequaled books for boys, The Boys' Mabinogion, The Boys' Froissart, and The Boys' King Arthur.

7. For THIRTY subscribers we will send by express one Noyes' Dictionary-holder, with new tilting top, paper-holding attachment, etc., price $4.50.

☞ See also offers elsewhere.

W. I. CHASE,

69 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

Practical Etiquette

It has met with the highest praise from all sources for its completeness.

It is the best arranged and the most practical work ever written.

Plain | Sensible | Reliable

Every question that can possibly arise in regard to the customs of good society is answered in it. It does not contain a rule that should not be observed by every lady and gentleman, and it does not omit a rule that ladies and gentlemen should know. It is written by a lady of sterling Christian character, and it is worthy a place in every household and in every schoolroom.

Schoolroom Etiquette.

At the suggestion of the Editor of THE PRACTICAL TEACHER, a chapter on Schoolroom Etiquette was added, with his assistance in its preparation. The teacher who will devote one half hour once a week to teaching its contents will soon solve the question of discipline and greatly lighten the labor of teaching.

Correspondence, etc.

The Editor of THE PRACTICAL TEACHER has also added a chapter on Correspondence, Applications for Positions as Teachers, etc., and Acceptances, with proper Forms for each. Teachers say that this chapter alone is worth the price of the book.

TESTIMONIALS AND PRESS OPINIONS

TESTIMONIALS.

I find "Practical Etiquette" rightly named. It is judicious and practical. There are some things in regard to which ignorance may be no disgrace; but a sin against the common rules of propriety may be forgiven, and still the perpetrator must stand lower in our estimation. These rules are not the conventionalisms of an English Chesterfield, but they apply to us. Not a few teachers would find their rejected applications explained by the chapter on correspondence.

PROF. H. H. SANFORD,
University of Chicago.

I have such a strong prejudice against "etiquette books" that I was astonished and not well pleased to discover this little book lying on the desk of the Galesburg High School. But upon examination, the book pleases me so well that we shall place it in our list of Fair premiums. It is true to its name, practical, and contains just such things as every boy and girl—yes, and every man and woman—ought to know. MARY ALLEN WEST,
Co. Sup't Schools, Galesburg, Ill.

It is an excellent work. The chapter on applications is worth the price of the book, and with it no one need lose a school on account of the form of the application. Several of my associates want it, and I desire to act as agent for it.
J. LAWREY, Valparaiso, Ind.

I like it very much, and want six more copies. The circulation of the book will be of lasting benefit to any community. R. F. TAGGART,
Prin. Thornton (Ill.) Schools.

It is a beautiful little book, without a fault. Brief but comprehensive, and in good style, contents and cover. MRS. C., Cleveland, O.

PRESS OPINIONS.

"God may forgive sins, but awkwardness has no forgiveness in heaven or earth." So Hawthorne wrote. Perhaps he exaggerated the matter, but certainly ignorance of good custom is a most melancholy ignorance indeed. Education in the proprieties of life is hence a thing to be sought. It comes mainly through practical experience coupled with good breeding in the home circle, and yet hints and suggestions which are gained from books are exceedingly profitable. And when a volume so plainly paragraphed and replete with wholesome advice as the one before us appears, we cannot but give it a welcome.—*The Standard.*

"Practical Etiquette" is a very handsome volume. It is certainly one of the most direct, complete and sensible books we have ever seen on the subject. Chapter II is enforced by the following quotation from Roscommon: "Those things which now seem frivolous and slight, will be of serious consequence to you after they have made you once ridiculous." When one reflects that so wise a man as Emerson has said that beautiful behavior gives a higher pleasure than statues or pictures, and that it is the finest of the fine arts, he can easily see that 50 cents paid for such a book as this, is money very well paid out.—*Wis. Journal of Education.*

Every paragraph has a grain of good sound sense; and the world is full of people who need to read such things, notwithstanding their simplicity and obviousness. The information given concerning the conventionalities of society is accurate and concisely and clearly put.—*Chicago Times.*

PRICE, - - 50 CENTS.
(ONE CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.)

W. I. CHASE,

69 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

HELP US By always mentioning the SCHOOL HERALD when you write to advertisers.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 1, 1881. No. 1.—*Abridged.*

CONTENTS.

History of the World, for January, 1881.

AT HOME.—News Notes—Oklahoma—Canadian Fishery Award—Senatorial Elections—The Ponca Case—From the Northern Frontier—The New York Obelisk.

ABROAD.—News Notes—Transvaal Insurrection—Darien Canal—The Chili-Peruvian War.

Irish Land Tenure No. 1.

☞ *The following reprint is intended to take the place of* No. 1 *of the* SCHOOL HERALD, *and contains the important news of the month of January*, 1881.

History of the World.

FOR JANUARY, 1881.

A new treaty has been negotiated with China, which confers upon the United States the right to limit or suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers to this country.

The British army is about to be withdrawn from Afghanistan. The cost of the war has been $17,500,000.

The Russian General Skobeleff has been more fortunate than his predecessors in conducting the war against the Tekke-Turcomans. January 24, after a protracted siege and sharp fighting, attended with severe loss, he captured the Turcoman stronghold of Goek Tepe. This victory probably decides the war, as the fall of Plevna did that between Russia and Turkey. Once out of intrenchments, the Turcomans will be easily routed, but they will not be easily subdued, and the forcible possession of Turkistan will weaken, instead of strengthening, the Russian empire.

From Africa comes the news that peace has been concluded between King John of Abyssinia and the Khedive of Egypt. At the other end of the continent, however, the revolt of the Transvaal Boers and the Basuto negroes against the authority of the British Cape Colony has led to constant skirmishing and several sharp engagements.

From Russia we hear of the arrest of several Nihilist conspirators; also, the outlines of a treaty with China in regard to the provinces of Kuldja and Ili. Germany reports an anti-Jewish crusade; Austria several important changes in her cabinet; Albania a demand on the part of the League for complete Albanian autonomy, as a price of her assisting Turkey in the expected war which Greece is preparing to wage. The Italian Irridentists (a sort of cis-Alpine Fenians) are said to be plotting an invasion of Austrian Tyrol. The French elections have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Moderate Republicans, led by M. Gambetta. The Spanish Cortes has made increased army and navy appropriations, and the government has formally put forward its claim to be considered one of the European powers.

The English Parliament is engaged in discussing Secretary-for-Ireland Forster's Irish-Coercion bill. This bill was introduced January 24, the day before the virtual acquittal of the Land Leaguers on trial at Dublin. It gives the Viceroy of Ireland power to arrest summarily all persons accused or suspected of treason, and substitutes trial by judges for jury trial in such cases. The Irish Home Rulers in Parliament are "filibustering" to prevent the passage of Forster's bill. Since Parliament has no "previous question" in its rules, nor any other means to close debate and bring a question to vote, a determined minority can, by prolonged discussion, postpone a vote on any measure almost indefinitely.

In South America the Chili-Peruvian war is ended by the capture of Lima by the invading Chilians. In Panama, work has already been commenced on the De Lesseps canal. Another canal has been projected through Nicaragua, but the company is delaying operations in the hope, it is said, of getting a subsidy from the United States.

Within the boundaries of our own country we note the Senatorial elections, putting seventeen new men into the Senate, and leaving the Democratic majority in that body dependent on the action of Senators David Davis, of Illinois, and William Mahone, of Virginia. Other changes in the political world are the appointment of General Goff to a position in President Hayes' cabinet, and the nomination of Stanley Mathews to the vacancy in the Supreme Bench left by the retirement of Justice Swayne. The refunding of the public debt, the mode of counting the electoral vote, a proposed change in the government policy toward the Indians, and the re-apportionment of Congressional Representatives among the different States under the new census, are the principal matters before Congress. To these may be added the proposed government postal-telegraph system suggested by the consolidation of the three principal telegraph companies—the Western Union, American Union and Atlantic & Pacific—under one management. Outside of politics, the Ponca investigation, the Indian war in Dakota and Montana, and an incipient outbreak of the remnant of Victorio's band in New Mexico, have attracted some attention.

At Home.

Gen. F. A. Walker, superintendent of the United States census, reports the population of the Union as 50,152,559. New York has the largest number of inhabitants, 5,083,173, and Nevada brings up the rear of the list of States with 62,265. After New York comes Pennsylvania, with something over four millions, and Ohio and Illinois with over three millions each.

News comes from Utah that Governor Murray, in canvassing the returns for delegate to Congress, has thrown out the vote for George Q. Cannon, and issued the certificate to A. G. Campbell. Cannon is a Mormon with four wives, and is said to be ineligible, having never been naturalized. He received, however, 18,568 votes to his opponent's 1,357, and has already been a delegate, the house of representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress having admitted him, in spite of the charges of polygamy and non-citizenship. Cannon will now bring the matter before Congress, which has full power to overrule the action of Governor Murray, if it sees fit.

Capt. James B. Eads, who built the St. Louis bridge and the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river, has obtained from the Mexican government the right to build a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Ships are to be loaded upon huge cars running upon a double track railroad, and so carried across the isthmus to be launched again. The principal difficulty would seem to be in getting the ship on the car. Capt. Eads is to have two years to show how this can be done, and when he has proved it he hopes to obtain a subsidy from the United States to help him complete the road. He has already been promised a large grant of money and land by the government of Mexico.

A new treaty between the United States and China has been drawn up by commissioners appointed by President Hayes and the Chinese Emperor. It will come into force as soon as approved of by the Senate of the United States, and the Chinese Emperor. Briefly, the treaty provides that whenever the United States Government thinks the interests of American citizens are endangered by the importation of Chinese laborers to this country, such importation may be limited or even suspended, not forever, indeed, but for a specified time. Chinese merchants, travelers, etc., who are not laborers, shall be free to come and go as they choose, and all Chinamen in the United States shall enjoy the same rights, and receive the same protection as other foreigners.

The principal measure discussed in Congress since the holidays relates to the refunding of $687,000,000 of the national debt. This sum is in government bonds drawing 5 and 6 per cent interest, and since the government can now borrow money at a much lower rate of interest it is proposed to do so,

with the borrowed money pay off the high interest bonds. The question with Congress is simply on what terms can the government borrow this amount of money. Some think it can borrow at 3 per cent. Others affirm that a higher rate must be paid unless the government is willing to concede special privileges to the persons loaning the money. For instance, if the government would pledge itself itself not to refund or pay off this portion of the debt for a long time, say ten or twenty years, it is argued that lenders who are seeking a permanent and secure investment would be willing to take a lower rate of interest. Then if the banks were excused from paying a portion of the taxes now levied upon them they would be more willing to loan money at this rate of interest. Still other lenders desire to have their bonds payable in gold coin exclusively.

From present appearances Congress is unwilling to make any of these concessions, and quite as unwilling to pay more than 3 per cent interest. This being the case, the question is simply whether people will buy the new issue of bonds.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma is the name of an unoccupied tract of land in the northern part of Indian Territory. It contains between five and six million acres of Government land, and is bounded as follows: On the west by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, on the south by the Chickasaw reservations, on the east by those of the Fox and Pottawatomie Indians, and on the north by what is known as the Cherokee strip, fifty-seven miles in width, which separates the Oklahoma district from the southern border of Kansas. Under the acts of Congress, dated March 3, 1802, May 28, 1830, and June 30, 1834, the whole of Indian Territory was reserved for the reception of Indian tribes. By the terms of these acts, and subsequent treaties with the different Indian tribes located therein, the entire Territory was created a trust to be held by the United States for the occupation of Indians and freedmen. It was provided that the land never should be included within the jurisdiction of any State or Territory, but should remain subject to the laws governing the intercourse between Indians and whites. At present the Territory has a population of little more than one inhabitant to the square mile. Since 1868 it has been the declared policy of the Government to remove the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, and locate them permanently in the Territory, but there has been strong opposition to this policy, first from many philanthropists engaged in civilizing the Indian, who wish to keep their proteges as far under the influence of civilization as possible; and second, from the Indians themselves, who are very reluctant to leave the place of their birth, and the "graves of their fathers." Most of the removals to the Indian Territory have been made through compulsion, and the comparative ill-success of the Government policy in inducing voluntary removals led the Indian Commissioner in 1874 to suggest its abandonment, and the massing of the Territory Indians east of the ninety-sixth meridian, thus leaving the west of the Territory open to white settlement.

The Oklahoma tract was ceded to the United States by the Creeks and Seminoles in 1876, in an agreement expressly stating that it was "in compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon," and stipulating that it was to be "used as homes for such other civilized Indians as the United States may choose to settle thereon."

All this is of importance now, because early in December last an organized colony of several hundred white men, headed by David L. Payne, met near Hunnewell, Kansas, on the border of Indian Territory, and announced their intention to cross the line and settle in Oklahoma. They were confronted by Major Randal of the United States army, who, with four companies of cavalry, was guarding the border, and forbidden to cross the line. After some protest and argument the colonists went into camp at Caldwell, and despatched Dr. Robert M. Wilson, of Jefferson, Texas, to present their case to the authorities at Washington, and ask permission to proceed with the proposed settlement. Wilson's mission has so far been unsuccessful, and President Hayes has issued a proclamation warning all intending settlers to desist from their efforts to enter the Territory. Wilson's main hope, therefore, lies in special legislation by Congress, opening the disputed tract to white settlement.

Meanwhile the colonists, who have formed themselves into a quasi-military organization, consisting of eight companies duly officered, commanded by a major, and not lacking a chaplain, encamped at Caldwell, Sumner county, to await the issue. They are from all sections of the Union, but mainly consist of dissatisfied immigrants to Kansas. The people of Kansas are said to be generally in sympathy with the movement.

December 28, D. L. Payne, President of the colony, issued secret orders to his band to disperse and enter the Territory singly and secretly, predicting that at least five thousand persons would meet at the proposed rendezvous. He claimed that the Government authorities would have no power to remove them when once established as settlers. It is said that many independent pioneers have already settled on the coveted lands.

The would-be colonists report Oklahoma as containing excellent farming land, but the Indians say that it is arid and untillable, and assert that the colonists are looking not for farms but for mines. It is predicted that if the settlement is made without the authority of the United States Government, the Indians most interested will at the first opportunity rise and massacre the defenceless colony.

THE CANADIAN FISHERY AWARD.

January 7, Representative Springer, of Illinois, offered, in the House of Representatives, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for information with regard to the Canadian fishery award, and asking particularly if the Government had examined certain charges of fraud in connection with that award, made by Professor Hind. Representative Newberry, of Michigan, followed Mr. Springer with a speech, charging that the award was procured by fraud on the part of the agents of Great Britain, and that both the Canadian and English Governments had been notified of the fraud, since the award was made, and had wilfully ignored it.

This award was made in December, 1877, by a commission appointed to determine the money value of the rights enjoyed by the Canadian and United States fishermen, under the treaty of Washington, over and above the rights previously allowed them. In other words the treaty gave certain rights, and left it to the commission to set a price on them. These rights were to the Yankee permission to fish inside of a line three miles from shore on the Canadian coast, and to the Canadian, permission to ship fish, fish-oils, etc., into the United States free of duty. Having decided upon the value of these privileges, the commissioners were to subtract one from the other and to award the balance to the country giving the most, and receiving the least in return. The commission awarded England $5,500,000, on the ground, of course, that the right of in-shore fishing for a term of ten years was worth to the Yankee fishermen five and a half millions more than the right to ship fish product duty free to the United States was worth to the Canadians. This seemed an exorbitant price, and the United States paid it under protest.

Now, the fraud charged consists in this: Professor Henry Youle Hind, who was appointed to analyze and index the statistics of the Canadian fish trade with the United States, upon which statistics the fishery award was based, declares that he finds those statistics deliberately falsified in the interest of the Canadian Government. That is, the fish trade was made to appear much smaller than it actually was, in order that the benefit to Canada might seem small.

Having discovered these discrepancies, Professor Hind notified the Canadian Government, and urged that the matter be made known to the United States Government. Finding the Canadian authorities unwilling to listen to his advice, he gave the facts to the press.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The United States senate is composed of two senators from each State, without reference to area or population. Colorado, Rhode Island, New York, and Texas have, therefore, equal representation in the senate, though their representatives in the lower house of Congress number respectively 1, 2, 33, and 6. The vice-president is president of the senate, but has no vote except in case of a tie.

To be eligible for the office of senator, a man must be thirty years old, must have been nine years a citizen of the United States, and must be at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State which elects him.

Senators are not chosen by a direct vote of the people, but by the legislatures of the different States. They are not usually nominated by delegate conventions—indeed the nomination of Lincoln by the Illinois Republicans in 1858, is, we believe, the only instance of such selection. Nor are the

chosen, as was no doubt originally intended, by the unbiased vote of the legislators, each following his inclination or judgment. On the contrary, after the legislature is elected, the members of each party get together in secret meeting (called a caucus), and choose their party candidate for senator. Whoever can command a majority vote in the caucus is declared the nominee, and all the legislators of his party are held bound in honor to vote for him. In this way the senator elect is nearly always of the dominant party in his State. Sometimes, however, this is not the case. There may be representatives of three parties in the legislature, so that by combination or compromise a choice is made; or there may be independents—persons who act individually, and will not enter the caucus or be bound by its action; and sometimes, though rarely, the members of the caucus bolt (that is, refuse to abide by) the party nomination. In these cases the result of the election remains in doubt up to the date of the voting, but usually the question is settled by the caucus of the dominant party.

According to Act of Congress, passed July 26, 1866, each house of a State legislature shall, on the second Tuesday after its organization, meet, and nominate, by a majority vote, a person for senator. On the following day the two houses meet together, and if they have chosen the same man he is of course elected, but if not, they vote in joint convention until some one person shall receive more than half the whole vote cast. Votes must not be by ballot, but spoken, each man naming his choice.

Senators hold office for six years, and are so classed that one-third of them go out of office every second year. This year twenty-five senators either have been or are to be elected for the term beginning the 4th of March next, and ending in 1887. The following persons have at present writing been either elected or chosen by caucuses controlling a majority of their legislatures:

A. P. Gorham, of Maryland; J. J. George, of Mississippi; A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; William Mahone, of Virginia; John F. Miller, of California; Eugene Hale, of Maine; Omar D. Conger, of Michigan; Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, and James G. Fair, of Nevada; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Benjamin R. Harrison, of Indiana; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; John Sherman, of Ohio; Charles W. Jones, of Florida; Samuel Bell Maxey, of Texas; Johnson N. Chandler, of West Virginia; W. J. Sewell, of New Jersey; Thomas C. Platt, of New York; Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee; C. H. Van Wyck, of Nebraska; Samuel J. R. McMillan, of Minnesota; Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin. In Pennsylvania the result is still in doubt, but will probably be determined before this reaches its readers.

THE PONCA CASE.

Brigadier Generals George Crook and Nelson A. Miles, and Messrs. William Stickney and Walter Allen, were commissioned by the president to proceed to the Indian Territory, and ascertain from the Ponca Indians the facts with regard to the forcible removal of the Poncas from Dakota some five years ago, and also to inquire whether they still wished to return to their old homes. January 20, the commission made its report, affirming that the original removal was cruel and injudicious; that the Poncas had a just claim to their reservation in Nebraska and Dakota, and that they still desired to return thither. This report is rather disconcerting to Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, who has maintained all along that the Poncas, though originally opposed to the removal, are now reconciled to their new homes, and prefer staying in the Indian territory to returning to Dakota. The matter will be investigated further, but it is really of little importance, since the Indians are evidently undecided as to what they really want. It is possible, however, that the Senate will pass a bill—offered by Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, and recommended by the Ponca commission—giving the Indians 160 acres each. This land is to be situated in the Indian Territory, or in Nebraska, if the Indians prefer it, and the red men are to become actual settlers, having, in time, all the rights and responsibilities of citizens. This is an important measure, since it indicates a change in the government policy toward the Indians.

FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

From Fort Buford, D. T. (situated on the Missouri river near its confluence with the Yellowstone), comes the report that Chief Gall, of the Uncapapa tribe, has surrendered, together with over 300 of his band. January 9, Major Ilges, of the Fifth United States Infantry, attacked Gall's camp on Poplar creek, and captured the chief and 195 of his followers. The rest of the Indians fled, some to a neighboring camp of Yankton Indians, and others to the camp of Sitting Bull, twenty miles further north. Sitting Bull, however, was suffering from cold and famine, and does not seem to have welcomed the refugees, for the following day they all returned to surrender themselves. The Yanktons readily surrendered their share of the fugitives, so that Gall and his band are all in custody.

It was at first believed that Sitting Bull was also inclined to surrender, and, indeed, that he had come over the border from Canada for that purpose. But while Major Ilges delayed the attack, hoping that the Indians could be induced to surrender peaceably, Sitting Bull and his 500 Sioux broke camp and retreated to Woody Mountain, British America. There is no doubt, however, that the fugitives are reduced by famine and harassed by their hereditary enemies, the Blackfeet Indians, so that they would probably surrender, did they not hope to obtain protection from the British mounted police stationed in the Northwest Territory. But the British authorities are anxious to free themselves from any responsibility, and will urge Sitting Bull to make terms with the United States.

Meanwhile Chief Gall, who was with Sitting Bull at the memorable massacre of General Custer's command in June, 1876, is said to be anxious to escape from Fort Buford, but he will probably wait till the weather moderates before making any attempt. The depth of the snow and the extreme cold (the thermometer ranging from 12 to 40 degrees below zero) have cramped the operations of the army and caused much suffering among the soldiers.

THE NEW YORK OBELISK.

January 22, the Alexandrine obelisk, presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the city of New York, was set up on its pedestal in Central Park. The obelisk is a solid block of stone, nearly 70 feet high. It is 7 feet 8¾ inches square at the bottom, but gradually decreases in size to the height of 61 feet 7 inches, where it measures 5½ feet square. Above this the stone is cut to a pyramid-like point, about 7½ feet high. Adding to this the combined height of the foundation and pedestal, raises the peak of the obelisk 81 feet from the ground.

The material from which the obelisk is cut is granite, from Syene, near the first cataract of the Nile. The stone is remarkably free from flaws or cracks, is highly polished, and covered with hieroglyphics. Its history, so far as known, is as follows:

Thotmes III, supposed to be the Pharaoh swallowed up by the Red Sea while pursuing the Israelites, set up this obelisk at the entrance of the Temple of the Sun in Heliopolis, in 1831 B. C. Two centuries later Rameses II covered the stone with carvings setting forth his own honor and greatness. Twenty-three years before Christ, Augustus Cæsar moved it to Alexandria, and set it up in the Cæsarium, a palace which now stands, a mere mass of ruins, near the station of the railroad to Cairo. Here it stayed till the opening of the Suez Canal, when Mr. W. H. Hurlburt, of the New York *World*, persuaded the Khedive of Egypt to present it to the city of New York. Another obelisk—the mate to this, for obelisks were usually erected in pairs—was presented to England in 1819, and conveyed from Alexandria to London in 1877-78. Hence it was first proposed to employ Civil Engineer John Dixon, who transported the English obelisk to London, to bring the other ponderous relic to New York, but this arrangement not proving satisfactory, Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, U. S. N., was detailed by the United States Government to superintend the work. On the 6th of December, 1879, the shaft of Syenite granite was lowered from the pedestal, where the Romans had fixed it 1891 years ago, and, being loaded into a ship, the *Dessoug*, specially purchased from the Egyptian government for the purpose, was started, June 12, 1880, for New York, where it arrived on the 20th of July. By the 16th of September the obelisk was landed, and the remaining four months were consumed in moving the huge mass of stone, weighing 219½ tons, up an inclined track more than two miles long, much of which had to be built upon trestle-work, in order to bring it to the proper height above the pedestal. Altogether, it was a most difficult and hazardous undertaking, and its accomplishment without accident in so short a time reflects great credit upon Gorringe and his assistants who have planned and executed the work.

It may be well to note in passing that the historical title of these obelisks, Cleopatra's Needles, is a misnomer, for the Egyptian queen had nothing whatever to do with them, having died eight years before their removal from Heliopolis to Alexandria by the Emperor Augustus.

THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

A clearing house is an agency established by the banks of a city, to which all checks drawn upon one city bank and deposited in another are sent for payment. Every morning there d a clearance, or settlement of accounts, in which the checks deposited in each bank, and the checks drawn upon each bank, are separately summed up and compared. If there is more seposited in a bank than there is drawn upon it, the bank reieives the difference in cash. If the reverse is the case, the bank pays the balance instead of receiving it. The term clearance means either the act of settlement or the sum of all the checks presented for payment.

By comparing the business done in the clearing house during one week with that done during another week, we can tell whether business is brisker at one time than at another. Thus the clearances of the New York banks for the week ending January 1, 1881, amounted to $804,522,948, while those for the same week of the previous year aggregated only $586,014,374. These figures, however, are increased largely by the speculation in Wall street, which in a great measure accounts for the fact that the business done in the New York clearing house during 1880 amounted to the startling sum of $38,644,240,578, or nearly twenty times our national debt. London, heretofore considered the great business center of the world, never reported such enormous clearing house transactions in any one year.

THE Hon. Fernando Wood, representative in Congress from the Ninth New York District, died February 13, at Hot Springs, Ark., at the age of 68 years. He was born in Philadelphia, but at an early age went to New York, where he started in business as a cigar-maker. He afterward became a shipping merchant and acquired a fortune. In 1841, when less than 30 years old, he was elected to Congress. Subsequently he became the political "boss" of the city, the first, by the way, that New York ever had. In 1854, he was elected mayor, serving two terms. In 1860, he was again elected to the same office, serving until 1862, when he was sent to Congress, where he continued to hold a seat until the date of his death. The last four years he has been chairman of the house committee of ways and means, and has stood quite prominently before the country as the author and advocate of the Wood tariff-reform bill.

Abroad.

IF anything more were wanted to prove the rapid drift of Germany toward practical absolutism, it might be found in a recent debate in the Prussian Diet, in which Herr Richter held up Prince Bismarck's financial policy to public scrutiny. After pointing out the disastrous results of its application, he accused the great Chancellor of endeavoring to hide the failure of his policy by empty promises and doctored reports. He attributed to it the advance in the price of provisions, which had so increased distress in Germany. Bismarck replied, urging that the rate of direct taxation was too high and that of indirect taxation too low, and that a compromise between the two was the principle on which his customs policy was based. He advocated an increased tax on tobacco; and, as if by way of warning to the opposition, said that his financial bill must be passed. even if it cost an extra session. "I must have large resources," said he, "parliamentary conduct shall not make me swerve from my principles, and I shall not retire until the Emperor commands me to do so."—*The Interior.*

[FOLLOWING upon the evacuation of Candahar by the British comes the news of Russian successes in Southern Turkistan, which may lead to a change in British plans and induce a re-occupation of Afghanistan. For many years Russia has desired to conquer the fierce robber tribes known as Tekke-Turcomans, who occupy the country between the Russian possessions on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea and the city of Merv. From Merv it is but a fortnight's journey to Herat, the northwestern entrance to Afghanistan, and, with these two cities in her possession, Russia could not only control the overland route to India, but by extending and perfecting her power, come to threaten the security of the English possessions in Hindustan. It was this that led England to attempt to conquer Afghanistan, but, relying on the ability of the Asiatics to defend their own territory against Russia, England abandoned her aggressive policy. Now that the Russian General Skobeleff has captured Goek Tepe, which was done January 24, after a two weeks' siege, and is invading Turkistan in the direction of Merv, there may be some cause for action on the part of England. Goek Tepe was the chief stronghold of the Tekke Turcomans, and had resisted sieges in two former Russian campaigns.

UNLESS the Great Powers of Europe interfere, war will be declared by Greece against Turkey early next spring. Under the Berlin treaty and the supplemental conference, Turkey should cede to Greece a considerable extent of territory, including Janina and Metsovo, but as shown in the case of Dulcigno (lately ceded to Montenegro), Turkey will not comply with the treaty unless coerced. The Porte, as the Turkish government is called, offered a compromise, by which Janina and Metsovo were to be retained, but to this the Greeks will not consent. Turkey would be glad to refer the matter to arbitration, in order to gain time, but Greece is unwilling to listen to this, and has already begun preparation for war. The Greek Chamber, the legislative body of the kingdom, has passed a bill authorizing the Ministry to obtain an immediate advance of $5,000,000 on the proposed loan of $24,000,000, with which to hasten the preparation for hostilities. Greece has 80,000 men under arms, and expects to have 100,000 by spring. Moreover, they expect the support of seven-eighths of the inhabitants of the region they propose to annex, and are also instigating rebellion among the Hellenic population of the archipelago and Turkish coasts. England has constituted herself the special champion of Grecian interests, and the other European Powers have expressed their sympathy, so that it is possible that Turkey may be coerced by intimidation, without actual resort to war.

THE Greeks are energetically preparing for war against Turkey to enforce their claim to an extension of territory. The standing army has been raised from 16,000 to 60,000 men, and recruiting and drilling are rapidly going on. The house of Krupp, in Essen, have received orders for nine field, fifteen mountain, and four siege batteries. Orders for 36,000 Gras muskets have been sent to France, and orders for 9,000 revolvers and 50,000,000 cartridges have been sent to Styria, to be delivered in the shortest possible time. Besides this, 10,000 uniforms are being prepared for an emergency, and pontoons, instruments and tools for engineers, sappers and miners, are being purchased. Meanwhile the Porte, (the Turkish government) is not idle. The reserves of Epirus and Thessaly have been called out and the effective force of the army increased to 66,000 regulars and 30,000 militia. The defenses of the Dardanelles have been, as have also the posts of Arta, Volo, Larissa, Kanopeti and Peta. Supplies are also being purchased as fast as money can be borrowed or wrung from the already burdened tax-payers, to pay for them.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The building of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien has been talked of for more than fifty years. The advantage of having such a canal has always been plain, for it would shorten the voyage from New York to San Francisco 8,600 miles. But it would take ten or fifteen years of time, and from one to four hundred million dollars in money, to complete the canal, and hence people have heretofore been afraid that it would not pay them to attempt it. Now we are promised not only one but two canals; one across Nicaragua, from Greytown to Port Brito, a distance of 181 miles, and the other across the Isthmus at Aspinwall, a much shorter but more difficult route, the distance being but forty-five miles, and the estimated expense two or three times as great. One reason for this difference is that the Panama canal is to be at sea level, digging or tunneling through the mountains, while the Nicaragua canal has from seventeen to twenty locks to raise its level, and passes for a distance of fifty-six miles through Lake Nicaragua.

The Panama route is recommended by M. de Lesseps, the famous builder of the Suez canal, and he is president of the company which has already commenced work on it. The Nicaragua route rests on the recommendation of a commission appointed by President Grant, to examine the results of a six years' survey of the various routes. A company is being formed to build the canal by this route, and ex-President Grant is to preside over it. The former company is acting under a French charter, while the latter is to act under American control. This is of importance since it is the declared policy of the United States to prevent any foreign nations getting control of the Darien canal, on account of the necessity of our having possession of the canal in case of war.

THE CHILI-PERUVIAN WAR.

The war between the republics of Chili and Peru began in April, 1879. The cause seems to have been jealousy on the part of the Peruvians, of the business success of the Chilians engaged in working the nitrate of soda beds in the Peruvian province of Tarapaca, and in what is known as the Neutral Zone, between Bolivia and Chili. As far back as 1872 Peru forced the Chilian companies in Tarapaca to sell their interest at a loss to the Peruvian government, and in 1873 she entered into a secret alliance with Bolivia, with a view to seizing and confiscating the nitrate works in the Neutral Zone. In February, 1879, Bolivia broke her treaty with Chili by occupying the Neutral Zone, and confiscating the property of the Chilian government. This led to the declaration of war by Chili, against both her rivals.

For the first six months the war was confined to naval battles, in which the Chilians were generally victorious. Several land battles followed, the Chilians landing on the Peruvian coast and capturing numerous towns and villages, which they pillaged in barbarous fashion.

In the summer of 1880 they planned the campaign against Lima, the Peruvian capital. Having nearly annihilated the Peruvian navy, they easily blockaded Callao, the port of Lima and landed troops at Pisco and Curayaco. A force of 22,500 infantry, 800 cavalry and 3,400 artillery, with eighty cannon and ten Gatling guns—in all about 30,000—commanded by General Baquedano, gathered near Curayaco and advanced upon Chorillos, a village eight miles south of Lima. Pierola, President of Peru and commander-in-chief of the Peruvian army, marched to Lurin to meet the invaders, leaving Gen. La Cotera with 7,000 troops to defend the capital. This was in the latter part of December. Early in January the Peruvian forces were routed at Miraflores, near Chorillos, and on the 17th the Chilians occupied Lima. The Peruvian loss is given as 7,000 killed and 2,000 taken prisoner.

Owing to defective communication the result of the war is still in doubt, but a cessation of hostilities is reported, Peru suing for peace at any terms, and the diplomatic representatives of other nations stationed at Lima, interceding with the conquerors.

The following are given as the Chilian conditions of peace: The cession of Astofagasta to Chili, the surrender of the Peruvian and Bolivian fleet, and the payment by the allies of a war indemnity of $30,000,000, Chili to occupy Callao and work the guano deposits and the copper and saltpeter mines until the payment is fully made.

THE TRANSVAAL INSURRECTION.

England has another war to deal with. The "Queen's speech," that is, the address to Parliament, delivered in her name, Jan. 6, by Lord Chancellor Selbourne, which announced the cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan, and the proposed evacuation of Candahar, also announced a rising of the Boers in the Transvaal. This is a province of South Africa, comprising an area of 112,000 square miles, and supporting a population, including negroes, of 280,000. The province is bounded on the south by the Vaal river, on the north by the Limpopo, and on the east by Zululand. The white inhabitants are Boers of Dutch descent. The Transvaal formed an independent republic from 1840 to the outbreak of the Zulu war in 1877. Disturbances arose between the Boers and Zulus, and Sir Bartle Frere, England's commandant at the Cape, espoused the cause of the Boers. But during the war which followed he summarily annexed the Transvaal to the British empire, in spite of the protests of the inhabitants. After the conclusion of the war the British army was removed from the cape, and the Boers immediately demanded the restoration of their independence. For nearly a year they have been attempting to secure this peacefully, but though the English Liberals denounced the forcible annexation in 1877, they do not, now they are in power, seem inclined to rescind it.

Last fall the Cape Colony legislature passed a vagrant law, in pursuance of which the colonial government attempted to disarm the negro tribes, beginning with the Basutos, a Caffre tribe, numbering, in 1875, 127,701. Basutoland is 150 miles long by 80 broad, and is watered by the upper streams of the Orange and Calderon rivers; its inhabitants are described by Garnet Wolseley as the "finest race in South Africa, now loyal and contented." The Basutos resisted their legal disarmament, and the colonial troops, some 10,000 men, were called out. At this juncture the Boers revolted; 5,000 men said to be in the field, which, for a nation whose entire fighting population cannot be more than 8,000, shows decided unanimity of feeling.

Martin Pretorius is president of the republic, and Joubert commandant of the Boer forces. They have seized several British posts, and summoned Colonel Lanyon, British administrator for the province, to surrender. Lanyon still maintains his post at Pretoria, which is the capital of the Transvaal, and Governor Bellaire still holds the principal city, Potchefstrom, where he is closely besieged. In a fight with the Boers, the Ninety-fourth colonial regiment lost eighty-six killed and many wounded, twenty-six mortally. Boer loss unknown. The colonial government has called upon England for assistance in subjugating the rebellious Boers, and of course the reinforcements will be sent in sufficient number to quell the revolt. Still it will be next to impossible to govern the provinces in the face of such determined hostility. Still the insurrectionists are not without friends. The Boers of the adjacent Orange River Free State have expressed their sympathy, and may join in the war. Nor are the Hollanders forgetful of the ties of blood. Professor Hartrig, of the University of Utrecht, has drawn up an address to the British nation, praying for the restoration of the independence of the Transvaal republic. This has been signed by some five thousand influential Dutchmen. This, however, will weigh little with England. By revolt the Boers have cut themselves off from the sympathy which they might naturally expect from the Liberal party in England, and Premier Gladstone announces that he will accept nothing short of an unconditional surrender, and this, of course, Great Britain has power to enforce.

THE IRISH LAND TENURE.

NO. 1.

Land tenancy is divided into three systems. First, the farmer-capitalist system, largely in vogue in England, wherein the capitalist leases a farm and hires help in tilling it, entering agriculture, as he would enter any other business, in the hope of profit. When the business ceases to pay he turns his attention to something else. Secondly, the metayer or share system, wherein the tenant gives as rent a certain proportion, fixed by local custom, of the produce of the land. This is practiced in Italy, and, to a large extent, in the United States. The third system is the cottier tenure, which takes its name from the Irish cottiers or cottagers.

As the term cottier is used by political economists, it includes all small farmers whose rent is fixed, not by custom but by competition. As practiced in America, for instance, this system of tenancy is not incompatible with a prosperous condition of the laboring class; but in Ireland, where the farming population is vastly greater in proportion to the land, the effect of this system is most deplorable.

In many localities competition has forced rents up to the highest possible limit compatible with the existence of the tenants. Even this limit is exceeded, not, indeed, in payment but in promise. "In some cases," says an investigator, "the largest quantity of produce which their holdings ever yielded, or which, under their system of tillage, they could in the most favorable seasons be made to yield, would not equal the rent bid; consequently, if the peasant fulfilled his engagement to his landlord (which he is rarely able to accomplish), he would till the ground for nothing, and give his landlord a premium for being allowed to till it." Of course the result of this is that the tenant is always hopelessly in debt.

"In such a condition," wrote John Stuart Mill, "what can a tenant gain by any amount of industry, or prudence, and what lose by any recklessness? If the landlord at any time exerted his full legal rights, the cottier would not be able even to live. If by extra exertion he doubled the produce of his bit of land * * his only gain would be to have more left to pay to his landlord; while if he had twenty children, they would still be fed first and the landlord could only take what was left. Almost alone among mankind the cottier is in this condition that he can scarcely be either better or worse off by any act of his own. If he was industrious or prudent, nobody but his landlord would gain; if he is lazy or intemperate it is at his landlord's expense. A situation more devoid of motives to either labor or self-command imagination itself cannot conceive. The inducements of free human beings are taken away and those of the slave not substituted. He has nothing to hope and nothing to fear, except being dispossessed of his holding, and against this he protects himself by the *ultima ratio* of a defensive civil war."

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

A NEWSPAPER FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.

"Students may become learned, perhaps, by studying the text books of a regular college course, but they will never become intelligent without an acquaintance with what is transpiring in the various departments of human effort."—*Alex. A. Brooks, Goliad College, Goliad, Tex.*

ITS PURPOSE.

To read or not to read is *not* the question. Boys and girls in this age will read, and so long as the newspaper is the chief purveyor of mental pabulum to the American nation, the children will read newspapers. The question is what they shall learn by reading papers. For the newspaper, though it may deal in information, is not in any proper sense an instructor: if some editors find it to their interest to select as well as collect information, it is simply because a certain class of readers has been educated to desire a higher grade of news than that devoured with relish by the average citizen. We speak rather of the taste for the better than of distaste for the worse, for it is easier to cultivate liking than disliking. The right method is to seek that which your reason tells you is desirable, trusting to love for the good to expel the weakness for evil. In the same way, if the human race is ever to desire only wholesome, edifying news, it will be when the young are brought up to take a rational interest in public affairs, which will not only win them away from trivialities but furnish ambitious newspapers with a constituency whose favor it were worth while to seek. The purpose of the SCHOOL HERALD is to urge the study of the newspaper in schools in the most practical of all ways—by furnishing a paper which may be used in the school room even as other text books are used.

ITS CHARACTER.

The SCHOOL HERALD is non-partisan and non-sectarian. It aims to make proselytes to no peculiar views. It desires only to represent the facts as it understands them, and to show their relation to the broad ethical and economical principles that are undisputed. Far from attempting to taboo politics, it endeavors to teach its readers to understand all sides of public questions, and to look upon political issues rationally and with charity toward those of a different political persuasion. As to manner, the HERALD endeavors to present the news in the form of a direct narrative with little note or comment. Ridding itself of all superfluous matter, it still attempts to amplify its accounts by the addition of much information necessary to make the situation plain to a juvenile reader. Never to slight anything of importance and always to demonstrate the historical significance of events, is the rule it has ever followed.

Specifically it has in its accounts of current events always attempted to show the logical as well as the chronological sequence, and to extend its inquiry into the pages of history as far as may be necessary for the purpose in hand. It therefore forms a valuable appendix to the history given in text books. In its treatment of civil government in theory and practice, it gives what it considers the true method of teaching this branch of learning; in any case its statements of fact must form the basis of all study of the practical application of the principles of government.

ITS SUCCESS.

Started early in 1881, the SCHOOL HERALD was warmly greeted as filling a perceptible gap in the school course. The favor shown it by prominent educators enabled it to take a start unprecedented in the annals of school journalism. It now counts its subscribers by thousands, and these are to be found in every state in the Union and (a few only) in Canada, England, South Africa and Japan.

TESTIMONIALS.

Modesty and a desire to economize space prevents our giving even a percentage of the flattering words of encouragement we receive, but we append a few of those received within the last few weeks, giving the preference to those correspondents who by their acts as well as their words show their appreciation of the SCHOOL HERALD.

County Superintendent L. Eells, writing from the Waukon, Iowa, institute, says "the HERALD is in good demand," verifying his words by sending a list of eighty subscribers, adding "will probably order twenty or thirty more."

J. W. Knott, of Tiffin, Ohio, who sends us two large clubs, adds: "Your paper is most admirable to keep teachers up with current events, and should receive the hearty endorsement of every teacher."

A. B. C. Hitchcock, of Sidney, Ohio, appends to his list of subscribers the following significant postscript: "The SCHOOL HERALD ought to be in the hands of every teacher in Ohio, since history is now one of the branches required to be taught by law. As a condensed summary of current events, it is invaluable to every one who has any desire to keep abreast of the times. I find it of great service in my occupation as associate political editor of the Sidney *Journal* and one of the county examiners."

County Superintendent A. J. Davis writes from Clarion, Pa.: "The SCHOOL HERALD is doing a world of good, and it will not be many months before it will be read by all the young teachers in this country."

County Superintendent John Trainer, of Decatur, Ill., writes: "Allow me to thank you for your work among our schools in connection with the HERALD. I consider your Extra the 'best thing out.'"

THE SCHOOL HERALD EXTRA,

A series of questions and answers on the history of 1881-82 was primarily intended for use or distribution at institutes, to interest teachers in the study of the newspapers. It was a decided success. J. C. Anderson writes from Carrollton, Mo., that their institute class in civil government used the HERALD and EXTRA almost exclusively in place of any text book, and many others have made profitable use of it. But perhaps the best test of its merit is the fact that the teachers themselves showed a desire for it. O. F. McKim, writing of the distribution of Extras at Fredonia, Kan., says: "Contrary to the usual custom of throwing such things aside, they were carefully folded and taken away." Another writes that it "took like wild fire," and J. C. Benedict, news agent at Lebanon, Ohio, receiving 100 in the morning, writes that he sold 80 before night.

School commissioner C. Warren Hamilton, of Kings county, N. Y., receiving a copy of the EXTRA, writes: "I was much pleased with the questions it contained. The subject was the History of To-day; just what our children ought to know. The HERALD should be in the hands of every teacher. I shall tell the teachers of this commissioner's district about it."

The new edition of the EXTRA contains three more pages of reading matter, devoted to the subject of essays in current history, with examples. It is intended more especially for school use, and will be found just the thing for schools that wish, without the expenditure of too much time and money, to introduce the study of the newspaper, or to bring their knowledge of history up to the present time.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

FOR THE SCHOOL HERALD.—TERMS: Seventy-five cents per year for single copy: in clubs sent to separate personal addresses, 60c each; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00; Binder, Emerson's patent, 50 cents extra.

FOR THE SCHOOL HERALD EXTRA:—Single copies 6 cents each; 25 copies, 75c; 50 copies, $1.25; 100 copies, $2.00

Address W. I. CHASE, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. I. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 15, 1881. NO. 2.—*Abridged.*

CONTENTS.

History of the World, for February 1-15, 1881.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The Electoral Count—Secretary Schurz and the Poncas—The Tehuantepec Railway—The Panama Canal Company.

ABROAD.—News Notes—The New Departure in Parliament—The Boer Rebellion—The Conquest of Peru—Afghanistan—Irish Land Tenure. No. 2.

☞ *The following reprint is intended to take the place of* No. 2 *of the* SCHOOL HERALD, *and contains all the important news of the fortnight ending Feb.* 15, 1881.

History of the World.

FOR FEBRUARY 1-15, 1881.

The news from China indicates preparations on her part for war against Russia. Further, that a national agricultural and industrial exhibition will be held at Tokio, beginning March 1.

The Tekke-Turcomans are reported to be making peace with the Russians, by surrendering their arms and returning to their homes. Meanwhile the British army has not been withdrawn from Afghanistan, and circumstances indicate that it may not be. A draft of a secret treaty between the Afghan Ameer in 1878, Shere Ali, and Russia, has come to light. It binds Russia to an alliance with the Ameer against England. The dates of the treaty and the confidential correspondence with regard to it, are subsequent to the Berlin congress, which was supposed to have made peace between Russia and England. A large number of Englishmen are already in favor of the complete conquest of Afghanistan, and the jealousy of Russia, awakened by this discovery of Russian duplicity, will lead many others to favor the plan.

From Egypt comes the news of a mutiny of the Khedive's guard, who rose and released three native Egyptian colonels who were being tried by court-martial for insubordination. They then demanded and obtained the resignation of the Egyptian war minister, Osman Pasha Refki. No further trouble is expected.

The accounts of the later operations in the Transvaal are conflicting, but the Boers are evidently carrying on their almost hopeless war gallantly, so that we could wish that the dignity of England and the advancement of civilization did not demand their subjugation.

Spain reports a change in her cabinet and a consequent dissolution of the Cortes; France, nothing more extraordinary than the personal visit of Gambetta to the Emperors of Austria and Germany. England is discussing what Labouchere styles the "suspension of the liberties of the British parliament in order to suspend the liberties of Ireland." The arrest of the ex-Fenian leader, Michael Davitt, who had been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, but released upon ticket of leave, has excited much comment; as has also—in a different way—the marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, aged 67, to William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett, aged 29.

South America sends fuller accounts of the Chili-Peruvian battles, and the news of the actual beginning of the Panama canal.

The most significant news from Canada comes in the shape o letters from Prof. Hind, giving statistics in support of his c arge of fraud on the part of Canada in procuring the Hali- f x fishery award. The charges have been discussed in the C nadian parliament, but have not been investigated yet.

In the United States we find the Pennsylvania legislature h s not succeeded in electing a senator yet, and contents itself w th holding the regulation daily ballot required by act of C ngress, July 26, 1866. Henry W. Oliver and Galusha A. G ow, the principal candidates at the beginning of this strug- g , have withdrawn. In Congress the electoral vote has been c nted, but very little else has been done, though many topics h e been discussed. The passage of the appropriation bills, a l those providing for the reapportionment of representatives a the refunding of public debt, will probably receive most a ntion during the remainder of the session.

C of Congress, the consolidation of the telegraph companies has been the subject of much criticism, and, in New York, of a suit at law. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, who was last week hissed for taking but $10,000 stock in the world's fair, has given $125,000 to defray the expense of moving the obelisk to New York. The court-martial of the colored cadet, Whittaker, commenced in January, continues, but without the production of new evidence.

At Home.

FEBRUARY 7, Chief Crow King, with 315 Sioux from Sitting Bull's band, surrendered to the United States authorities at Fort Buford, D. T. The surrender was brought about peacefully by the negotiations of Scout Allison. February 10, 45 more of the hostile Sioux were captured at the camp of the Yankton chief Black Catfish, near Poplar river. Sitting Bull, with some 300 followers, is still in Canada, but Crow King reports him ready to surrender as soon as assured that he may safely do so.

FEBRUARY 4, the Senate passed a bill appropriating $175,000 to purchase and equip a steam whaling vessel to go from San Francisco in search of the Jeannette, which sailed from that port in 1879, for the purpose of arctic exploration. The Jeannette, originally the British ship Pandora, was a three-mast barkentine, of 420 tons burden. Her crew consisted of 33 men, commanded by Lieutenant De Long. The expedition was fitted out by James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, and the ship was fully equipped and provisioned for a three years' cruise. The last seen of the Jeannette was during the first week in September, 1879, when she was sighted by a whaling vessel 50 miles south of Herald Island. Great hopes are entertained for her safety, but it is feared that she may be embayed in the ice and unable to return.

THE reapportionment of members of Congress under the new census has received a good deal of attention in Congress and no doubt will receive much more, for the matter must be settled during this session. The main consideration in apportionment by politicians is without doubt partisan advantage. Thus we more readily understand why the Democrats advocate fixing the whole number of representatives at 301, and why the Republicans prefer raising it to 319, when we know that the former gives a net gain of six members to Democratic states and a net gain of but two to Republican states, while the latter would give an equal gain of 13 to each party. The present number is 293. The ratio of representation to population of 1870 was one member to every 134,675 inhabitants or considerable fraction thereof. Fixing the number of members at 301, gives under the new census one to every 164,018 of population or considerable fraction thereof. With 319 the constituencies would of course be smaller.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

February 9, the electoral votes for president and vice-president of the United States were counted, and James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur were declared elected. So ended the somewhat complicated machinery of our presidential election. Upon the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, each state appoints, in such manner as its legislature may direct, as many presidential electors as the state has senators and representatives in Congress.

On the first Wednesday in December next after their election, the electors meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, after which they make separate lists of the persons voted for, and the number of votes cast for each, and send these lists to the president of the United States senate. On the second Wednesday in February, the president of the senate, in the presence of both houses of Congress, meeting in the chamber of the house of representatives, opens all the sealed packages containing the certified lists, and the votes are then counted by tellers appointed for the purpose by the assembled congressmen. Such, briefly, is the fo—

of casting and counting the presidential vote, which at nearly every point is carefully guarded by legal enactment, to prevent the possibility of fraud, and to settle the disputes which would naturally arise in the absence of a formal method. Yet one point remains uncovered. In case of any doubt or dispute as to the legality of the electoral vote reported from any state, nothing can be definitely decided without the consent of a majority of both houses of Congress. If both houses decide that a certain return is valid, or invalid, as the case may be, the decision may not be just, but it must be final. No one can contest the settlement unless the president of the senate takes the very extraordinary course of overruling the decision. If he should do so, both houses would undoubtedly withdraw, and thus render the count illegal and of no effect. There is little danger of this, however, but there is danger that in case the houses are divided in opinion, as they were in the canvass of 1876-77, the senate may uphold its presiding officer, and disregard the withdrawal of the house. Then the house, declaring that the canvass was illegal and that consequently no election had been held, might proceed to elect a president as provided by the constitution. In such case there would be two persons claiming to be president, and no legal method of settling the dispute. Being unable to agree as to the proper change in the election laws, Congress has provided, from time to time, temporary arrangements. Thus, February 6, 1865, Congress adopted what was known as the twenty-second joint rule. This provided that no vote should be counted unless both houses agreed in accepting it. Under this rule the counts in 1865, 1869, and 1873 proceeded, but in January, 1876, the senate withdrew its adherence to the rule, so that the electoral dispute of 1877 found Congress unprepared. The electoral commission bill was then passed, referring disputed returns to the arbitration of a commission of fifteen, the decision of the commission to stand unless set aside by the vote of both houses.

This arrangement was only temporary, however, and ended with the count of 1877. At the last session of Congress, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, and Representative Geo. A. Bicknell, of Indiana, made considerable effort to have a joint resolution passed providing that in case of dual returns from any states, as in the case of Florida and Louisiana in 1876–77, the consent of both houses should be necessary to accept and count the vote; but, in a case of irregularity in the return from any state where the election was not disputed, the vote should be counted, unless the houses united in objecting to it. This "Morgan-Bicknell resolution" has been the subject of much debate in Congress during the past two months, the Democrats upholding, and the Republicans opposing it. Its passage would not have affected the present election, but might have established a precedent for the next electoral count, Since the Democrats are in a majority in the present Congress. they were at first disposed to insist on the passage of the resolution, but finding their opponents determined, they met in caucus January 31, and substituted for the Morgan resolution another joint agreement simply providing that the count should take place in the manner prescribed by law, and that, since the vote of Georgia would not affect the result one way or another, the question of its legality should not be decided. In announcing the result, the president of the senate was directed to declare that if the vote of Georgia were counted, the result would be—For Garfield 216 votes; for Hancock, 155. If said votes were not counted the result would be—For Garfield, 214; for Hancock, 144. In either case Garfield was to be declared elected. This arrangement proving satisfactory, it was agreed to by Congress, and under it the count proceeded.

The case of the Georgia vote was this: The federal law directs the electors to meet on the first Wednesday in December, but the state law, which is a re-enactment of a law passed during the confederacy, says, the first Wednesday *after the first Monday* in December, which this year was the 8th instead of the first of the month. Hence the electors made a mistake and met one week later than they should have done.

SECRETARY SCHURZ AND THE PONCAS.

February 2, President Hayes sent to Congress a message concerning the Ponca Indians, together with the report of the Ponca Commissioners and the recent declaration of the chiefs of the tribe as to the compensation which will satisfy them. "The report of the commission and the testimony taken by it," remarks the president, "add very little to what was already contained in the official reports of the secretary of the interior and the senate committee" on this subject. The report "omits to state an important fact as to the present condition of the Poncas in Indian Territory, but the evidence reported shows clearly that the Poncas now residing in that territory, 521 in number, are satisfied with their new home; that they are healthy, comfortable, and contented, and that they are freely and firmly decided to adhere to the choice announced in the letter of October 25, 1880, and the declaration of December 17, 1880, to remain in Indian Territory and not to return to Dakota Territory." The President therefore recommends: (1) the education of Indians "to enable them to be self-supporting and capable of self-protection in civilized communities; (2) the allotment of land to individual Indians, with a provision prohibiting its sale for a certain number of years; (3) fair compensation for the unalloted portion of their present reservations; (4) the gradual investment of Indians with the rights and responsibilities of citizenship; (5) legislation authorizing the secretary of the interior to carry out this policy, offering the Poncas individually the choice of homes either in the Indian Territory or on their old reservation in Dakota, and making compensation to the tribe for losses sustained in their forced removal to their present home, which compensation should not be less than the sum named by the chiefs in their declaration of December 17, 1880."

These recommendations of the president outline an Indian policy very different from that hitherto pursued by the government, but the change is one generally recommended by the friends of the Indian. Secretary Schurz is in favor of it, the Ponca Commission recommended it, the discussion in Congress and the newspapers has been generally in favor of it, so that it seems probable that something of the kind will be decided upon. Secretary Schurz's connection with the Ponca case will appear in the following brief history: During the latter part of Grant's administration, Congress passed an act providing for the removal of the Ponca tribe from its reservation in Dakota and Nebraska to the Indian Territory. This was done partly because it was the declared policy of the government to establish all the Indian tribes in the Territory, and partly to separate the Poncas from their hereditary enemies, the Sioux. In July, 1877, the Poncas were removed forcibly because they were unwilling to go, and their vacated land ceded to the Sioux.

In the Territory the emigrants were established on a reservation containing 100,000 acres of land; but the change of climate, water and food did not agree with them, and for the two years following they suffered much from sickness. They were also very discontented and homesick. There were 681 of them at the time of their removal; at last accounts there were only 506 adults; but of those missing, ninety-one ran away and nine were attending the Indian schools, leaving a death list of forty-one in three and a half years, a serious but not exceptionally large rate of mortality. There is no doubt that the treatment of the Poncas was harsh and unjust, and Secretary Schurz in his annual report in 1877, and again in 1878 called the attention of Congress to the fact and asked that the sum of $148,000 be appropriated to compensate them for their losses and to pay them for the land which had been taken away from them. Petitions were also addressed to Congress by Indian sympathizers, asking that the Poncas be restored to their old homes, but Secretary Schurz does not seem to have favored this measure.

A movement was started to test the question by an appeal to the courts, and it was even proposed to incite the Poncas to run away and return to their old reservation in order to make a better case at law, but this also the secretary discouraged, affirming that a tribe could not maintain a suit at law against the government, and that he was bound to keep the Indians on their reservation until Congress ordered otherwise.

During the past year the Poncas seem to have prospered and to have become reconciled to their new abode. Last October the chiefs of the tribe united in a letter to the president, and in December sent a delegation to report personally the proposal to give up all claim to their old reservation, provided they were given good titles to their present lands and the $148,00 compensation for damages, as appraised by Secretary Schurz. They reported the tribe prosperous and contented.

The agitators for removal, headed by Gov. Long and Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, doubted the sincerity of this declaration and an investigating commission was appointed whose report we summarized in our last issue. The president finds the report of the commission sustained by evidence, except with regard to the present discontent of the tribe. He suggests, as a measure which will settle the disputed question, that the Indians be individually permitted to choose their homes. Since a fragment of the Ponca tribe still remains in Dakota, such as are still homesick will find a welcome there.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY.

[February 12, the inter-oceanic canal committee of the House of Representatives in Congress, presented a majority report indorsing Capt. Eads' project of building a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico, and recommending the passage of the bill pledging United States protection to the railway company and also guaranteeing the interest on $50,000,000 of its bonds. The report was laid on the table by an overwhelming vote, so that the matter will hardly come up for discussion again during the present Congress. Capt. Eads, however, professes to be not at all discouraged by the postponement, and predicts the early consideration and passage of the bill.

There are two objections to the passage of the bill, which are certain to provoke great opposition, even if they do not cause its defeat. One is the generally expressed belief on the part of men competent to judge, that the scheme is impracticable. Thus Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, who transported the obelisk from Egypt, says: "However successful Capt. Eads may be in moving a laden ship across such a distance, over such varying grades, the ship would not float on reaching the point where the floating would be a matter of some importance. The jarring in motion no less than the development of strains not provided for in ship construction, must inevitably open every seam, and cause every rivet to leak." A danger, or even a suspicion of this kind, is fatal to the enterprise, for ship owners would never patronize the railway at such a risk of damaging their ships. The second objection to the United States entering into any such arrangement, is the disposition shown by Mexico to monopolize control of the railway. By the terms of the agreement with Mexico, in consideration of which Capt. Eads obtained his charter, right of way, and a subsidy in money and land, the company is to be Mexican, and to be controlled by that government exclusively. "It will then be seen," says the New York *Times*, commenting on the case, "by the very terms of the concession made by the Mexican government, that Capt. Eads is asking the United States to contribute money for an enterprise which when completed would be entirely under the control of the Mexican government, and which could not only be used by that government against the United States, in the event of war between the two countries, but which would become the property absolutely of Mexico, by reason of the very contribution which Capt. Eads is soliciting from this government."

THE PANAMA CANAL COMPANY.

[The DeLesseps Panama Canal Company report a force of seventy superintendents, engineers, and doctors landed at the Isthmus, and that soon a force of 8,000 laborers, with all the requisite machinery, will begin work on the canal. Meanwhile, the advocates of the rival Nicaragua canal are using every endeavor to belittle and discourage the scheme, and are urging President Hayes to interfere in accordance with the Monroe doctrine. This "doctrine" was formulated by President Monroe in his annual message to Congress, December 2, 1823, and essentially consists of a declaration that the United States does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of European countries, and will not permit European interference in the affairs of independent governments on this hemisphere. Its application to the present case is apparent only when we consider that the Isthmus is controlled by a feeble government, and the investment of French capital under a French charter will call sooner or later for the interference of France, to protect the property and lives of its subjects. If the nited States does not mean to permit such interference, now the time to say so. The president has twice called the attention of Congress to the matter, and a congressional committee has reported in favor of having a definite understanding the matter.

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN PARLIAMENT.

Wednesday, February 2, witnessed a new departure in the proceedings of the British House of Commons. This appeared the decision of the Speaker of the House, that a crisis had arrived which necessitated a limitation of the freedom of debate. Hence he declined to call upon any more members to speak, and immediately proceeded to put the question to vote. The freedom of debate in the British Parliament has always been practically unlimited. It is true, that over 250 years ago, the reign of James I., the speaker was authorized to call members to order when they spoke on other questions besides been used. A standing rule of the House also forbids a member speaking more than once to a single question, but this was evaded by raising a second question, usually by a motion to adjourn. Under this motion the member was by courtesy allowed to make his speech. So long as a single member claimed the right to be heard, the House felt itself bound to hear him before proceeding to vote. The change of feeling on this point came about as follows:

January 24, the Irish coercion bill was introduced, and the thirty-seven Irish Home-Rulers, under the leadership of Mr. Charles Parnell, announced their intention to prevent all action upon it. Of course, so small a faction could not do this directly, for the House of Commons numbers 658 members, leaving the Home-Rule party largely in the minority, not only in the entire house, but even in that section of it (105 members) which represents Ireland. The Parnellites intended to defeat the will of the House by what is known as "filibustering," or obstruction. That is, by prolonging debate, they proposed to weary the House into consenting to postpone or defeat the bill This practice of annoyance has been attempted quite often during the past ten years, and the majority of the House of Commons have at last decided to put a stop to it.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of February 2, the House had been in session forty-one hours, trying to bring up the bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland. Then the speaker rose, and, in a short speech explaining the urgency of the case, made the ruling above referred to.

On the following day the House met to consider a motion made by Prime Minister Gladstone, and amended by Sir Stafford Northcote, giving the speaker the right to declare a measure urgent, and, if sustained on the part of the house by a vote of 3 to 1, to put the question without further debate. During the discussion of this motion, the Home-Rulers again began their obstruction tactics, and, becoming disorderly, were "named" by the speaker and suspended for the rest of the sitting by an overwhelming vote of the House. Refusing to go, they were expelled by force.

The "naming" previous to suspension, is a revival of a practice authorized January 2, 1693, in a rule declaring that "if the speaker do call upon a member by name, such person shall thereby incur the displeasure and censure of the House."

Before returning to their seats, the Home-Rulers decided to abandon obstruction as hopeless. The coercion bill will therefore be passed, probably without further delay. Briefly, it gives the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland discretionary power to arrest persons "reasonably suspected" of treason, or who have been, or shall be, deemed guilty, as principal or accessory, of any act of violence or intimidation, committed within a "prescribed district." After arrest the facts of the case are to be certified to Parliament and to the clerk of the crown at Dublin, and also furnished for publication in the Dublin *Gazette*. This done, the prisoners are to be held, not as convicts, but as persons accused of crime, during the operation of the act—that is, until September 30, 1882.

THE BOER REBELLION.

The rebellion of the Transvaal Boers began on the 16th of last December, when the rebels entered Potchefstrom, the largest town in the Transvaal, situated on Fair River, and containing 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. There they laid siege to the fort wherein Col. Bellairs, C. B., had taken refuge with 300 troops of her majesty's Twenty-first regiment. December 20, the Ninety-fourth regiment were moving under orders from Sir W. Owen Lanyon, British Administrator, to join him at Pretoria. They feared an outbreak of the Boers, but evidently had not heard of the affair at Potchefstrom. When at Bronker's Spruit, thirty-eight miles from the point of their destination, the troops were met by a detachment of the rebels, headed by Commandant P. J. Joubert, and ordered to halt. In explanation they were told that the Boers were negotiating with Lanyon and did not wish to fight, but felt compelled to forbid the massing of troops to oppose them. Col. Anstruther answered that he must obey Lanyon's orders and go forward. Hearing this the Boers began firing, and in less than half an hour had compelled the British to surrender. The British loss was less than first reported, being 40 killed and about 80 wounded. The Boers were protected by trees, and report but one killed and five wounded. A baggage train of thirty-seven wagons was captured.

The Boers then made a combined attack upon Bellairs in the fort at Potchefstrom, but, being repulsed, laid siege, hoping to starve out the garrison, a project in which they had

Then followed the attack upon Wakkerstrom, and several skirmishes in different parts of the Transvaal. The Boers invaded the Natal territory and took up a position on the Natal side of the Drakenburg mountains. At this "Drakenburg pass" Sir George P. Colley, with 860 infantry, 170 cavalry and six guns, met them, January 28, on his way to the Transvaal. A sharp engagement followed, in which the British were defeated, losing in killed, wounded and missing, 8 officers and 181 men.

Since then the accounts are conflicting. The Boers are reported defeated in an engagement on the 6th inst., and the garrisons at Wakkerstrom, Pretoria and Potchefstrom are said to be not only defending themselves, but harassing the besiegers by sorties. On the other hand, Gen. Colley is said to be surrounded and in pressing need of reinforcements. It is certain, however, that the reinforcements are on their way. The troops landed at Durban amount to 3,000 men, so that the Boers may ere long learn to appreciate the wisdom of the Basuto chief, Mohesh, in replying to the taunts of his warlike neighbors. He knew, he said, that "he could drive the redcoats, then before him, into the sea, but he knew that ten times their number would come out of the sea and eventually destroy him."

President Brand, of the Orange Free State, has striven to keep his subjects neutral, but they have aided and abetted the Transvaal Boers from the outset. The Basutos, however, whose success and determination in resisting the British, first encouraged the Boers to revolt, are said to be tired of fighting and sue for peace, but ask to retain their arms. Since the war against them arose out of British determination to disarm them, it is not likely that these terms will be granted. Speaking of the Basutos, Sir Bartle Frere, in the January *Nineteenth Century*, gives an account of the tribe, and defends very plausibly the action of the Cape Colony in trying to disarm them.

THE CONQUEST OF PERU.

Full accounts of the battles of Chorillos and Miraflores have been received by mail. The first battle was opened January 13, at 4 a. m., by an attack of the Chilians upon the right center of the Peruvian lines, entrenched before the village of Chorillos. For six hours the battle raged fiercely, but the Chilians, though suffering severely from the fire of the enemy, showed great coolness and courage and carried the successive trenches at the point of the bayonet. At 11 o'clock, reinforcements arrived, encouraging the Chilians to a final, desperate charge, which broke the Peruvian lines. A rout followed, in which 7,000 of the raw Peruvian militia threw down their arms and fled in the direction of Lima. The others retreated to Miraflores, and the Chilians sacked and burned the towns of San Juan, Borancas and Chorillos.

This was on Thursday; on Saturday, the 16th, the diplomatic representatives of France, Germany, England, Italy, Spain, Salvador and the United States, offering to mediate between the combatants, a truce was declared. This was almost immediately broken by the Peruvians firing upon a troop of the enemy, and at 3 p. m. the second fight began. By Sunday morning the Peruvians were again routed, the works at Miraflores stormed, and Calloa, the port of Lima, captured. President Nicholas de Pierola, the Peruvian commander-in-chief, fled, with a few followers, to the village of Los Cacos, east of Ancon. Here he issued a proclamation, stating that his government still existed, but owing to the exigency of the case, the seat of government would be wherever he, the president, should happen to be. When the Chilians demanded the surrender of Lima, which they did on the 17th, Gens. Baquedano and Saavedna refused to recognize the Pierola government, and finding no other authority to treat with, put the whole district under martial law. The situation is therefore somewhat complicated, for if Pierola still continues obstinate, or if the Chilians refuse to recognize him, there is no body authorized to treat for peace. The local governments exist and are straining every effort to enforce their authority over the demoralized army, but there is no recognized national government to the Republic of Peru.

AFGHANISTAN.

The situation in Afghanistan appears to be this: July 22, 1880, Abdurrahman Khan was proclaimed Ameer at Cabul to succeed his uncle, Shere Ali, who had been waging war against the English. Yakub Khan, Ali's son, was first chosen, but proved unable to control his subjects or even to protect himself and was forced to take refuge in the British camp. Next, July 22, 1880, Abdurrahman Khan, Shere Ali's nephew, was installed and recognized both by Afghans of Cabul, and the British. But the suspicion of favoring the English had already undermined Abdurrahman's authority, and in August Ayoob Khan, of Herat, another of Shere Ali's sons appeared as claimant for the throne. July 27, Ayoob Khan attacked and routed Gen. Burrows in the neighborhood of Candahar, in the lower part of the country. This excited so much enthusiasm among the hostile Afghans as to make Ayoob appear a very formidable rival to Abdurrahman. Perceiving that their friendship only weakened the new Ameer, the British decided to withdraw from the country as soon as the stain on the British arms was removed by the crushing of Ayoob Khan. This was done by Gen. Roberts, August 31, when he completely routed the hostile chief at Mazra. Since then the British have withdrawn from Cabul, and declared their intention of evacuating Candahar also. They leave behind them a hostile nation, but one too distracted by civil war to threaten the Indian frontier, and too patriotic to favor a Russian alliance except as a defense against England.

IRISH LAND TENURE.

No. 2.

As to the extent of the cottier system in Irish land tenure, the British General Register Office gives the following statistics for 1877, showing the comparative number of small and large holdings. The difference between the cottier and the large tenant farmer, let us say, is that the latter is presumptively able to divert his capital to some other business, while the former is not:

50,323 farms under		1 acre.
62,104 farms from	1 to	5 acres.
272,802 farms from	5 to	30 acres.
148,097 farms from	30 to	500 acres.

This, however, does not tell us what proportion of these are proprietors, and what tenants. Neither does it tell us to what extent the large holdings are sublet to cottiers. This is very often done, as we see by the following extract from Prof. Cairnes' writings:

"The anxiety of the landlords to get rid of cottiers is also to some extent neutralized by the anxiety of middlemen to get them. About one-fourth of the whole land of Ireland is held under long leases; the rent received, when the lease is of long standing, being generally greatly under the real value of the land. It rarely happens that the land thus held is cultivated by the owner of the lease; instead of this he sublets it at a rack rent to small men, and lives on the excess of the rent which he receives over that which he pays."

This practice of subletting is worthy of note, for no reform will be effective which does not prevent it.

The evil results of the cottier tenure in Ireland have been generally recognized, and several reform movements have been started. The government to encourage peasant-proprietorship, passed the Encumbered Estates act, forcing mortgaged land upon the market, in order that tenants who were forehanded, might have a chance to buy their farms. This was, however, a very slow process, especially as a large per cent. of the land so offered was bought by persons who wished to become not farmers but landlords. A waste-land society was formed to purchase untillable land on mountains, or in bogs, and resell at a small profit, or rent it on long leases at a moderate rent to tenants who were willing to reclaim the waste and render it fit for cultivation. But this was a private charity and offered no profits to attract investors; hence it failed.

Then came the potato famine, forcing the peasants themselves to do something to save their lives, and extensive emigration began. Societies were formed to encourage it, in the hope that both those who left and those who remained in the country would be better off. Between 1841 and 1851, the population of Ireland decreased one million; in the next ten years one half million. Since then the emigration has been continuous and increasing, and the diminution may be reckoned at the same rate.

The result, however, cannot be said to be encouraging to the tenant farmer, for rents during the last thirty or forty years have increased upon an average over 25 per cent. The holdings left vacant by the emigrants are more than taken up by the increase of grazing lands. Many landlords prefer to turn their land to grazing purposes, and only wait for an excuse to evict, that is, drive off, the present tenants. The arbitrary character of some of these evictions, and the tyrannical manner in which landlords have enforced their legal rights, have had much to do in provoking disturbances. But the tenant has some rights guaranteed by law or custom, and these rights we will consider in our next number.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. I. CHICAGO, MARCH 1, 1881. NO. 3.—*Abridged.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD from February 15 to 28.
AT HOME.—The Union of the Telegraph Companies.—The Colombian Treaty.—The Refunding Bill.—The Standard Oil Company.
ABROAD.—News Notes.—The Irish Coercion Bills.—Beyond the Vaal.—Irish Land Tenure, No. 3.—The House of Commons.

☞ *The following reprint is intended to take the place of* NO. 3 *of the* SCHOOL HERALD, *and contains the important news of the fortnight February* 15-28, 1881.

History of the World.

FROM FEBRUARY 15 TO MARCH 1, 1881.

The Russo-Chinese treaty, relative to the retrocession of Kuldja, was signed at St. Petersburg, February 24. If you will look upon a map of Central Asia you will notice between Soongaria and Turkestan, a break in the chain of mountains which separates the Chinese and Russian empires. Right here, in "the gap," the small but important province of Kuldja is situated. During an invasion of Turkestan some years ago, the Russians took possession of Kuldja and have hitherto refused to surrender it.

Despatches from Turkestan indicate that the Russians have accepted the promise of submission from the Turcoman chiefs, and do not intend advancing upon Merv. It was rumored that Ayoob Khan, of Herat, was encouraged by the news of the Russian approach, to declare war upon the ameer of Afghanistan in support of his claim to the ameership, but this report is not confirmed. The draft of the secret treaty of 1879 between Shere Ali and Russia has been published and proves to have been simply written out from memory by the foreign secretary of the late ameer, the original treaty having been destroyed. This fact will make it easier for Russia to smooth over the matter in her diplomatic relations with England.

Spain reports the inauguration of a Liberal regime under the Sagasta ministry: France, the issuing of invitations for an international monetary conference to be held at Paris, April 27. Italy and Russia have already signified their acceptance. A conference of the European Powers through their embassadors at Constantinople, is endeavoring to mediate between Greece and Turkey, and the former country has been called upon to explain her warlike preparations, which she does by the very diaphanous assertion that she is simply preparing to occupy the territory which Turkey is ready to cede to her.

Germany sends word of the resignation of Cabinet Minister VonEulenberg, caused, it is said, by dissatisfaction with the socialistic tendency of Bismarck's policy; also of the marriage, February 26, of Prince William, eldest son of the crown prince, to the Princess Augusta Victoria.

In England the Irish coercion bill has passed the House of Commons, and Speaker Brand has declared that public business is no longer "urgent." Meanwhile, Mr. Parnell has provoked the censure of the Irish Catholics by seeking the support of the French Communists, by visiting Victor Hugo and also writing an appeal to the great novelist to use his pen in behalf of "les miserables" of Ireland.

From South America we hear of an incipient revolution in Antioquia, one of the United States of Colombia, and also of civic disturbance in the neighboring republic of Venezuela. In this connection, too, though the negotiations were carried on in New York, we may mention the strengthening of our alliance with Colombia, whereby our share in controlling the interoceanic communication across the Isthmus of Panama is assured.

Within the limits of our own country we note the election of John I. Mitchell as senator from Pennsylvania, and the death of Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin. The discussion over the funding and river and harbor appropriation bills have occupied congressional attention. There has also been a contest over the apportionment bill, the Republicans threatening to obstruct public business and cause an extra session if their demand for apportionment on the basis of 319 members was not acceded to. The result has been the reference of the question to the arbitration of a joint committee.

Preparations are being made for a grand display at Gen. Garfield's inauguration. A military parade, in which the militia of the various states are to participate, is to be an imposing feature of the ceremony. The presence in official capacity of the defeated candidate, Gen. W. S. Hancock, will add a unique flavor to an already sufficiently novel performance.

At Home.

THE long dead lock in the Pennsylvania legislature over the senatorial election was broken on February 22, by the withdrawal of two of the most prominent candidates, Beaver and Bayne. The different factions then combined and elected John I. Mitchell, of Tioga County, United States Senator. Mr. Mitchell is a native American, forty years of age, a man of some prominence in his state. From 1871 to 1875 he was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature; in 1876 was elected to Congress, was re-elected in 1878, but in 1880 declined another nomination.

THE Senate committee has reported, without amendment, the Pendleton civil service reform bill. This bill provides for the appointment of a committee of five, which shall draw up a system of rules for the civil service of the country, and submit the same to the President for his approval. These rules shall permit open competitive examinations to candidates; regulate promotion by merit and competition; prevent political assessments, and make any further regulations needed to carry these important points into effect. The report of the committee is a very strong exposition of the evils now in existence in our civil service, and the need of remedying them, if possible.

THE discussion of the river and harbor appropriation bill has occupied much attention in congress and in the public press during the past month. As passed by the House, it aggregated $10,189,800, but the Senate added appropriations amounting to over $1,000,000. It has now gone back to the House, but its passage, at one figure or another, is certain. This species of appropriation was not made previous to the war, for the Democratic party, which was then in power, held as a fundamental principle of party organization, that the general government had no right to appropriate money for public works within the limits of the States. The Whigs and Free Soil Democrats opposed this view, as did also the Republicans when that party was formed. Of late years appropriations for this purpose have been regularly made, though the sum total has seldom approached its present figures.

THE March number of the *Illustrated Scientific News* gives a full description, with illustrations, of Capt. Eads' projected ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. If the requisite encouragement is given by congress, and this railway is actually built, it will rank as one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill the world has ever seen. Wherever, Capt. Eads says, it is possible to build a canal, a strong railway for the transportation of ships can be built for one-half the cost of a canal. The danger of injuring the vessel in the process of transportation is to be prevented by a mechanical contrivance, thus described in the article referred to: "It consists in brief of a cradle, made up of a number of separated parts, but all of them containing hydraulic jacks, on which the ship is in fact supported. All the jacks communicate by pipes, so that the same hydraulic pressure is evenly distributed along the bottom of the vessel, no matter what may be the vertical irregularities of the track. Carried on this hydraulic cradle, the vessel may, in fact, be said to rest upon the water; and there appears to be less danger of injuring the craft than there would be in towage through a canal. The estimated c

the railway, over the Tehuantepec route, 112 miles in length, is $75,000,000. This route is chosen in preference to the Panama route, partly because of its superior healthfulness, partly because of the less danger to shipping here—the unfavorable winds and calms of a few miles further south being avoided—and partly because it is nearer to American ports.

THE UNION OF THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

January 19 brought us news of the consolidation of the three principal telegraph companies of the country—the Western Union, the American Union, and the Atlantic and Pacific—into one, bearing the name of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The capital stock of the new company is $80,000,000. The consolidation, though agreed upon January 19, was not effected until February 3, owing to the temporary injunction of the New York supreme court against it, granted in a reply to a petition of Rufus Hatch, a stockholder in the American Union, and also in the Western Union, company. Mr. Hatch brought suit as a stockholder of the American Union company. He urged that this company was organized as an independent corporation, having for its object the creation of a healthy competition with other companies—which were then enjoying a practical monopoly—and that the proposed consolidation was an injustice to all who had taken part in said organization with this object in view. He also claimed that the object of the consolidation was to raise the cost of telegraph communication, and was in violation of a statute forbidding "acts injurious to trade or commerce." But the suit when brought before Judge Barrett was set aside, and the injunction dissolved. Within the next two hours the union of the companies was completed. On February 5, the stockholders of the Western Union ratified the agreement of their directors, as did also the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific; February 8, the American Union gave in its ratification. There is another suit of a stockholder against the consolidation, in which the decision has not been rendered. A more important matter is the suit of the Direct Cable Company. The plea in this case is that the consolidation is an intended violation of contract. The Direct Cable Company, in 1874, made a contract with the Atlantic and Pacific to transmit its messages, and pass over to it all its own land messages; this contract to hold for seventeen years. The Anglo-American Cable Company exchanged business with the Western Union on a similar contract, and the French Cable Company with the American Union. How the claims of these contracts could be fairly adjusted was a question, but when it was announced that the consolidation companies were making preparations to build a cable line, the cable companies above took alarm, and resolved to prevent such a result if possible.

Great dissatisfaction with the new monopoly is expressed in business circles, owing to the fear that it may lead to higher charges for telegraphing. This feeling finds vent in the projection and encouragement of new telegraph companies, and in agitation for a government telegraph system, under the control of the post office, on the plan now practiced in Europe.

THE COLOMBIAN TREATY.

February 17, the protocol of a new treaty between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia was signed in New York, by W. H. Trescott and Gen. Domingos, commissioners, representing respectively the senior and junior union of states. The treaty is a renewal (with amendment) of the one made with New Granada in 1846. By that treaty New Granada guaranteed that the right of way across the Isthmus of Panama should be free and open for all purposes of travel and traffic, and that tolls for transportation should be the same to citizens of one country as to citizens of another. In return the United States promised to protect the government of New Granada in its possession of the isthmus, and to maintain the neutrality of the province in case of war. When the United States of Colombia succeeded to the government of New Granada, this treaty was still acknowledged as binding, but its duration being limited by the terms of the original agreement, it now becomes necessary to renew it. The amendments to the former treaty define the rights of our government and point out the way in which it shall interfere to enforce the neutrality of the isthmus. Whether our government is obliged to refrain from interfering till called upon by the Colombian government, is a disputed question with the reporters and can only be settled by the publication of the text of the protocol. The treaty of 1846 did not impose any such restriction, but authorized us to decide when the necessity for interference had arisen.

The bearing of this treaty upon the Panama canal question is obvious. It embodies a practical application of the Monroe doctrine. Panama is one of the Colombian States, and this agreement between our government and that of Colombia will prevent the French Canal Company, on the isthmus, from obtaining any rights or wielding any authority which may prove dangerous to our welfare.

A late dispatch from Panama reports the breaking out of a rebellion in Antioquia, one of the Colombian states, but this can scarcely affect us. The question whether our alliance with Colombia implicated us in any of her civil disturbances was raised and settled in the negative years ago.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

The refunding bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Fernando Wood, but was greatly altered by amendments offered by Speaker Samuel F. Randall, of Pennsylvania, Mr. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, and others. It was passed by the House on the 20th of January, after having formed the principal topic of discussion for nearly two weeks. At this stage it was provided that all United States bonds, bearing over 4½ per cent. interest, should be called in and paid; and, to raise money with which to make this payment, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue (1) $400,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds,—redeemable in five years, at the pleasure of the government, and positively payable in ten years,—and (2) $300,000,000 of 3 per cent. certificates, redeemable in one year and payable in ten. It was further provided that after the first of May next, these 3 per cents were to be the only bonds receivable on deposit to secure the circulation of national banks. All notes of national banks must be secured by the deposit of United States bonds in the treasury, and the provision making the new 3 per cents the only class of bonds receivable for this purpose, virtually forces the banks to purchase the new loan or to call in their bills and give up their bank note circulation. It was feared that many of the banks would prefer the latter alternative, and that by a rapid withdrawal of their notes they would contract the currency and bring on a panic in the money market; hence the existing laws were amended to prohibit their retirement of circulation below an amount equal to one-third of the capital stock of the bank, and also making retirement a longer and more expensive process than it is now. At present the minimum circulation required by law is $45,000 and, provided it does not go below this, any bank that wishes to lessen its note circulation, may do so, by simply depositing the sum necessary to redeem its notes in the United States Treasury. The new law, which is the re-enactment of an old one, makes it necessary for the bank to redeem and collect, from all parts of the Union, its own notes, and to present them at the Treasury, before it can secure possession of its deposited bonds. After its passage by the House, the refunding bill was sent to the Senate, where it was referred to the Finance Committee. In reporting upon it, this committee recommended that the rate of interest be increased from 3 to 3½ per cent.; that the bonds be made payable in twenty instead of ten years; that the section (the 5th) making the 3 per cents the only bonds receivable as security for bank note circulation be stricken out, and in its stead be inserted a provision making the bonds earliest taken the last to be redeemed. A further amendment increased the allowance for cost of insuring the bonds from ¼ to ½ of 1 per cent. The Senate rejected the amendments increasing the rate of interest and also that striking out the fifth section, but inserted as a separate section the provision making the order of payment retrogressive. The other amendments were adopted and, February 1 the bill passed the Senate, and was returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments. This will doubtless be obtained, and the bill will be sent to President Hayes for veto approval. There seems no doubt at this writing that the President will sign the bill, though he is said to look upon the fifth section as unjust to the banks.

The prospect of the passage and approval of this bill frightened many of the banks into hastily withdrawing a large proportion of their circulation. During the week ending February 26, over $15,000,000 of bank currency was deposited in the United States Treasury. The banks of New York restricted their loans to such an extent as to seriously affect the stock market, and on Friday, the 25th, there was every indication of a panic. At this junction the Secretary of the

ordered the purchase of $10,000,000 worth of bonds, and announced that he felt authorized to call for $40,000,000 more. This quieted the market, and though money is expected to be "tight," in brokers' parlance, no serious disturbance of values is to be feared.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

To H. D. Loyd, in the March number of the *Atlantic Monthly* we are indebted for the following history of the Standard Oil Company: It began in a partnership, in the early years of the war, between Samuel Andrews and John E. Rockefeller, of Cleveland. Rockefeller was a flour merchant, and Andrews a day laborer in the oil refineries, who had invented a new process of refining. The company now has a capital, nominally $2,500,000, but really much more, on which it divides among its stockholders every year millions of dollars of profits. It has refineries at Cleveland, Baltimore and New York. It owns acid works, glue factories, hardware stores and barrel shops, which supply it with all the accessories needed in its business. It buys 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of crude petroleum per day, and makes special contracts with the railroads for the transportation of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 barrels of oil a year. The different nations of the world are assigned to different branches of the company, and these branch houses are obliged to confine their sales to the territory assigned them.

Though the Standard Company produces only about one-fiftieth of the crude oil, it refines nine-tenths of it, and fixes the price of all. Circulars, issued at intervals, fix the wholesale price of oil in every city in the United States, where a little competition still exists.

This powerful monopoly has been built up partly by good business management, but principally by conspiracy with railway officers. The Standard crushed out all rival companies by getting the railroads to refuse them transportation, except at exorbitant rates. Thus the Pennsylvania Railroad agreed to double the freights on oil to everybody, but to repay to the Standard Company one dollar for every barrel of oil transported, whether shipped by the company itself, or by its rivals. Similar agreements were made with the other roads, and whether the charge for transportation has been high or low (it has varied from $2 to 25 cents per barrel) the Standard has received a proportionate repayment or, as it is called, rebate.

Kerosene oil is used in nearly every country in the world. In 1879 over two hundred million gallons were consumed in the United States, and four hundred and eighteen million gallons exported, of which some twenty-five millions went to China and the East Indies. The crude petroleum, from which this oil is produced by refining, is produced in a territory beginning with Cattaraugus county in New York and extending southwesterly through eight or nine counties in Pennsylvania, making a belt about 150 miles long and twelve or fifteen miles wide, and thence, with an unproductive interval, running into Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee, where, however, the yield is unimportant. Other petroleum wells exist, but the product is trifling, and not sufficient to affect the oil market. A late dispatch (January 28) announces the discovery of a rich oil basin in the Hanover petroleum district in Germany. This, if true, may be of importance in the future, but at present the bulk of the world's supply of kerosene is produced in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and McKean county, Penn. From the oil wells, the petroleum is conveyed to the railroads by lines of iron pipe, through which the oil runs like so much water. By rail it is carried in huge tanks fixed upon cars specially designed for the purpose, to the refineries, where it is rendered fit for use and put into barrels. The Standard monopoly was rmed by combination with the railroads, by getting possession the pipe lines, and having control of the means of transpor-tion, forcing the opposition refineries to sell out to it. This lone, the owners of oil wells are virtually forced to sell their etroleum to the Standard company at its own price.

The profits of the company are estimated at one million dol-rs per month. This, of course, goes to the stockholders, but ho they are is not known to the general public. The officers the company, when questioned on the subject in courts or investigating committees, either profess ignorance or refuse o testify. It is asserted that the officers of the New York entral, Erie, Pennsylvania, Atlantic & Western and Balti-ore & Ohio railroads, who have been so ready to discriminate favor of the Standard company, are stockholders in the ndard or in some of its branch companies, but this suspicion simply on the extraordinary privileges they have granted

The right of railroads to discriminate between shippers, to carry freight for some at a lower rate than for others, has been restricted by legislature by the various states, and it is proposed also that congress shall legislate on this subject, but of this we shall speak at some other time.

Abroad.

THE embassadors of the European Powers are now holding conference in Constantinople, concerning the disagreement between Turkey and Greece. The Porte has already notified Germany and Austria, through their embassadors, that it will cede all of Thessaly and a part of Epirus, but positively refuses to cede Janina, Metzovo or Prevessa. As these districts are the important commercial centers of Epirus, and contain large numbers of Greek inhabitants, and therefore are especially desired by Greece, the probability is that this disagreement will precipitate hostilities. Whether a war between these countries will result in anything more than a further subjection and plundering of the weaker country, Greece, seems doubtful. Everything depends on the question of how the Powers will interfere in the matter, or whether they will interfere at all.

IN Berlin, February 16, the Reichstag, the lower house of the imperial parliament, was opened by the reading of the annual message from the German Emperor. The message contained little of importance to the outside world except the announcement that the European Powers had agreed upon a policy with regard to the Eastern question. Having organized, the Reichstag proceeded to the election of officers. Count Von Arnim Boitzenburg was re-elected President, or as we should say, Speaker of the House; but owing to the fact that a Clericalist, Herr Von Frankenstein, was elected Vice-President, Boitzenburg declined to act, and Herr Von Gorsler, a prominent Conservative, was elected to the vacancy. February 19, a disagreement between Prince Bismarck and Count Von Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior, over the government bill for local administration, ended in the Count's resigning his office, despite the assurances of the Prince that no such change was desired. Herr Von Puttkamer, Minister of Public Worship, is said to be the Emperor's choice for the vacancy.

DESPATCHES from Spain inform us of Sagasta's success in forming his cabinet, and in rallying about him the various sections of the liberal party. The appointment of Castello, a reformer and an advocate of the abolition of slavery in the colonies, to the post of colonial minister, is supposed to indicate a radical treatment of the slavery question. Orders have already been sent to the governors of Cuba and Porto Rico to give a most liberal interpretation to the emancipation laws. The government has also extended amnesty to the press, stopping prosecutions and releasing journalists imprisoned under the press laws. It is also stated that the professors of the Spanish universities, who resigned rather than comply with the reactionary educational decree of February 26, 1875, and were imprisoned or exiled for recalcitrancy, are to be reinstated. With regard to foreign affairs, Spain will continue uniformly neutral. The diplomatic representatives of the kingdom have been asked to resign, and there is to be a complete change in this as in other branches of the government service.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

February 25, the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, passed the House of Commons. The delay in passing it was due partly to the desire of the house to discuss the measure, and partly to continued obstruction on the part of the Home-rulers. For though the "filibustering" of the Home-rule faction had been suppressed by the new parliamentary rulings, the opposition had still one mode of obstruction—the motion to amend. This was carried so far that the Speaker had to resort to new rulings, which were sustained by the overwhelming vote of the house. February 24, the remaining amendments were arbitrarily put to vote, and the following day the question recurred upon the bill itself; it was carried by a vote of 281 to 36. This vote, however, does not give the full strength either of the government or the opposition, for the motion to reject the bill had just been defeated by a vote of 321 to 57.

Now that the bill has passed, let us for a moment consider the state of the country to which it is to be applied. The guardians of the peace of Ireland, so far as the rural districts are concerned, are the Royal Irish Constabulary, consisting of 11,095 officers and men. These are a thoroughly disciplined body of men, soldierly and obedient to orders, and, as is natural with professional police in a lawless community, are hated as well as feared by a large proportion of the Irish peasantry. Examining the returns made by these Irish police, we find that a large percentage of the crimes reported are classified as agrarian, that is, arising or being supposed to arise out of the land troubles. Thus of the 5,676 outrages reported for 1880, 2,590 were considered agrarian. Of these 1,337 were threatening letters; but among the others we find 8 murders, 24 cases of firing at the person, and 67 of firing into dwellings, 210 incendiary fires, 101 of killing, cutting or maiming cattle, and 159 of open defiance of the law. These crimes increased in number toward the end of the year; the report for December being 866, quite as many as occurred in the entire year of 1879, or any two years previous, until we reach 1870, when the number raised to 1,329. The land act and the coercion acts of 1870–71 seem to have had a quieting effect. From 1852 to 1869 there was comparatively little disturbance from land trouble, the extensive emigration giving a temporary relief to the cottiers. From 1844 to 1851 the country was in a very lawless condition, crimes of all kinds doubling or even trebling, and stringent force acts were passed with gradual but apparently permanent effect.

The report of the constabulary as to the conduct and temper of the Irish people in the rural districts is certainly disheartening, and, if we are to accept John Stuart Mill's ruling, seems to show that the people are unfit to be governed by any thing better than a benevolent despotism. The police can expect absolutely no co-operation from the common people, who refuse to inform on, or testify against criminals, or in any way assist in convicting them. This is the case of course, only in certain districts, but, though some allowance must be made for the prejudice of officers reporting, and the soreness of the people on account of their land grievances, coercive legislation seems necessary. The burden of proof rests upon those who assert that conciliation is all that is needed.

Since the passage of the bill became a certainty, Parnell has not regularly attended the sittings of Parliament, but devoted his time to the interests of the land league. He went to Paris and held interviews with the French communists, headed by Victor Hugo and Henri Rochefort. This called down upon him the censure of the Pope and of Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, and will seriously weaken his influence with Irish Catholics. At this juncture, too, Mr. William Shaw, member of Parliament from Cork, and formerly a leading member of the Home-rule party, wrote a letter to Bishop McCarthy, of Cloyne, savagely denouncing Parnell and his following. He accused them of having provoked the passage of the coercion bill, and of having endangered the passage of a good land bill, and advised the Irish tenants to cut loose from the league, and seek redress for their wrongs by constitutional means.

BEYOND THE VAAL.

If you will look upon the map of South Africa you will see, quite a distance north of the Cape of Good Hope, a large tract of country called the Transvaal. You will understand the meaning of the name, for you know that trans means across or beyond, and you will notice that the river forming the southern boundary of this country is named the Vaal. The emigrants to the new country, coming from the south, very naturally spoke of the country as "beyond the Vaal," as Americans speak of "beyond the Mississippi." Who were these emigrants? They were the vortrekkers, that is, pioneers, from the Cape Colony. Descendants of Dutch and French emigrants, they never took kindly to the English rule, and as early as 1830 they began "trekking" to find new homes in the wilderness. The forced emancipation of the slaves in the British colonies constituted a fresh grievance, for the Boers were slave-holders. Hence emigration increased, and the "vortrekking" Boers gradually settled the country now forming the province of Natal and the Orange Free State, and even crossed the Vaal and sought homes among the Zulus and the Bechuanas or Basutos. Basutoland is south of the Orange Free State, you see, but, for all that, the western part of the Transvaal was the original home of the tribe. Zululand is north of Natal, between the Transvaal and the Indian Ocean.

The British soon annexed Natal, but the Orange Free State, adjoining Natal on the West, was allowed to form itself into a republic. This happened in 1854, two years after the Sand River Convention, which first formally recognized the independence of the Transvaal Republic. But though first to achieve independent sovereignty, the Transvaal Boers did not manifest the capacity for self government shown by their brethren of the Free State. They were too scattered and too accustomed to freedom from all restraint to combine or even obey the laws they had voted to enforce. Volksraads, or general assemblies of the people, were held to legislate and impose taxes, but the government had no power to enforce the decrees. When the president, Martin Pretorius, resigned on account of the refusal of the Volksraad to endorse his policy toward the native tribes, the office stood vacant for some time, because the assembly was unable to agree upon his successor. Finally Mr. Burger, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, who had turned "free thinker," was elected to the vacancy. He made an active if not an able president, attempting many reforms, but generally with ill-success. The co-operation of the Boers was but half-hearted, since they individually resented the application of reform measures as restrictions of their personal liberty. President Burger visited Europe in the hope of interesting capitalists in the development of his country's resources, but beyond borrowing sufficient money to project a railway from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal, his mission was a failure. He also tried to form an alliance with the German government, but his advances seem to have been coldly received.

The beginning of 1877 found Mr. Burger quite discouraged, and the finances of the country in a deplorable condition, there being nothing in the treasury but the depreciated paper money of the republic. War had been begun with Secocoeni, a neighboring Basuto chief, and the available forces of the government seemed unable to subdue him. The Zulus also threatened war, and King Cetewayo, (pronounced Ketchwayo) who afterwards became famous in a war with the British, demanded the return of a large tract of territory which he had previously ceded to the Transvaal.

Things were at this desperate pass, when Sir Theophilus Shepstone, the British Commissioner, appeared and proposed annexation. Whether the members then present in the Volksraad ever gave their consent to the proposal is disputed, but President Burger protested, and the Volksraad afterward denied its power to cede away the independence of the republic. Shepstone, however, considered these protests insincere, and on the 11th of April, 1877, completed the form of annexation, and established garrisons at Potchefstrom and Pretoria in Western Transvaal and in Wakkerstrom in the southeast. Had the Boers been energetic in their opposition, they might have prevented the consummation of the affair; but they were apathetic, and it was not until Shepstone's acts had received the approval of the British government, that they assembled in mass meeting and sent a delegation to England to protest. The English government refused to consider the petition. A second delegation was not more fortunate, and the Boers finally met in Volksraad in December, 1879, and declared their independence, proclaiming the continued existence of the republic. Meanwhile war had broken out between the British province of Natal and King Cetewayo. In annexing the Transvaal the British had espoused its quarrel, and the Zulu war was the consequence. Possibly because they recognized this fact, and wished for the subjection of the Zulus, the Boers did not rise when the British garrisons were weakened by the transfer of troops to the scene of conflict. It was not until December 16, 1880, one year after they had made their declaration of independence, that they rose in open rebellion. The earlier history of this rebellion we have already given. If you will look again at the map, you will see that the province of Natal runs up in a narrow strip between the Orange Free State and Zululand, till it reaches the Transvaal. Here is the city of Newcastle, and here, among the Drakenberg mountains to the north, is where Sir George Pomeroy Colley, the British commander, was three times defeated, and where, February 27, he met his death.

The reports of the war during the month of February had been conflicting, and the desperate condition of Colley's force was scarcely realized until the news of its final defeat came. The little army is reported well nigh annihilated by the loss of 500 men and the utter rout of the remainder. The place where the battle occurred, Spitzkop, is, of course, too small to be found on the map, but the defeat of the British, and the tragic death of Col. Colley will give it a place in history.

President Brand, of the Orange Free State, is the son of Sir Christofel Brand, of the Cape Colony, who was formerly speaker of the colonial legislature; hence, the Free State government has striven to remain neutral, but its Volksraad has proclaimed sympathy for the Transvaal by an overwhelming vote, and the Boers in the late engagements are said to have been largely reinforced by volunteers from the Free States.

Sir Evelyn Wood succeeds Col. Colley, and is hastening to Newcastle with reinforcements, but the Boer force is estimated at 8,000, and will outnumber the British two to one. Troops have been ordered from Jamaica and Bombay, and are daily expected to land at Durban, but the march from the sea-coast to Newcastle is long, and some weeks will elapse before they can reinforce Gen. Wood.

IRISH LAND TENURE.

No. 3.

The "three f's"—fair rent, fixed tenure and free sale—demanded by the Irish Land League, are nothing more nor less than the Ulster Tenant Right. This right, which is claimed and exercised by the tenants of the province of Ulster in the North of Ireland, was not created by law, but by custom and by the certainty of a resort to violence on the part of the tenants in case it is denied. It was simply the right to hold the land permanently, without liability to any other increase of rent than may be sanctioned by the general sentiment of the neighborhood. This implies the right of the tenant to the full benefit of all improvements he may make, also the right to sell his unwritten lease to any one who is willing to conform to its obligations.

That this tenant right was considered a valuable privilege, we may see by the prices paid for it. "The prices given are enormous," reports Prof. Cairnes, "though, the right being purely customary, the price varies with the confidence reposed in the good faith of the landlord." He gives figures of sales which came under his observation wherein the right of occupancy brought more than the rent of the land for three years, and states that even this was less than was ordinarily paid. In some instances the price of the tenant right equaled the market value of the land, and very often brought as much as twenty years' rent.

This tenant right, as we have said, rested simply on custom and the moral certainty that tenants would resort to force to maintain it. It was not until 1870 that the right had any existence in law. In 1845 and 1854 bills to legalize it were discussed in Parliament and even passed by the House of Commons, but the opposition in the House of Lords defeated them. In 1870, Parliament, under the leadership of Prime Minister Gladstone, passed an Irish land act, not only recognizing the Ulster tenant right, but giving, tenants at-will in other provinces a vested interest in their holdings. Under this law an Irish tenant, ejected for any cause except non-payment of rent, could claim from two to five times the yearly rental as compensation for damage. If ejected for non-payment of a rent which seemed to the court, trying the case, to be an exorbitant one, he was entitled to the same degree of compensation Even if the rent demanded were fair and just, he could still sue for the value of any unexhausted improvements he had made. The Ulster tenant was given the legal right to sell the goodwill of his farm, but the landlord had a right to veto the sale if he did not like the new tenant, and also a right to raise the rent on the new-comer, subject, as in other provinces, to the approval of the courts.

This act applies to cottier tenants without leases, or with leases of less than thirty-one years' duration, but not to tenant farmers paying over $500 a year rent.

The cottier tenant has, therefore, since 1870, had a reasonable fixity of tenure, on payment of rent. But, excepting the courts of quarterly sessions, there is no body authorized to decide what is a reasonable rent, and these courts settle the question simply by comparison with the rent charged on other farms in the neighborhood.

The average rental has for many years allowed the tenant little or no margin of profit, and bad seasons and low prices for farm produce, caused by American competition, have made the rent seem even more oppressive, and there is a general demand for a lower standard. If this matter could be left to competition, as it is in America, for instance, the question would not be hard to deal with. The tenants would refuse to accept land at present high rents and the rate would have to be lowered. But for the reasons already given, the cottier is in no condition to take this stand. The struggle for existence is too fierce and the necessity for land whereon to raise food too obvious, to admit of a voluntary combination on the part of tenants. The present land league, be it noted, is not voluntary, for it uses both force and intimidation to prevent any one taking a farm from which a land leaguer has been evicted for refusal to pay rent.

It is evident that the law of 1870 must be amended, by providing some tribunal competent to decide what constitutes a fair rent, if the other provisions of the law are to be made effective. Several modes of dealing with the question have been discussed, and a land bill amendatory to the act of 1870 is now being prepared by Gladstone and his cabinet, but the discussion of these we must leave to another number.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Lower House of the British Imperial Parliament, contains a total membership of 658, representing the following constituencies:

	England.	Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.
Counties	147	15	64	30
Universities	5	0	2	0
Cities and boroughs	319	14	39	28
	471	29	105	58

The parliaments of England and Scotland were united in 1707, and that of Ireland joined the union in 1800. Nominally, members of parliament are elected for seven years; but practically their term of office is from three to four years, since many circumstances, the death of the sovereign, a change of ministry, the defeat of some measure urged by the cabinet, etc., may cause a dissolution of parliament and a new election.

Members of the House of Commons belong, of course, to different political parties, and the party which can command a majority of the votes in the House, takes possession of the government. The recognized party leader is called upon by the sovereign to "form a cabinet," which he does by choosing those of his party who seem most satisfactory to himself and to the party majority in the house. Legally, the ministry so appointed are considered the choice of the queen (or king) herself, but since no ministry can exist without the support of a majority of the House, the choosing of the cabinet is always left to the leader of that majority.

Thus, when the liberals obtained a majority in the House of Commons in the election of 1880, the conservative cabinet, headed by the Earl of Beaconsfield, resigned, and the queen sent for Wm. E. Gladstone, the recognized leader of the liberals, and bade him form a new ministry. Having done so, Gladstone became what is known as the prime minister or premier. This is the term used to designate the head of a ministry, but the office is unknown to English law, and the premier always holds some other high office, usually that of first lord of the treasury.

The members of the cabinet are ex-officio members of parliament, and take the responsibility of directing legislation. Hence, Mr. Gladstone is held responsible, not only for the way in which he executes the laws, but for the existence of the laws themselves.

In passing the Irish coercion bill, Gladstone had the support not only of his own party, but of the conservative party as well, the opposition coming mainly from the Irish Home Rulers. The party bearing this name was organized eight or ten years ago, upon a platform demanding the re-establishment of the Irish parliament as it existed previous to 1800; but since the formation of the land league, the Home Rule members have identified themselves with the movement without reference to its bearing on the question of Home Rule. When the House reaches the consideration of the land bill, we may see the Home Rulers voting with Gladstone, and the Conservatives under Sir Stafford Northcote forming the opposition. The Liberals, however, have a majority independent of the support of either wing of the opposition.

Next to the leaders of the parties, the most important man in the house is the speaker or chairman. This officer is called the speaker, because of his traditional right to address the sovereign in the name of the house. He is elected at the beginning of each parliament by the house over which he is to preside; the crown reserving the right to approve or veto the election. Practically, however, the queen's approval is merely formal, and the speaker has a recognized claim to re-election, so long as he will consent to hold office. When he chooses to

retire, he receives a peerage and a pension of £4,000 per annum. In office his yearly salary is £5,000, and his rank only below that of a member of the House of Lords. The present speaker is the Rt. Hon. Henry Bouverie William Brand, who was elected to the office in 1872.

[Although elected from a partisan body, the speaker is supposed to be above partisanship, and indeed, the incumbents of this office have generally had a high reputation for firmness and discretion. In the late "new departure," the House sustained Speaker Brand's extraordinary rulings largely out of confidence in the man's personal ability to deal with the emergency.

Of course, the speaker cannot always keep the chair, especially when as during the late "obstruction" the sessions lasted over night, and sometimes over the second night following. A deputy speaker is therefore necessary, and by the rules this office devolves upon the chairman of the ways and means committee. Dr. Lyon Playfair holds this position. His government of the house has been generally satisfactory, though his course of action has been naturally more guarded than that of his principal. When the obstruction by the Home Rulers first began, Mr. Parnell raised a very aggravating question of order as to the right of the speaker to resume the chair after having called his deputy to it. The rules says in so many words, that the deputy "shall exercise the authority of speaker during the remainder of that sitting." At the time this point of order was raised, the "filibusters" were trying to prevent business, and force the house to adjourn, and the house by prolonging the session was trying to tire out the obstructionists, and so reach a vote upon the business in hands. If the deputy speaker could not be relieved, he would be forced to adjourn the house in order to obtain rest.

The significance of the Parnell question of order is obvious, but Speaker Brand cut the Gordian knot by ruling that the order referred to was simply an enabling order, which did not limit in any way the power of the speaker. "In any case," he continued, "in the present circumstances of the house the order and the objection are alike inapplicable."

Now, this decision is arbitrary, and, if it rested simply on the speaker's authority might be called tyrannical, but it wa sustained by the overwhelming vote of the house, which ha unquestionably the right to govern itself as it thinks best subject only to the approval of the people at the next election

PRACTICAL ETIQUETTE.

THE MOST COMPLETE, THE BEST ARRANGED, AND THE MOST PRACTICAL WORK EVER ISSUED.

PLAIN, SENSIBLE, RELIABLE.

Every question that can possibly arise in regard to the customs of good society is answered in it. It does not contain a rule that should not be observed by every lady and gentleman, and it does not omit a rule that ladies or gentlemen need to know. It is written by a lady of sterling Christian character, and it is worthy a place in every household and in every schoolroom. It is invaluable to parents and teachers.

The teacher who will devote one half-hour once a week to teaching its contents will soon solve the question of discipline, and greatly lighten the labor of teaching.

School-room Etiquette.

At the suggestion of the editor of the *Practical Teacher*, a chapter on school-room etiquette was added, with his assistance in its preparation.

Applications, Correspondence, Etc.

The editor of the *Teacher* has also added a chapter on correspondence, applications for positions as teachers, etc., and acceptances, with proper forms for each. This chapter alone is worth many times the price of the book to any teacher, for the writer's experience as manager of the *Western Bureau of Education* enables him to give the most valuable suggestions to any persons dealing with school-boards or superintendents.

OPINIONS OF THE WORK.

Every paragraph contains a grain of good sound sense; and the world is full of people who need to read such things, notwithstanding their simplicity and obviousness. The information given concerning the conventionality of society is accurate and concisely and clearly put.—*Chicago Times*

I find that little work on "Practical Etiquette" rightly named. It is judicious and practical. There are some things in regard to which ignorance may be no disgrace; but a sin against the common rules of propriety may be forgiven, and still the perpetrator must stand lower in our estimation. These rules are not the conventionalism of an English Chesterfield, but they apply to us. Not a few teachers would find their rejected applications explained in the chapter on correspondence.—PROF. H. H. SANFORD, University of Chicago.

It is the best work I ever saw.—HERMAN BARTH, Chatfield, O.

It is an excellent work. The chapter on applications is worth the price of the book, and with it no one need lose a school on account of the form of the application. Several of my associates want the book, and I desire to act as agent for it.—JAMES LAWERY, Valparaiso, Ind.

PRICE 50 CENTS. One-cent Stamps Accepted.

W. I. CHASE, Publisher,
157 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

THE SCHOOL HERALD

WAS started in February, 1881, in the belief that the systematic study of a newspaper, free from the partisanship and trivial gossip so characteristic of the average journal of the day, would be of incalculable advantage in the education of the young. It was welcomed with enthusiasm, and is now in use in hundreds of schools in every state of the Union, besides being taken by thousands of teachers for their own especial benefit. Indeed, every teacher should take this paper, whether he is called to conduct a class in it or not, for the help it will be to him in his work to have so convenient a summary of passing history at his hand. Every student in Normal School, High School or College, should subscribe, for the same reason. The success of the paper proves its merit, both in conception and execution. It is a simplified and amplified compendium of Current History, furnishing at a merely nominal cost all the important news of the $10 dailies.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT:

JOSEPH L. LUKENS, Prin. High School, Lebanon, O.—"The HERALD weare well. It grows better and better."

MISS S. E. BEERS, Principal of Select School, Canton, Ill.—"My pupils are delighted with the reading hour from the HERALD."

JOHN P. PAYSON, Master of Williams School, Chelsea, Mass.—"The HERALD is just what we have long needed—is perfectly satisfactory."

F. K. KNAPP, Prin. Boys' School, Plymouth, Mass.—"I am using the SCHOOL HERALD in my school, and find that it serves a valuable purpose."

HON. D. F. DE WOLF, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Columbus, O., says: "I heartily wish your paper could be introduced into every school in Ohio."

HON. EDWARD CONANT, ex-State Superintendent of Vermont, and Prin. of the Johnson Normal School of that state, says: "The SCHOOL HERALD is a valuable paper. Success to it."

PROF. O. E. HAVEN, Superintendent of Schools, Evanston, Ill., says: "We are very much pleased with the paper, and use it daily in our class in Civil Government, in the High School.

H. S. COWELL, A. M., Principal of Francestown Academy, N. H., writes: "Have just seen a copy of the SCHOOL HERALD. Capital idea! Please send me the paper for one year with binder."

HON. ELLIS A. APGAR, State Superintendent of New Jersey, says: "I am much pleased with the SCHOOL HERALD. It is an excellent plan to interest children in the current news of the world."

HON. W. C. WHITFORD, State Superintendent of Wisconsin, says: "The paper seems to me in every way commendable. I shall take pleasure in keeping the HERALD on file, and open to inspection, in my office."

HON. JAMES P. SLADE, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill., says: "All teachers who attempt to teach current history, or to lead their pupils to study it, will find the SCHOOL HERALD invaluable."

PROF. GEO. W. COOK, Principal of Cook's Collegiate Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., writes: "Please send me 20 copies of the SCHOOL HERALD for one year. I have decided to use it, instead of a reading book, in my classes."

A. W. CLANCY, Superintendent of Schools in Delaware County, Ind., enclosing a subscription, says: "I think your paper an excellent one, and that it can be made of much service to both teacher and pupil. Hope to do more for you."

HENRY L. SAWYER, Principal of the Dwight School, Boston, Mass., sending an order for 7 subscriptions, with 4 binders, says: "I should be pleased to extend your circulation here in Boston, as I consider it just the thing for a live teacher."

PROF. J. L. SMITH, of the Southern Indiana Normal School, sending a club of five, says: "I think in the HERALD will be found just what every live teacher must have. I have long thought of just such a work, and long wished for such. May you prosper."

REV. DAVID McCLURE, Ph. D., Principal of the California Military Academy, at Oakland, Cal., sending a club of 28, says: "The conception of your publication is excellent, and I believe it will prove very helpful with us in the direction for which it is proposed."

F. R. SMITH, Secretary State Committee on Education, Black Hawk, Colo., writes, sending his subscription to the HERALD: "To say that I am well pleased with such a resume, only half expresses my satisfaction. It is just the thing for teachers, to keep them posted on the news of the day."

PROF. THOS. C. MILLER, Principal of the Fairmount (W. Va.) High School, writes: "At my institute in Doddridge, Tyler and Berkeley Counties, this summer, I appointed a reliable young man to act as agent for each county. I hope also soon to send a club from my high school. This is my way of speaking of the HERALD."

PROF. J. RUSSELL SOLEY, of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., ordering the paper, with a binder, for his own use, says: "I hope your excellent undertaking may prove a success." Six months later, the Professor wrote his intention of using the HERALD in his classes, and the Academy sent an order for 71 subscriptions, with 71 binders.

PROF. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, Superintendent of the schools of Monmouth County, New Jersey, subscribing for the paper and binder, writes: "The SCHOOL HERALD pleases me very much. It most admirably fills a niche in the necessities of the teacher. As a digest, and epitome of current history at home and abroad, it is exactly what the live teacher wants. I think, too that the conception is well executed."

J. E. FREEMAN, Superintendent of the Schools of West Aurora, Ill., sending a club of 20, in addition to 14 subscribers previously sent, says: "The SCHOOL HERALD deserves a hearty support from our schools. It is invaluable in the study of current history—a branch deserving a prominent position in the school curriculum. All of the West Aurora teachers have taken the HERALD from the first number, and they vote it a signal success."

TERMS:—75c. a year to single subscribers; in clubs of not less than 5 to separate address, 60c. each; to one personal address, 50c. each. *Specimen copies free.*

W. I. CHASE, Publisher,
157 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. I. CHICAGO, MARCH 15, 1881. No. 4.—*Abridged.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD from March 1 to 15.
AT HOME.—News Notes—The Cabinet Officers and their Duties—The Veto of the Funding Bill—The end of the Ponca Case.
ABROAD.—The Afghan Question—Irish Affairs—The Transvaal Campaign.

☞ *The following reprint is intended to take the place of* No. 4 *of the* SCHOOL HERALD, *and contains all the important news of the fortnight ending March* 15, 1881.

History of the World.

FROM MARCH 1 TO 15.

China is reported to be still preparing for war, and to be fortifying Pekin and Tientsin. Since the dispute with Russia is settled, these warlike demonstrations are supposed to be intended for Japan and to indicate a reopening of the Loochoo Islands question.

Disturbances are reported from Afghanistan, where the irrepressible Ayoob is preparing to contest his cousin's right to the throne, as soon as the English leave the country. Mohammed Jan, another pretender to the Afghan leadership, has been assassinated.

An armistice between the Transvaal Boers and the British, robs the South African news of some of its sensational qualities. The details of the Spitzkop engagement, and the subsequent negotiations, reflect great credit upon the character of the insurgents, and should make it easier for the English government to grant them favorable terms of peace. England is, however, still massing troops in Natal, and, by special treaty with Portugal, has obtained the right of way from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal. Terms have not yet been made with the Basutos, who do not care to fight longer, but are loth to give up their fire-arms. The King of Ashantee has withdrawn his threats of war, and says though he would like to have his demands complied with he never meant to go to war about them.

From Europe the most important news is the assassination of Alexander II, Czar of Russia, by Nihilist conspirators. This occurred Sunday, March 13. The unfortunate man was returning home through the streets of St. Petersburg in a covered sleigh, when the conspirators, approaching in an open carriage, threw a glass bomb filled with nitro-glycerine at the back of the Imperial vehicle. The explosion tore the back from the sleigh, and caused the Czar to spring out, when a second bomb was exploded at his feet. From the injuries received he died three hours later. Twenty others were also wounded, two of whom have since died. One of the assassins was arrested, but the other escaped. The Czar's eldest son ascends the throne as Alexander III.

The Greeco-Turkish question has not progressed, and though there is some hope of a peaceful settlement, it is hard to point to any definite indications of it. Revolts have occurred in the Turkish provinces over the annual collection of taxes, and Albania demands autonomy; and is prepared to fight for it, but would prefer to fight Greece and have its demand granted as a reward.

Austria, Germany, England and Italy have signified their acceptance of the invitation to the monetary conference in Paris, where the question of bimetalism vs. monometalism will be discussed, if not settled. The English Parliament has passed the coercion bill and is likely to pass the bill to disarm the Irish peasants.

In South America the Chilians still occupy Peru. Pierola having refused to consent to Chili's terms, has been disowned, and a new president, Dr. Francisco Calderon, has been elected to make peace and take charge of the country, which is in very disturbed condition.

In the United States we have the formal inauguration of President Garfield and the consequent beginning of a new administration. The defeat of the funding and apportionment bill, the one by President's veto and the other by the neglect of the Senate, would it was thought, necessitate an extra session of Congress, but the President has not understood it so. The Senate still continues to sit, to confirm the executive nomination, and the Republicans of that body have been unexpectedly reinforced by the accession of Mahone, the Readjuster senator from Virginia. This breaks the Democratic majority. The renomination of Stanley Matthews for the supreme bench, after the last senator had failed to confirm his opinion; the appointment of Ex-Secretary Wm. M. Evarts, and Ex-Senators Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, and Timothy O. Howe of Wisconsin, to represent the United States at the Paris monetary conference; and the appointment of Levi P. Morton of New York as Minister to France, have been the chief changes in the political world.

At Home.

ON Friday, March 4, James A. Garfield and Chester A Arthur were inaugurated as President and Vice-President of the United States. Beyond taking the oath of office, there is no legal ceremony of inauguration, but custom has sanctioned a form, which is as follows: The retiring President calls upon the President-elect, and, accompanied by a voluntary parade, escorts him to the Capitol. There they enter the Senate Chamber, where the Vice-President-elect takes the oath and is installed as President of the Senate. The Senate then adjourns to the balcony east of the Capitol, and there, in the presence of the people who have assembled to witness the ceremony, the oath is administered to the new President. It is now customary to have an imposing ceremonial, but this is a modern innovation. When Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated he rode alone on horseback to the Capitol, tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, and then rode to the executive mansion and took possession. After the President has taken the oath, it is customary for him to deliver a short address. Since President Monroe's time this inaugural speech has been considered a declaration of the policy of the new administration, and in it the President is expected to tell the people what he thinks should be done by the Government. Gen. Garfield made no very definite declaration of policy, but, after a brief retrospective view of our country's history, declared that he believes in equal suffrage and general education; that all sectional differences should now be reconciled; that he is in favor of refunding the national debt at a lower rate of interest; of our holding control of the Isthmus, of abolishing polygamy in Utah, and regulating the civil cervice by law.

THE CABINET OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

The Cabinet officers of the new administration, whose names were sent in to the Senate on March 5, were confirmed by that body without opposition. The following list gives their names and the positions they hold in the new Cabinet:

James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State; William Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War; William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Navy; Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior; Thomas L. James, of New York, Postmaster General; Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

Of these officers, the first mentioned, Senator Blaine, is the most widely known. His political career began in 1859, when he was elected to the Maine Legislature. He was a member of that body for four years. In 1864 he was elected to Congress, and was again chosen at each subsequent election until 1876—serving from 1868 till 1874 as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the summer of 1876 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, and was re-elected in 1877 for the ensuing term of six years. In 1876 he was one of the prominent candidates for the Presidency, and in 1880 was still more prominent in this regard, but his following was not sufficiently strong to

The new Secretary of the Treasury was first sent to Congress from Minnesota in 1860, serving as representative for eight years. In 1870 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the Senate, and has since been twice re-elected to the office of Senator.

Secretary Kirkwood was likewise a member of the Senate, to which he was elected in 1877. He served as Governor of the State of Iowa from 1859 to 1863, and again from 1875 to 1877.

The new Attorney General, Wayne McVeagh, was a very influential politician in his state, and also a successful lawyer there. In 1870 he was sent as U. S. Minister to Turkey, returning, however, after one year. His only noteworthy connection with national politics was in serving as one of the Louisiana commission in 1878.

Thomas L. James has had no political career, properly speaking, though well known as the incumbent of offices which are under political influence. In 1861 he was appointed Inspector of Customs in New York, having been previously a newspaper editor. He held position in the custom house until 1873, when he was appointed to the office of Postmaster of New York City, and has ever since held this position.

William H. Hunt was first brought into prominence as Attorney General of Louisiana, under Gov. Kellogg in 1872; was on the ticket with Packard in 1876, for the same office. Soon after the overthrow of the Packard government, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Claims in Washington.

Robert T. Lincoln is the youngest and least known of the new Cabinet. He is but thirty-seven years old, and has been a lawyer of Chicago for six years, but has never held any political position of more prominence than that of Town Supervisor. He is the only surviving son of President Lincoln, however, and a natural desire to do honor to his father's memory makes the appointment of this young man very acceptable to the people of Illinois.

Probably our young readers would be interested in knowing something about the cabinet officers, their duties, and the purpose of the department over which each presides.

The Secretary of State has charge of what is known as the State Department. This was created by act of Congress, Sept. 15, 1789, having been in existence however, at that time for some months, under the name of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The first to fill the office was Thomas Jefferson. The Secretary of State has in his charge all business between our own and other governments. The department conducts the correspondence with our ministers and other agents in foreign countries, and with the representatives of other countries here. All communications respecting boundary and other treaties are also under the direction of this department, and a special clerk compiles and preserves all statistics relating to our foreign commerce. This department also files all acts and proceedings of Congress, and attends to the publication of the same and their distribution throughout the country.

The first Secretary of the Treasury was Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed upon the organization of the department, Sept, 11, 1789. This department has charge of all moneys paid into the treasury of the United States, also of all disbursements, the auditing of accounts, and the collection of revenue. It also supervises the mint and the coinage of money, and has charge of the coast survey, including the erection and management of light-houses. The marine hospitals of the government are also under its direction, and it controls the regulation and appointments of all custom houses. The Secretary is obliged to make a full report to Congress at the opening of each regular session, of the business done by the department during the year, and of the existing financial condition of the government.

The War Department dates from 1789. John Knox was its first Secretary. It has in its charge all business growing out of the military affairs of the government, attends to the paying of troops and furnishing all army supplies, also supervises the erection of forts, and all work of military engineering. The department is divided into a number of important bureaus, the chief offices of which are known as the commanding general, the adjutant-general, the quarter-master general, the paymaster general, the commissary general, the surgeon general, the chief engineer, the chief of survey, and the chief of ordnance.

The Navy Department was at first included in the War Department, but in 1798 the two branches of the service were separated. August 21, 1842, this department was organized into five bureaus,—the bureau of navy yards and docks; of construction, equipment and repair; of provisions and clothing; of ordnance and hydrography; of medicine and surgery. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval service of the government, and the execution of the laws concerning it. All instructions to subordinate officers of the navy, and to all chiefs of the bureaus eminate from him, while the department supervises the building and repairs of all vessels, docks and wharves, and enlistment and discipline of sailors, together with all supplies needed by them. The first Secretary of the Navy was Benjamin Stoddart, of Maryland.

The Department of the Interior was created by act of Congress, March 3, 1849. The business of the department is conducted by five bureaus, to wit: bureau of the public lands, pensions, Indian affairs, patents and agriculture. These have charge, under the Secretary, of all matters relating to the sale and survey of the public lands; the adjudication and payment of pensions; the treaties with the Indian tribes of the west; the issue of letters patent to inventors, and the supervising of improvements in agriculture. The Secretary of the Interior has also charge of the mining interests of the government, of the census of the United States, and of the receiving and arranging of printed journals of Congress, and other books printed and purchased for the use of the government. The first to fill this office was Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.

The Post-office Department was established in 1789. It has the supervision of all the post-offices of the country, their names, establishment and discontinuance of post-offices, the modes of carrying the mail, the issue of stamps, the receipt of the revenue of the office, and all other matters connected with the management and transportation of the mails. Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, was the first to fill this office.

The first Attorney General of the United States, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, was appointed under act of Congress, 1789. The Attorney General is required to act as attorney for the United States in all suits in the Supreme Court; he is also the legal advisor of the President, and the heads of departments, and also of the Solicitor of the Treasury. He is further charged with the superintendence of all United States district attorneys and marshals, with the examination of all applications to the President for pardons, and with the transfer of all land purchased by the United States for government buildings, etc.

THE VETO OF THE FUNDING BILL,

March 2. The House of Representatives passed the bill to refund the five and six per cent bonds in a new issue of three per cent. This Funding Bill had already been passed by the House, February 20; but, amendments being added by the Senate, a second vote upon it was necessary. After the two Houses had finally agreed upon the measure, it was sent to the President for his approval and signature. This approval President Hayes refused to give, and (March 3) returned the bill to the House of Representatives accompanied by his veto.

The word *veto* is borrowed from the Latin language, and signifies, "I forbid." When the President disapproves of a measure that has passed Congress, he is authorized to withhold his signature, and to return the bill to the House of Congress which first passed it, for further consideration. This is called vetoing, and the message which accompanies the bill, giving the reason for the President's disapproval, is called the veto. In returning the Refunding Bill to the House, President Hayes stated, that he was heartily in favor of refunding the public debt, but that he could not approve of the bill before him, because it contained in its fifth section, "provisions which seriously impair the value, and tend to the destructio of the present national banking system of the country." I this bill should become a law, argued the President, "no addi tional banks will hereafter be organized," and no increase i the circulation of the present banks will be made. Moreove in requiring the banks to deposit 3 per cent bonds instead o the 4 and 4½ per cents, the bill deprived the holder of ban notes of the "best security which the banks are able to giv because the 3 per cent bonds are naturally less valuable th those bearing a higher rate of interest.

In order to understand the President's argument, you mu know the relation between the national banks and the Unit States Government. The national banks are organized und an act of Congress of February, 1863, and are authorized to do a general banking business, and to issue notes, secured by the deposit of United States bonds.

There are two kinds of paper money in this country: g backs, or treasury notes, and national bank notes. Greenb

are issued by the United States Treasury, and are redeemable in gold or silver on presentation at the treasury or any of its agencies. The bank note is redeemable on presentation at the bank, in coin or greenbacks. Treasury notes are secured by the credit of the government; banks secure their notes by depositing bonds with the treasurer of the United States. As soon as such deposit is made, the banks are entitled to redeem 90 per cent of the amount of their bonds in national bank bills. A percentage of this issue is required to be held by the treasury, and by the bank itself, for the prompt redemption of notes, and the remainder is loaned by the bank, and thus put in circulation. The bank receives interest on its bonds and also on that portion of its issue of bank notes which is not kept on deposit. Hence, many persons advise the substitution of treasury notes for bank currency, thus saving to the public the margin of interest that now goes to the banks. On the other hand, the advocates of a bank currency argue, that though more expensive, it is safer and better to let the banks issue the paper money of the country. A government issue of paper would, they say, be to a large extent in the control of the political party in power. The secretary of the treasury, with the consent of Congress, would be able to contract or inflate the currency to the extent of fifty or one hundred millions, and having no pecuniary interest in the matter, would be apt to act from political motives.

President Hayes does not hesitate to rank himself with the advocates of a bank issue of paper money, and based his veto of the funding bill on the fifth section, which makes the 3 per cents the only bonds receivable as deposit to secure bank circulation, after the 1st of July, 1881. This restriction would prevent the banks from investing their deposit funds in bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent, and hence would make their note circulation less profitable to them. Of course, the less profit there is in a business, the less capital will be put in it; and a part of the capital already invested, may be expected to withdraw. The banks had already withdrawn nearly seventeen millions of their notes from circulation, and were expected to withdraw still more. Hence, President Hayes, who wished to see the bank note circulation increased instead of diminished, disapproved of the bill.

The argument that the bill-holder was interested in the matter, may be dismissed as enigmatical, for, as the law now stands, the bill-holder can not lose or gain by any possible variation in the value of the bonds.

After the return of the bill with the President's veto, Congress might have passed it by a two-thirds vote, in which case it would have become a law in spite of the President's disapproval, but it was evident that the friends of the bill could not command a two-thirds vote, and hence the matter was allowed to drop.

It was predicted that President Garfield would call an extra session of Congress to pass a new funding bill, but this at present writing, seems improbable. Since the veto and consequent defeat of the bill, the banks, which had deposited over seventeen millions of currency to redeem their notes and release their bonds, have asked leave to withdraw their currency deposit and continue their circulation at this former figure. But the treasury department has decided that this cannot be done; that the banks must take their bonds and go through the formality of depositing them again with a regular application for an increase of circulation. This, it is estimated, will take about three months of time and entail a corresponding loss in interest.

THE END OF THE PONCA CASE.

The Ponca question received its quietus in the shape of a rovision in the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, allotting $165,-00 for indemnity to the tribe and "to secure to them lands in severalty on either the old or new reservations, in accordance rith their wishes." This provision, being offered too late in ie House, was made an amendment to the bill when it eached the Senate, but was vigorously resisted by Messrs. awes and Hoar, the former of whom denounced it as a "cruel t." The cruelty lay in the Senate's desire to fix the *status* o, whereas the Massachusetts Senators wanted the "wishes" f the tribe—already ascertained—to be "hereafter expressed" ice more, say within a year or at least six months. The mper of the Senate, however, tho' patient, was opposed to r further unsettlement of the tribe, and the provision was pted intact, and was subsequently concurred in by the use. Mr. Saunders pointed out that this heartless measure *capita* among the one hundred odd Poncas in Dakota and Nebraska, as among the five hundred in the Indian Territory. —*N. Y. Nation.*

Abroad.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

March 4, the English House of Lords passed, by a vote of 145 to 76, a resolution affirming that nothing in the information laid before the House justified the announced policy of the government to evacuate Candahar. The resolution was introduced by Lord Lytton, who was governer of India, when the conservatives were in power; its passage was a vote of censure on the present ministry, which, had it occurred in the House of Commons, would have called for the resignation of Gladstone and his cabinet. But the censure of the upper house, always Conservative or Tory, is not important in English politics.

The evacuation of Candahar means the final abandonment of Afghanistan by the British. The occupation of this principality was determined on by the Conservative ministry under Disraeli, (now Lord Beaconsfield) for the avowed purpose of giving India what was called a "scientific frontier," that is, a frontier that could be easily defended. British India was bounded on the northwest by the Suliman mountains, which separate Punjaub from Afghanistan. If you will look upon the map you will see to the northwest of Afghanistan, between Persia on the south, and Khiva and Bokhara on the north, the country of the Tekke-Turcomans. Still further to the northwest lies the Transcaspian District, now in possession of Russia. War has been waged between the Russians and Turcomans for several years. The Tekke-Turcomans, numbering about 1,000,000, lead a semi-nomadic life and are continually raiding the Transcaspian District, so that Russia had a very good excuse for making war. But the English, always suspicious of Russia, believe that the purpose of the war is to conquer and annex Turkestan, and so bring the Russian frontier to the border of Afghanistan. The Afghans are Mohammedans and bitterly opposed to their Christian neighbors, but their feeling against England was believed to be strong enough to provoke an alliance with Russia and an invasion of India. Such at least was the conservative argument to justify the attempted occupation of the country. The murder of the British embassy, stationed at Cabool, in defiance of the ameer's protest, led to war, and to the capture by the English, of Cabool and Candahar. But England found it impossible to govern the rebellious provinces, and when the Liberals came into power last year, it was determined to withdraw the army of occupation. The complication about the ameership (described on page 15) delayed the withdrawal, and the discovery of the secret treaty between Russia and the Ameer, Shere Ali, gives the opposition in Parliament a good excuse to protest against it. Despatches from Afghanistan affirm that Ameer Abdurrahman is in no condition to defend himself against his rival Ayoob Khan, who is reported ready to march upon Candahar as soon as the British retire. Yet, since the Russians do not seem inclined to push their war against Turkestan, and since the occupation of a hostile country is a very questionable advantage to England in meeting a formidable invasion, it is not probable that the ministry will change its programme.

Indeed, when we look at the difficulties in the way of a Russian occupation of Afghanistan, the fears of the Conservatives seem to be ill-founded. To be sure, Gen. Skobeleff, with 5,000 men and fifty-two cannon, captured the stronghold of Goek Tepe, defended by nearly ten times as many Turcomans, but this victory was largely won by strategy. In spite of dispatches to the contrary, Skobeleff does not seem to have left the oasis of Goek Tepe to pursue tho retreating tribes, and has now returned to Russia. Even if he should be sent back with sufficient force to warrant a march of 200 miles across the desert to reach the oasis on which Merve is situated; or even if he should have the good fortune to capture this second fortress as he did the first, he would still be some distance from Afghanistan, in the midst of a desert and surrounded by irreconcilable hostiles. Nothing short of an assured welcome on the part of the Afghans would justify such a hazardous attempt, and that assurance no ameer of Afghanistan has ever had power to give. His subjects are treacherous, hostile to Christian alliances, and too suspicious of foreigners to be

IRISH AFFAIRS.

In Parliament, Irish affairs have continued to form the principal topic of discussion. The Coercion bill passed the House of Lords March 2, and the same day received the royal sanction; wherefore, according to the term of the act, it came immediately into force.

In the House of Commons, March 1, the home secretary, Sir William Harcourt, asked leave to introduce an Irish disarming bill. The proposed act prohibits the possession or carrying of arms except by license; permits the searching of a house from sunrise to sunset, and empowers the authorities to prohibit and regulate the importation and sale of arms, dynamite and nitro-glycerine. The maximum penalty on summary conviction, is three months' imprisonment without hard labor. The act is to remain in force five years. The Home Rulers resorted to obstruction to prevent the introduction of the bill, and the speaker, exercising his new authority declared the measure urgent, in which decision he was sustained by a vote of 395 to 37. The bill, with slight amendment, passed to its third reading on Friday, March 11, and was carried by a vote of 250 to 28. Some scandal was caused by the unruly conduct of the Parnellites during the debate. The home secretary, in his speech, referred to a threatening dispatch he had received from one John Devoy, in America, and Parnell while disclaiming responsibility, justified the tone of the dispatch to another Home Ruler. John Dillon defended his action in advising Irish tenants to arm themselves, affirming that, if in their place he would keep a rifle to shoot landlords, and even wished that the Irish were equipped to wage civil war. Here he was called to order, and several of his party took occasion to disclaim sympathy with such sentiments. T. M. Healey, of Wexford and O'Donnell, of Dungarven, were named and suspended for defying the authority of the speaker. That section of the Home Rule party which last January seceded under the leadership of Shaw, has been very active in denouncing Parnell and his policy. They accuse the Parnellites of having, by a foolish policy of obstruction, exasperated the English Liberals, and not only prevented any modification of the force bills, but also endangered the passage of a favorable land bill. There is considerable truth in the charge, for it seems certain that any bill appearing like a concession to the Land League, would not pass the House of Commons, let alone the conservative House of Lords.

Immediately after the passage of the coercion act, the Irish secretary, the Lord Lieutenant (Earl Cowper), the chief of police, and the legal officers of the crown, met in conference at Dublin, and, March 4, issued a proclamation, prescribing Counties Clare, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo and a part of County Cork. Though not definitely mentioned in the dispatches, the prescription seems to have been extended to County Westmeath also. March 8, twenty-two arrests were made, and since then the seizures have continued steadily. None of the leaders of the Land League—that is, none of those who are members of parliament—have as yet been arrested. Many of the captives were among the traversers, *i. e.*, defendants, in the late State trials at Dublin. They escaped then through a disagreement of the jury; now they are imprisoned without the right of a jury trial.

Meanwhile, Mr. Parnell has been busy exciting French sympathy. The Paris Reds (radicals or communists) have made much of him, but the more conservative element has held aloof. The breach between the Parnellites and Irish Catholics, continues to widen. The Irish bishops have generally condemned, and Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, an avowed sympathizer with the cause of the tenants, does not scruple to denounce the league as subversive of religion and good order.

THE TRANSVAAL CAMPAIGN.

The campaign against the Transvaal, to avenge the attack upon the Ninety-fourth regiment in December, and to compel the Boers to return to their allegiance, was begun January 23, by Major General George Pomeroy Colley, a British officer who had seen service in India and who had been promoted and knighted for gallantry in the Afghan war. Leaving Newcastle, the last British stronghold in Northern Natal, with about 1,000 men, this "English Moltke" (as his admirers styled him) marched north along the only practicable route to the Transvaal. He expected resistance to his passage of the mountain range which forms the northwestern border of the province of Natal, but saw no signs of the enemy until he had passed the most difficult portions of the route and crossed the Ingogo river. Some five miles beyond this, the Boers had entrenched themselves at Laingsnek, the last pass in the Drakenborg mountains. Beyond them lay the level plateau of the Transvaal from which the Boers drew their supplies and to which they were prepared to retreat if hard pressed. Behind the invading army lay a difficult and dangerous road twenty miles in length, separating the British from their base of supplies, and from their only refuge in case of a defeat.

This, however, did not deter Sir George, for, on the 28th, he began his attack, first with artillery and then, receiving no return fire, with an infantry charge. The Fifty-eighth regiment was sent forward to storm the enemy's works. Once within rifle range, the Boers opened a terribly destructive fire, not only from the entrenchments, but from ambuscades on either side of the road, evidently prepared in anticipation of an assault. The British were defeated with great loss, the Fifty-eighth losing its colors and many of its officers before it could retreat to the British camp. The British lost nearly 300 in killed and wounded in this fight.

After this repulse, Sir George fortified his camp at the foot of Mt. Prospect, and waited for reinforcements. The enemy, emboldened by their victory, divided their force and sent 1,000 men to blockade the Newcastle road and cut off Gen. Colley's communications. Seeing this, Sir George rashly divided his forces, and with four guns and less than 500 men crossed the Ingogo river and attacked the blockading squadron. The Boers surrounded the attacking party and forced them into cover and then kept up such a sharp fire from a distance of 600 yards that the British were unable to use their artillery. At nightfall Sir George hastily recrossed the river and betook himself to camp, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

At first the British Moltke was disposed to make light of his defeat in his dispatches, but he was forced to admit that the reinforcements, then marching to his aid, would have to fight their way without assistance from him. In this fight, which occurred on what is known (according to the dispatches) as the Satians Hoogte Plateau, the British lost 158 in killed and wounded, and also their entire baggage train. Meanwhile, the Boers overran the northern part of Natal, and cut the telegraph wires between Newcastle and the coast, but on the approach of the British reinforcements under Sir Evelyn Wood, they retreated to Laingsnek and sued for peace.

Sir George Colley personally made his way to Newcastle to meet Gen. Wood and relieve him of his command. Before his return, the Boer commander, Joubert, had prevailed upon President Brand, of the Orange Free State, to mediate and ask terms of peace on behalf of the Transvaal Boers. Gen. Colley was formerly notified of this on his return to Mt. Prospect, February 23, but having now 4,000 men, he was unwilling to declare a truce until he had in some degree avenged his former defeats, and recovered his reputation as a successful general. On the night of February 26, with a force of 725 men and several guns, he took possession of Majela Hill or Spitzkop, an elevation to the left of the road leading to the Boer camp. The top of this hill was flat, and, as it commanded a full view of the Laingsnek entrenchment, it was a position of great importance. Once established on the Spitzkop, Gen. Colley could easily have bombarded the enemy's camp. But though he succeeded in occupying the height, he was not sustained by an adequate force, for the next morning, the Boers discovered and attacked him, carrying his position by assault. The attacking force numbered between 1,000 and 2,000, and the charge up the hill in the face of the British fire would have been simple madness had Colley been reinforced by even a fourth of the troops he had left idle in the Mt. Prospect camp. As it was, the British were swept from their stronghold and routed with great loss. The official report shows the British loss to have been—officers, 3 killed, 9 wounded and 7 taken prisoners; men, 83 killed, 122 wounded and 50 captured or missing.

Gen. Wood succeeds Gen. Colley in command and, March 7, agreed upon an eight days' armistice with Commander Joubert, and negotiations for peace are being urged. The besieged garrison at Potchefstrom, Pretoria and Wakkerstrom were granted eight days' rations, and though the massing of British troops in Natal still continues, they are not hurried to the front. The Boer triumvirate, consisting of the president, the commander and one Paul Kruger, are reported to be very anxious for peace, and willing to concede everything short of the practical independence of the Transvaal. On the other hand, the new commander of the British forces, Gen. Frederick Roberts, of Afghan fame, is said to come authorized to offer the same terms of peace as were agreed upon by the ministry, previous to Gen. Colley's final defeat.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, APRIL 1, 1881. NO. 5.

CONTENTS:

HISTORY OF THE WORLD, from March 15 to April 1.
AT HOME.—News Notes—The Reorganization of the Senate—Affairs in Peru.
ABROAD.—News Notes—The Death of the Czar—South African Wars—Turkey and Greece—The Portuguese Cabinet—The Economic Council—Irish Land Tenure, No. 4.
TO THE TEACHER.—Questions for the Use of Teachers.

The School Herald will be issued semi-monthly for a few months, and then changed to a weekly without alteration of form or price.

TERMS: Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $3.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00.
Address, SCHOOL HERALD.
P. O. Box 269, CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

After this week subscriptions to the SCHOOL HERALD must begin with the current number, or (for a few weeks), with the number for March 1, as our editions of the first two numbers are now exhausted. Let us suggest that all subscriptions should be accompanied with an order for a binder, that the paper may be kept for future reference.

History of the World.

FROM MARCH 15 TO APRIL 1.

From Japan we learn that the people are in much apprehension concerning the relations between China and Russia. There is believed to be a secret compact between these countries, and the fact that there is now a Russian fleet in the Chinese sea, adds much to the general alarm. There is, as our readers know, a cause of disagreement between China and Japan. If this should lead to an outbreak of hostilities, and Russia should lend China a helping hand, it might be serious for the Japanese.

From Afghanistan, a rebellion at Herat is reported. The governor of Kushk heads the rebellion, and the Herat soldiers are aided by some of the Aimak tribes, nomads of the adjoining deserts. Ayoob Khan is believed to be a prisoner in the citadel at Herat. Abdurrahman Khan will doubtless take advantage of the present state of things to strengthen his hold on the government. The troops are still at Candahar. There is a rumor that they will not evacuate the city this coming month, as they intended.

India is suffering much from financial stress, resulting from heavy war expenditures in 1879–80, but it is thought that a year or two of peace will bring back prosperity again. There is no farther news of importance from Asia, save that of the outbreak of the dreaded plague in Asia Minor, causing much terror throughout the country, and the destruction, by fire, on March 17, of the town of Ineboli, the ancient Inopolis, a town of about three thousand inhabitants, seventy miles west of Sinope, in Asia Minor.

The war in the Transvaal is over. The Boers are to have local self-government, but still remain subject, in so far as their foreign relations are concerned, to the authority of the British Crown. When the negotiations for peace were begun, provisions were dispatched to the relief of the British garrisons besieged in the Transvaal, but before the supply train had reached Potchefstrom, near the western border of the province, the British garrison there had surrendered, after hard fighting.

From Basutoland we still learn of skirmishes between the Colonial troops and the rebels. All negotiations for peace have been abandoned.

From Europe we learn that the Eastern question is still far from a satisfactory settlement, though the European ambassadors at Constantinople agree to recommend that Greece accept the Turkish terms. The Turks are fortifying Volo, and the Greeks are organizing and arming troops—to be ready for any emergency.

The funeral of the Russian Emperor took place on the 28th of March, with imposing ceremonies. The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Germany were present, with many other royal personages. Some fears were entertained of a Nihilist attempt on the lives of the royal assembly. A concerted attempt will be made to crush out the Socialistic regicides in all the countries of Europe. Expressions of approval of the work of the Nihilists are made a penal offense, and probably the extradition laws will be amended so that conspirators in one country shall not find safety by fleeing to another.

In Germany there is a conflict between Bismarck and the Reichstag likely to prove of some importance. Altona, a city of about ninety thousand inhabitants, situated on the Elbe, wishes to be included in the zollverein, or customs union. The Reichstag claims the right to interfere in the question of the cost the change will involve, but Bismarck contends that this is a matter which the Government alone can decide. The matter was referred by the Reichstag to a committee, which decided that the question should be debated by the parliament, but this does not move Bismarck, who declares that the Government has rights, and is prepared to uphold them against any and all parliaments.

France is agitating the trial of a new system of elections, and the question is contested with much heat by the two factions of the dominant party, headed respectively by the two most prominent men in the political world of France, President Grevy and Gambetta. The cabinet has decided to remain neutral in all discussion of the matter, otherwise a ministerial crisis might have been forced by the champions of the existing system, for it is understood that the ministry are in favor of the change.

The English parliament has postponed the further discussion of Irish affairs until the government supplies are voted. There is little or no disturbance in Ireland, and the land league, though still drawing heavy contributions from America, is doing nothing

beyond the delivery of several moderate speeches. Late dispatches report the dangerous illness of Lord Beaconsfield, ex-premier.

Spain is much agitated because of the spread of republican principles in her midst, and the boldness of the Socialists in Madrid and other cities.

Portugal has had a ministerial crisis, brought on by granting to the English the right of way through the district of Lorenzo Marquez, on Delagoa Bay, in South Africa. The new cabinet is much opposed to conceding any privileges to England.

From Italy we hear of the resignation of Gen. Milon, the minister of war, on account of ill health. Also an earthquake at Casimacciola, on March 16, and a dreadful accident at Nice, the night of March 23, to wit, the burning of the opera house of that city. The fire was caused by the escape of gas, which ignited with a terrible explosion, setting the building on fire almost instantly. Over one hundred persons are believed to have perished in the flames.

From Mexico we learn that the Mexican chief engineer has surveyed the Tehuantepec route, and reports that Capt Eads' project of a ship railway is entirely practicable. From Peru there is no late news, but it seems probable that a permanent peace with the Chilians can soon be made.

In the United States senate the Republicans, by the help of Senator Mahone, and Vice President Arthur, have succeeded in overcoming the Democratic majority, and reorganizing the standing committees in the interests of the Republican party. They are now discussing the propriety of changing the senate employes on the eve of adjournment. The President's appointments, while generally satisfactory to the stalwart wing of the Republican party, have in some cases given offense to different factions. For instance, the appointment of Judge Robertson to the collectorship of the New York port has given offense to Senators Conkling and Pratt of that State. Robertson is a particular friend of Secretary Blaine and his control of the New York Custom House would strengthen Blaine's chances for the presidential nomination in 1884, while at the same time it would lessen Senator Conkling's political influence. The appointment of William E Chandler as Solicitor General in the department of justice has given great offense to Attorney General McVeagh. Chandler's strictures upon the conduct of the McVeagh commission to Louisiana in 1877 have evidently not been forgotten.

The adoption of the amendments to the Indiana State Constitution, changing the time of the State election from October till November should be noted, because of its effect upon future presidential campaigns.

The weather has been unusually cold and stormy during the entire two weeks and a heavy snow storm on the 19th and 20th did much damage to business.

THE Governor of Cuba has been investigating the administration of the various departments of government on that island,—military, naval and civil,—and has unearthed in these some most disgraceful frauds, many of them dating back to the civil war on the island. Officials of high rank have been found to be implicated in these frauds, and some of these have been arrested, while others have fled from the island.

At Home.

THE scheme for draining the Everglades of Florida, and thus recovering 12,000,000 acres of lands that have been under water for thousands of years, has at last been pronounced a feasible one, and will be undertaken by a Philadelphia company. The Everglades comprise about one-third of the state of Florida. They begin at lake Okechobee and extend east, west, and south in numberless little streams, which, being choked by rank vegetation, spread out over thousands of acres. The only outlet of this swamp is the Caloosahatchie river, a stagnant stream, which leads to the Gulf of Mexico. The plan is to lower the lake by dredging this outlet. A great deal of the soil of the Everglades is said to be the richest in the world; it is adapted to tropical products and below the frost-line. The share of the company engaged in this enterprise will be one-half the recovered land, affording an immense profit. After deepening the outlet from Lake Okechobee to the Gulf of Mexico, it is proposed to connect the lake with the river St. John, which runs into the Atlantic, and by dredging that insignificant stream form a ship canal across the peninsula. This will not only afford a shorter route from eastern to southern ports, but will also enable ships to escape the dangerous navigation among the Florida reefs.

THE appointments made at the beginning of a new administration are of interest chiefly because they indicate the policy which the president intends to pursue. When President Hayes was inaugurated, his appointments showed an inclination toward moderate Republicanism. A Republican is accounted moderate or stalwart, according to the degree of his hatred and distrust of the Democratic party, but a more important and, generally speaking, quite as certain a point of difference, is that the stalwart is opposed to civil service reform, while the moderate Republican is in favor of it. Civil service reform as distinguished from what may be called civil service amendment, means the total separation of the government civil service from politics.

President Garfield was nominated as a stalwart, but the fact he was in favor of civil service amendment made him much less objectionable to the independent(or moderate) wing of his party than either Grant or Blaine would have been. It was this preference that made his nomination and election possible, and hence it was predicted that the independents would have considerable influence with the new administration. Judging from the appointments this prediction has been falsified. The president's appointees have been almost uniformly stalwart. To be sure, the independents are impracticable. They are not content with the appointment of a reasonable man of their own faction. What they ask is that the prominent stalwarts shall neither be allowed to hold office nor to dictate appointments.

SINCE the opening of the international exhibition in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, London, May 1, 1851, there has hardly been a year wherein some country was not holding, or preparing to hold, an exposition of this kind. The Paris and Vienna exposi-

tions and our own Centennial, were sufficiently magnificent in extent if not unique in principle, to distinguish them from the ordinary exhibition. But even an extended programme cannot always excite the enthusiasm necessary to ensure success. The projected World's Fair to be held at New York in 1883, has met with so little encouragement from the press and from popular sentiment, that it will probably be given up. Of the estimated cost of the fair, $12,000,000, less than one million has been definitely subscribed, though the railroad and citizens of New York City have promised conditional support. March 22, Gen. Grant resigned the presidency of the World's Fair commission, pleading that he had no time to attend to the matter. This will still further diminish the popular enthusiasm and may cause the early abandonment of the project.

A much less pretentious affair—though it too claims the title international—is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., beginning Oct. 5, and ending Jan. 1. It will be devoted to the cotton interest and will be mainly an exhibition of cotton and cotton goods. Every kind of cotton will be planted on the exposition grounds, the building will be a model factory and the entire industry in all its processes from seed planting to cloth making, will be displayed for the edification of visitors. The exposition is expected to do much toward calling attention to the resources of the South.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

A United States senator is constitutionally debarred from holding a federal office. Garfield, when elected president, resigned his senatorship, and his successor in that office, John Sherman, resigned his federal appointment before he entered on his senatorial duties. When, therefore, General Garfield appointed three senators, namely: Kirkwood, Windom and Blaine, to his cabinet, he necessarily made three vacancies in the senate. The death of Senator Carpenter left another vacancy. These were filled as follows: in Maine and Wisconsin, the legislatures respectively elected William P. Frye and Angus Cameron, in the other two States, Iowa and Minnesota, the legislatures not being in session, the vacancies were filled by gubernatorial appointment, and James W. McDill and A. J. Edgerton were chosen to succeed Kirkwood and Windom. But before these senators had taken their places the question of the reorganization of the senate was raised. The senate still continued in session after the 4th of March in order to act upon the president's appointments. But with the changes, it was practically a new senate, and a reorganization of the standing committees as well as a re-election of the senate employees was necessary. March 16, the Democratic caucus agreed upon its programme for reorganization, but the Republicans objected, on the ground that when all vacancies were filled there might be some changes in the political complexion of the majority. This implied that the Republicans expected the support of one or both of the independent senators. Senator Davis, of Illinois, had declined to be reckoned as a Democrat, or to receive office at the hands of that party; Senator Mahone, of Virginia, though he refused to enter the Democratic caucus, had professed both before and after his election sympathy with the Democratic party. But the votes on the question of organization showed that while Davis would vote with the Democrats, Mahone had transferred his allegiance to the Republican party. No further move was made toward reorganization, until all vacancies had been filled, and, indeed, the reorganization is not yet an accomplished fact, but with the support of Mahone the Republicans can cast a vote equal to that of their opponents, and Vice President Arthur, as president of the senate, can give the deciding vote. Hence the victory may be said to rest with the Republicans. In making their caucus nominations for senate offices, the Republicans selected for sergeant-at-arms, Henry Riddleberger, an ex-Confederate of Virginia, who is understood to be the choice of Senator Mahone. The action of the Virginia senator is naturally censured by the Democrats and commended by the Republicans. The chief point against him, however, is not that he disappointed the hopes of the Democratic party, but that he demanded and received a consideration for doing what an honest man would either have done of his own free will or not done at all.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

On the 21st of February, the leading citizens of Lima met and organized a provisional government for the purpose of treating with Chili. This action was rendered necessary by the refusal of the Chilian government to treat with the governor, Nicholas de Pierola, who had fled from the country, and taken refuge in the fastnesses of the Cordilleras mountains. At the meeting referred to, Francisco Gracia Calderon, a leading lawyer of Peru, and an experienced diplomat in government service, was chosen as provisional governor, and a plan of government adopted embodying the following important points: 1, That the government shall be unpersonal; 2, that it shall be subject to the Constitution of 1860; 3, that it shall be fully empowered to adopt any necessary measures concerning matters of finance; 4, that it shall call together congress within fifteen days, to secure a suspension of hostilities. For thirty-five days preceding this election, owing to the flight of President Pierola, there had been no government in the country, except the martial rule of the conquerors. The people suffered greatly during this time, not only from the depredations of the Chilians, but from the plunder of the lawless element among the Peruvians themselves. The Chilians had taken possession of the ports on the sea-coast, and were collecting all import and export dues. They also insisted upon the payment of the tariff in coin, which was a severe tax on the people and seriously interfered with commerce, inasmuch as the tariff was levied on the basis of the Peruvian paper currency, now greatly depreciated. The despatches have not yet brought us intelligence of any definite plan of action decided upon by the new government, but report that the choice of the convention is very satisfactory to the people in the capital and throughout the state, and there is a general feeling of confidence that Calderon will be able to make terms with the Chilians, and establish peace and order in the distracted country.

Abroad.

In Spain, there is much agitation and anxiety in aristocratic circles because of the spread of republican principles and the boldness with which they are declared. The abolition of the monarchy and the adoption of a republican form of government are openly demanded in speeches and editorials in radical newspapers, and the King was one day horrified, as, returning from a hunt with his nobles, a party of workmen greeted him with cries of "Down with the King! Long live the Federal Republic!" Sagasta, the Premier, refused to be alarmed at all of the meetings and speech-makings, declaring that the agitators belong to a number of factions who are so bitterly at war with one another that they are not likely ever to unite in initiating an actual revolution.

Beyond a few arrests under the coercion act, there is little news from or concerning Ireland. Many landlords have taken advantage of the situation to eject their unsatisfactory tenants, before the passage of the new land bill, which will, it is thought, make eviction a very difficult process. The land league is apparently powerless. Gladstone has promised to bring forward the land bill as soon as the appropriation bills are disposed of, but the passage of a radical measure is daily growing more doubtful. Some excitement was caused in England by the reported discovery of gunpowder concealed under the Mansion House, and by some one's sending Secretary Harcourt a loaded pistol, but, if this is evidence of a Fenian plot, it is also evidence that the plotters have very feeble conceptions of their purpose, and of the means necessary to accomplish it.

There is a proposition now pending in France which disturbs the French Republicans not a little. It is to change the existing mode of holding elections by districts, to election by a general departmental ticket. Gambetta is strongly in favor of the change, but President Grevy is opposed to it. It is not an innovation in the sense of being a wholly untried plan, for it was used at three elections, the last time in 1871, since which date the district system has been followed. The objections to the district plan are important ones. By it the members of the Assembly are chosen as mere local delegates, and are instructed to regard local interests as of the highest importance. The question of national unity thus comes to be regarded by them as merely a secondary thing, and to treat national questions from a national point of view becomes almost a thing impossible. Gambetta, who detests what are called "parish politics," is urging the change strongly through his paper, the *Republique Francaise.* President Grevy, however, fears that the change will disturb the people, and that it may cause a serious alteration in the political sentiment of the Assembly. The ministry, no doubt, is in sympathy with the president, though it has agreed to remain neutral in the matter.

March 17, Sir Charles Dilke, under secretary for foreign affairs, stated in the British House of Commons, that the government had received certain representations from Prof. Henry Youle Hinds, of Nova Scotia, concerning the Halifax fishery award; the matter had been referred to the Canadian government and Prof. Hinds requested to send any further communications to that government. Sir Charles further stated that Prof. Hinds' allegations were unworthy of serious attention, and that "no good purpose could be served by giving currency and importance to groundless and incredible statements." March 23, Prof. Hinds published an open letter to Sir Charles Dilke, calling attention to the fact, that though his statements with regard to the falsification of the departmental reports might seem incredible, they could not be called groundless; that no official examination of his charges had been made, and stating that he was prepared to prove all statements, by reference to the government records.

Since both England and Canada refuse to investigate the subject, it is probable that the matter will be allowed to rest, yet, since Secretary Blaine has severely criticised the action of the previous administration in paying the fishery award, it is possible that he may force it upon the consideration of the Canadian government. The question of the right of Yankee fishermen to fish in Canadian waters will come up soon for a new settlement, and the alleged fact that Canada has not shown good faith in her dealings with us in this matter, may be the basis for arbitrary action on the part of the United States.

March 26, Prince Charles, the ruler of Roumania, was declared king of that country. You can find Roumania on your maps of Europe without any difficulty. Look at the part called Turkey, and find the great Danube river. You will see that this river, after marking the boundary between Turkey and Austria for 150 miles or so, enters the former country at the Iron Gate, near Orssova, and pursues a winding course thence north and east till it reaches the Black Sea, cutting off to the north a large province, very irregular in outline, which constitutes about one-fifth of the entire territory of Turkey in Europe. This province is Roumania. It combines an area of 46,710 square miles, and a population of nearly 5,000,000. Of this population, 85 per cent. are Roumanian by birth and descent, the remainder being composed of foreigners, mostly Jews and Italians. The race is descended from the ancient Dacians. In 1866, Roumania, hitherto entirely under Turkish dominion, was made a self-governing principality; acknowledging, however, allegiance to the Sublime Porte, and paying a tribute to it of $50,000 annually. This arrangement was made to separate Russia and Turkey, and the new state had its freedom from any interference on the part of these rival powers, guaranteed by the seven great Powers of Europe—Austria, France, England, Italy, Prussia, Russia and Turkey. The Powers elected Prince Charles, of the house of Hohenzollern, the reigning house of Prussia, to govern the country. He was elected May 10, 1866. At the treaty of San Stefano, in 1878, after the last Turko-Russian war, the Sublime Porte recognized Roumania as an independent state, owing it neither allegiance nor tribute. The government of the state consists of the king, a senate of seventy-six members, chosen by him, and a chamber of deputies, (in number one hundred and fifty-seven) elected by the people.

THE DEATH OF THE CZAR.

March 13, 4:30 p. m., Alexander II., emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, czar of Poland and grand duke of Finland, died of injuries caused by the bursting of a bomb or hand-grenade, thrown by some unknown person. The details of the assassination are, briefly, that as the czar, after witnessing a military parade, was returning home through the streets of St. Petersburg, a glass bomb was thrown so as to explode behind the imperial carriage, making a complete wreck of the vehicle, but injuring no one. The czar sprang out, only to meet his death from a second bomb which exploded at his feet. Fatally injured, but still living, he was conveyed to the Winter Palace, where he breathed his last three hours later. Of the assassins, who were undoubtedly agents of the Nihilist association, one was captured and the other is thought to have been among those killed by the explosion, though it is quite possible that he escaped. The one arrested gives his name as Nicolai Roussakoff, and confesses that he threw the first bomb. The house where Roussakoff obtained the bomb, was discovered by the police shortly after the murder, and the proprietor virtually confessed his guilt by committing suicide. An inmate of the house, a woman by the name of Hesse Helfman, was arrested as an accomplice. A young man, Timofei Michaeloff, who entered the house while the police were in possession, was also arrested, but not till he had killed one of the police. Andrei Telejkoff, another Nihilist, who was arrested on suspicion two days before the culmination of the plot, has confessed complicity in the crime and implicates Roussakoff. The information obtained from the prisoners and from papers discovered at their lodgings led to the discovery of a mine which the Nihilists were digging under the Winter Palace, and in which they had already stowed eighty-seven pounds of dynamite. It also led indirectly, to the arrest, March 23, of Sophie Peroffski, daughter of a councillor of the ministry of domains, and a prominent actor in the conspiracy. She confessed to having been present both at the late assassination, and at the explosion of the mine under the train near Moscow, and to giving the signal for action in each case.

The prisoners are to be tried by court martial, and have been assigned counsel by the government, and granted seven days to prepare their defense. Of their fate, however, there can be little doubt.

Immediately after the death of the czar, his eldest son ascended the throne as Alexander III., issuing an imperial manifesto announcing the fact, and calling upon his subjects to swear allegiance to him and to his infant son and heir, the Grand Duke Nicolai.

The news of the death of Alexander II. was received by the civilized world with expressions of sorrow, excepting, of course, the Socialistic allies of the Nihilists, who openly justify and glory in the act. The late emperor, Alexander Romanoff, was born April 29, 1818, and succeeded to the throne March 2, 1855. The czars of the Romanoff dynasty, which came into power in 1612, have been notoriously brutal and tyrannical rulers, and the Czar Nicholas, Alexander's father, was a stern, despotic and cruel ruler. The new czar was a man of more gentle temper and liberal ideas, and he began a system of reform which entirely changed the character of Russian society and government. He emancipated the serfs and established a system of peasant proprietorship in land, on terms most favorable to the lower classes, though somewhat at the expense of the nobility. He reformed and purified the judiciary, and established the trial by jury. To a great extent, too, he reformed the civil service, and did more toward the encouragement of education and industry than any Russian emperor since Peter the Great. While using his autocratic power to accomplish these reforms he met with much opposition from the conservative class, but this counted for little. More serious was the enmity of the secret society known as Nihilists, which attacked him, not for any acts of tyranny, but as the representative of despotic power. The Nihilists are to Russia what the Socialists or Communists are to other countries—avowed enemies of the government and religion, and of the existing structure of society. More than fifteen years ago they decreed the death of the czar, and an attempt was made to kill him. Since then, the entire force of the Russian government has been devoted to the extinction of Nihilism. Many harsh measures have been undertaken for this end, undoubtedly, but it must be remembered, in condemning these, that they seemed necessary against a class which was banded for the destruction not only of all government, but of all social order. The edicts of the czar have forbidden, not only the propagation of Nihilist doctrines, but even the discussion of the science of government so far as it involved questioning the absolute authority of the emperor. The order of secret police, an old Russian institution, was revived, and political prisoners were tried in secret and by special tribunals. These measures led to the conviction and transportation to Siberia, of many whose "sympathy with Nihilism" consisted only in their holding democratic ideas concerning the rights of the people. The national indignation roused by the arbitrary and apparently unjust treatment of prisoners, both strengthened and encouraged the Nihilists. Whether the accession of the new czar, who is inclined to be tolerant of free speech, and who has already modified the decree against discussion of the autocratic power, will weaken or conciliate the Nihilists, cannot be determined. If it does, and the plots against the czar temporarily cease, the enmity of the international order of Socialists will be directed against some other European monarch. For Socialistic agitation lives by blood, and if the order should cease to plot against the lives of "tyrants," it could neither maintain its existence nor collect the contributions necessary to pay its expenses.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARS.

Although peace has not been definitely concluded, the war in the Transvaal is over. The armistice agreed on between Gen. Wood and Commander Joubert, was extended until March 21, when a new arrangement was made by which the terms of peace were to be definitely fixed by a joint commission, consisting of the Boer triumvirate and Governor General Sir Hercules Robinson, Gen. Wood and Sir John Devillier. The general terms of the peace, so far as they were agreed upon, are that the Boers shall admit the protectorate of Queen Victoria, permit British control of the foreign relations of the Transvaal

and also allow the establishment of a British resident at the capital. The Boers, however, retain complete self government, all taxes are to be levied by the Volksraad, and the executive power is to remain as now, in the hands of the president and the local commissioners or landdrosts. In the expectation of peace, the Boers have withdrawn from Laingnek, and Gen. Wood has promised not to reinforce the British garrisons in the Transvaal, and to withdraw them as soon as the treaty of peace is signed. Meanwhile the difficulty with the Basutos still continues, and March 26, a sharp engagement took place at Bolika. The Basutos are in much the same condition as the Indians of the Indian Territory would find themselves if placed under the government of one of the neighboring states. Basutoland, lying between the Orange Free State on the north and west, and the British possessions in Cape Colony, and Natal on the south and east, is, nominally at least, the property of this semi-civilized native tribe. But while not allowed representation in the colonial legislature, the Basutos are subject to that body, without even the right of appeal to the English government. The natural enmity which exists between frontiersmen and native tribes has led to much legislation calculated to irritate if not to injure the inhabitants of Basutoland. Professing a fear of a Basuto rebellion the colonial legislature not only decreed that they should be disarmed, but subjected them to a stringent vagrant law. The Basutos are mainly herdsmen, though they till the soil to some extent. They build houses and maintain churches and schools established by the missionaries. In resisting the authority of the Cape Colony they sent an appeal to England; but since the war was a colonial affair, and not under the management of the English government, no relief could be afforded them. This was some time last fall; since then the war has continued without much fighting or severe loss on either side, but doing irreparable injury to the natives by breaking up their habits of civilized industry. Since the avowed purpose of a British resident ambassador in the Transvaal is to arbitrate between the local government and the adjoining native tribes, it might be well for England to establish a similar official in the Cape Colony, to look after the interests of the friendless Basutos.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

About the close of February, the Powers of Europe sent ambassadors to Constantinople to settle, if possible, the disagreement between Turkey and Greece. Up to this time, these negotiations have failed to achieve any satisfactory settlement of the matter at issue. The Greeks still hold to their demand for the full limit of territory awarded them by the Berlin Conference. This award included all of Thessaly lying south of Mount Olympus and the Kaimbouni chain of mountains, from the Gulf of Salonica westward, and Epirus, or the southern part of what is shown on most maps as Albania, south of a line drawn from the Kaimbouni chain to the western coast. This territory of Epirus includes three cities, which, with their districts, are especially desired by the Greeks. These are Prevesa, a seaport upon the coast; Janina, a large and wealthy city on the southern limit of Albania, and Metzovo, a town of the mountains, especially desired because of its strategic importance, since it commands the only practicable pass between Thessaly and Epirus, over the Pindus mountains. The Porte will not consent to grant this award. It refuses to yield any part of Epirus, but proffers more of Thessaly than the claim demands. It also offered to cede the island of Crete, but this offer was withdrawn. We might remark in passing, that though Crete contains more square miles than Epirus, the generosity of Turkey in offering to give it up was not particularly striking. The island is largely populated by Greeks, already enjoys autonomy, and is in a chronic state of rebellion against the semblance of authority still held over it by the Turks, which it may throw off any day.

From this it would seem that an outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Greece is very probable. There are, of course, the usual rumors of preparations for armed conflict on both sides. But all predictions of the probable result, should war actually ensue, are mere guess-work, for the Powers are in a manner pledged, by their action hitherto, to interfere. If Greece can carry her point unaided, they will certainly not interfere to hinder her doing so; or if Turkey is able, by intimidation, to make Greece moderate her demands, they will probably not regard it as worth while to bring on a war to coerce Turkey into consenting to the full terms of the Berlin award. But if there is likely to be prolonged war, extending over the Greek frontier, and possibly involving neighboring States, we may be very sure that some or all of the Powers will come in to give Turkey a "set back," and a much needed lesson.

Since the above was written, a dispatch from Constantinople assures us that the Ambassadors of the Powers have agreed to accept terms offered by the Porte. They agree to sign a protocol admitting that the cession of any part of Epirus is impossible, and advising the Powers to recommend that Greece accept these terms as the best that can be obtained from Turkey. Should this statement be confirmed, the action of the European Powers with regard to the protocol will be awaited with much anxiety.

THE PORTUGUESE CABINET.

There has been serious disturbance in Portuguese political circles on account of the treaty concluded with England, March 9, giving the latter country the right of way through the Portuguese district on Delagoa Bay, on the east coast of Africa.* Its excellent harbor, Delagoa Bay, is less than three days' journey, by an easy route, from the Transvaal. This bay formed the terminus of President Burger's projected railroad, and once assured of the right of way, England cannot only build and control the road but can land troops, supplies, &c., in the Transvaal at short notice and much less expense than by crossing, as they now do, the province of Natal.

In 1872, the conflicting claims of England and Portugal to the island and coast bordering on the Delagoa Bay were referred to the President of the French Republic for arbitration and in 1875 the decision was

* This district, called by the Portuguese Lorenzo Marques, is a province of 18,000 square miles, with a coast-line of 140 miles, stretching from Zululand all along the northern half of the Transvaal.

given in favor of Portugal. The dispute naturally made the Portugese jealous of England and the treaty conceding to England the right of passage through the territory excited great popular indignation, the more especially as the Portuguese are in sympathy with the Transvaal Boers in their struggle against the British authority. Street meetings were held in Lisbon, at which the ministry were loudly denounced, and so hot did the wrath of the populace become that soldiers were called out to protect both houses of the legislature. On March 23, a motion expressing want of confidence in the ministry was offered in the house of peers, and lost by one vote only, two members of the cabinet voting on the question. This indicated so plainly the general dissatisfaction that the cabinet felt constrained to resign immediately. This cabinet has not been in favor with the people, because of the heavy taxes which it has been instrumental in levying. A new cabinet has been formed and the change of ministry is regarded in Lisbon as a thorough defeat of British influence, and the people look for an abandonment or at least a modification of the Delagoa Bay treaty. To procure this without offending England will, however, require no little diplomacy.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

March 2, Prince Bismarck laid before the Federal Council the draft of an ordinance establishing an Economic Council for the whole of Germany. This council is said to be a scheme which Prince Bismarck has much at heart, and he has brought it forward thus in the form of an ordinance rather than a bill, since in the latter form it would have to pass through the ordeal of debate in the Reichstag, and would run the risk of defeat there.

Since January 27, an economic council, called together by Bismarck, has been in session in Berlin. This council has been a Prussian institution solely, but it has been understood from the first, that the scope of its work was destined to include the whole Empire. What that work is meant to be, is no longer a matter of conjecture. Prince Bismarck, it is well known, has always been an advocate of a "paternal government." Indeed, in his opinions, concerning what the state should do for its citizens, he goes beyond the most radical socialist of his country. But, in order to fulfill aright the part of an ever-provident parent, the state must be possessed of the most complete knowledge attainable on all questions concerning public welfare. This council is therefore appointed to advise with the government on all economical questions, and to devise methods by which the well-being and prosperity of the people may be advanced. It is formed of intelligent merchants, manufacturers, rich farmers and tradesmen.

The most important measure worked out by the council thus far, is a system of compulsory insurance for working men. The plan is now before the Reichstag. By it certain classes of working men are compelled to insure in a government office, against death, or inability to work, through sickness or accident. In the case of workmen receiving 750 thalers ($517.50) yearly, one-half the premium of insurance is paid by the masters, and one-half by the workmen themselves. For workmen who are receiving smaller wages than these, two-thirds of the premium is to be paid by employers, and the rest taken from the poor rates. This insurance provides pensions for widows, allowances for orphan children under fifteen years, and medical attendance for workmen when injured. It may be remarked that though public opinion in Germany is much divided on the merits of the plan, there is a strong feeling in its favor, especially among manufacturers, who think it will free them from responsibility concerning accidents to employes.

This is only one of the measures hoped to be accomplished by means of this council, but it is one of Prince Bismarck's fixed beliefs, that properly controlled associations will do more than anything else can to reconcile existing differences between capitalists and laborers; and it is a little curious that the man who has been regarded by the Socialists as their bitterest enemy, should be the first to help forward their most radical schemes.

IRISH LAND TENURE.

NO. 4.

It goes without saying, that in settling the Irish land question the English government is bound to consider the interest of the landlord as well as that of the tenant. Few people would be inclined to deny this, unless they believe that landlords have no right to own land, or that Irish landlords have less rights than land owners in other countries. Many of the Land Leaguers do believe in one or another of these propositions, and a still greater number talk and reason as if they did. The objections raised against the Irish landlord's claims as distinguished from those of landlords in other countries, are that he is particularly rapacious, that he is unjust and tyrannical toward his tenants, that he is unpatriotic, living abroad and spending his money there, and that he obtained his title through an unjust confiscation of Irish land by the English government. These are grave charges, but they do not effect the point at issue. Under English law, the landlord's right does not depend upon the use he makes of his property, and even if it was admitted that the Irish confiscations were illegal, the English government could only compensate the heirs of the persons defrauded; it could not disturb the present possessors of the land.

There is one way, however, in which the character of the Irish landlord might be called in question. The advocates of local self-government believe in making each state or province, or community, settle its own affairs. If Ireland should obtain local self government, and should proceed to legislate against the interest of these unpopular absentee landlords, the advocate of home rule, while not justifying such action, would argue against any interference on the part of the English government, asserting that the landlords were served right—that they should have stayed at home and made terms with their tenants. But this is merely on supposition; England would never consent to such an application of the principle of local government, and, at any rate, so long as she is dealing with the subject directly, she feels bound to treat all landlords, whether Irish, English, Scotch, Welsh or Colonial, alike.

In determining the question, what is a fair rent, probably the most natural course would be a resort to a government appraisement or valuation. The land league demands this, but it also demands that the rent so determined shall be satisfactory to the members of the league. Until such an appraisement shall have been made, the league recognizes "Griffith's Valuation" as the only standard of fairness in rent.

In England and Ireland, land is appraised at what it will rent for, and not, as in the United States, at what it will bring if sold. Sir Richard Griffith made the valuation which is known by his name, in 1852, in pursuance of the Tenement Valuation Act, passed in 1846. The purpose of the appraisement was to provide a basis for levying the "poor rates"—the taxes for the support of paupers. Griffith's work was very well done, considering the difficulties in the way, and but for the natural changes in the productiveness of soils and the comparative profit accruing from the different branches of agriculture, might still be used as a basis for taxation. But it was never designed to show the exact, but only the comparative, rental of the land, and hence only three-fourths of the actual rent was put down. Consequently, when we wish to learn what Sir Richard considered a fair rent for a piece of land, we must add a percentage of 33⅓ to the list value. This is in accordance with Sir Richard's instructions, and the English government has from the first, recognized the discrepancy. When a man falls heir to land in Ireland, his succession duties are levied upon one and one-third times the value according to Griffith's list. In demanding the lowering of their rents to this appraisement, the league is virtually asking to have the land at three-fourths the rent paid for the same twenty-eight years ago, when the price of agricultural produce was from one-third to one-half lower than it is now. Clearly, if a government appraisement is to be used, a new one must be made. It will be difficult to do this satisfactorily now, and it will be even more difficult to provide for the raising or lowering of rents in the future. Moreover, when you fix the rent by a government valuation, and at the same time give the tenant permanent tenure with power to sell his tenant right, you have taken from the landlord about all that his ownership amounts to. He still derives an income from the land, but cannot in any way control it. A shiftless or dishonest tenant may diminish the value of the property and the landlord has no redress. In fact, as soon as tenant right is extended beyond a claim for the value of unexhausted improvements, the tenant becomes a partner in the ownership of the soil. Recognizing this fact, and remembering how difficult it is to adjust the conflicting claims arising out of joint ownership, many persons advise putting the tenants in exclusive possession.

This was John Stuart Mill's advice. He urged that the tenants be given a perpetual lease at a fixed rent. Of course an advance payment would have to be made, first to compensate the landlords for loss of the probable increase in the value of their land, and second, to insure them against loss by bad tenants.

This plan would be acceptable to the land league but for the fact that any rent which Parliament could agree upon would be higher than that sanctioned by the league.

Another plan is proposed by the Hon. John Bright—that the government should buy the land of the present owners and re-sell it to the tenants, to be paid for in annual installments.

Leaving out the confiscation plan proposed by the extremists, we may say that the plans for reforming the Irish land tenure are: (1) To amend the act of 1870; (2) to put the tenants in possession, subject to a fixed rent; (3) to put the tenants in possession absolutely, by assisting them to buy the land. But the discussion of these plans we must leave to our next number.

To the Teacher.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—What is the object of a world's fair? Why is this name appropriate? When will the next European world's fair be held? What is the northern limit of the cotton-raising district? What connection has our civil service with politics, and why is the question of reforming it so much agitated? What kind of reform is desired? Where are the Everglades of Florida? Why have they always been considered useless?

Reorganization of the Senate.—Why cannot a senator hold federal office? What qualifications does the United States Constitution require of a senator? How are senators elected? When only can the president of the senate vote?

Notes Abroad.—Is Cuba an independent country? To what country does she belong? When was President Grevy elected, and for how long a term? How does the French assembly, or congress, differ from our congress? Was Spain ever a Republic? When and for how long? Who is the present king of Spain? When was he made king, and to what royal family does he belong? What part did the Roumanians take in the late Turko-Russian war? Of what religion are they? What do you know about the fishery award? (See No. 1 of the SCHOOL HERALD.) On what was the claim for this award based?

The Death of the Czar.—When did the Romanoff dynasty come into power and how? What were the names of Russian rulers belonging to it? Is there any check on the power of the Czar of Russia? What reforms did the Emperor Alexander inaugurate? (See *Littell's Living Age*, No. 1913). Do you know what the Russian village commune is? What do you know about the Nihilists? Why do they call themselves by this name? When have they previously tried to kill Czar Alexander and failed?

South African Wars.—When did the war in the Transvaal begin? What causes led to it? Why should England be so desirous to hold the Boers subject to her rule? How near the Transvaal is Basutoland? What do you know about the history of the Basutos? How long have they been in any way subject to England? (See *Nineteenth Century* for March, 1881.)

Turkey and Greece.—Where do the two portions of territory desired by Greece, Thessaly and Epirus, lie? Why does she want Epirus most? What do you know about the cities in Epirus that are here mentioned? (See *Fortnightly Review*, March, 1881.)

The Portuguese Cabinet.—Why do the Portuguese sympathize with the Transvaal Boers? What is a ministerial crisis? Who appoints the Portuguese cabinet? Who is the present king of Portugal?

Affairs in Peru—What were the causes of the late war between Chili and Peru? (See No. 1, SCHOOL HERALD.) When did it break out? What battle virtually ended it? Why were the Chilians so soon successful? What conditions of peace are offered by the Chilians?

Irish Land Tenure.—Is the value of land the product of labor or of nature? Why should rents be higher in Ireland than they are here?

The Economic Council.—Is there any such body as this council outside of Germany? Why is Bismarck so anxious for the welfare of the workingmen?

Teachers' Supplement.

Notice.

Large numbers of sample copies of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the SCHOOL HERALD were sent out to teachers and others who have not yet subscribed. If any of our chance readers have copies of these—our subscribers would, of course, not be willing to part with them—will they be so kind as to return them to us? Our editions of these papers are quite exhausted, and yet we receive dozens of requests for them from new subscribers, daily.

WHY THE YOUNG SHOULD STUDY CURRENT HISTORY.

In the study of history, the present is really all-important, and the past of little consequence, except as it explains that which now exists. The experience of the past may foreshadow the possibilities of the future, but definite predictions can only be based upon an understanding of existing facts. In theory in a sort of indefinite way, most persons agree to this comparative valuation. They understand Cobden's complaint, that university graduates knew the geography of ancient Greece long before they knew of the existence of Chicago. They can laugh at Miles O'Reilly's picture of the Secretary of the Navy studying the plan of Noah's ark in order to fit himself for his official duties. They can understand that no matter how much wisdom we may draw from the past, it is to the circumstances of the present we must apply it. Yet, in spite of this, they never think to apply the theory to their own case. They are content to draw their knowledge of the present from common rumor—from the chance allusions of persons who are supposed to know something about it. Why is this? Why is a person claiming to be well informed not ashamed of his ignorance of current events? Principally because the study of contemporaneous history finds no place in the education of the young. We cannot affirm that "every school boy knows" the name of the present king of Italy, nor even of the present governor of Illinois. Indeed, we could give dates and names for an instance in which an entire promising class of Normal students were put to the blush because not one of them could give the name of the governor of the state in which they resided. How easily, not students merely, but teachers, could be tripped up in a catechism on the political events which have occurred since the opening of the present year, they might not like to have us prove.

The remedy for this ignorance and indifference concerning the very important matter of current history, is to be found in making some instruction concerning it a part of the study in schools. We have done away with the objection urged a few months since, that no suitable paper for school-room use was attainable. Three months ago, we stated the projected character of the SCHOOL HERALD: it was to be a "non-partisan, non-sectarian paper, presenting in condensed but lucid style the important events of the day; whose aim is to record current history rather than to influence it; a paper which respects opposing opinion, and abstains from objectionable and unnecessary comment, striving to prejudice the growing mind only in favor of those principles which are the common heritage o universal christendom, if not of existing humanity; a paper which is a real newspaper, and not an organ, yet which culls and condenses, setting forth the facts in a manner at once so clear and so amplified as to be readily understood. Such a paper" we said "would merit both attention and appreciation, and in the hands of teachers in public and private schools might be the instrument in effecting untold good."

Let all who read these words now examine our paper closely and see if we have not fairly fulfilled our promise. And if we have done this, will not all teachers endeavor to introduce into their schools a paper which can be made so valuable a help in educating the young? Nor will they find it wanting in usefulness to themselves also, for it gives them a summary of passing events that many hours' reading in daily papers would hardly suffice to glean. One other consideration—there is no doubt that an introduction of modern history study into school work would add to the interest of the work, by linking it with the realities of every-day life. It would add immeasurably to the value of a school course to the young citizen. In this connection a forcible remark was given by the School Committee of Plymouth, Mass., in their late report. A part of that report was printed in No. 4 of the SCHOOL HERALD; we quote again the remark referred to as follows:

"The importance of making provision for this branch of instruction is more and more felt by the community at large; and the almost total lack of any instruction in this direction is, we believe, one of the most decided causes of the dissatisfaction with our public schools which, from time to time, is felt and expressed; it is one reason among others, also, why so many of the pupils, especially the boys, drop out during the last two years of their school course. The interest which they would undoubtedly feel in these topics that are related to real life and the activities, business and movements of the present time would, we are quite sure, retain in our high schools many more scholars, and thus secure to them what they certainly ought to have—a more complete and thorough education in the various valuable branches which are usually taught during those closing two years of the course."

We commend the above suggestions on the study of present history to the thoughtful consideration of all teachers.

VALUE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Poets and philosophers and optimists generally, console us with the prediction that the world is growing more sensitive to public opinion—that barbarous oppression of one nation, or of one race, by another, is fast becoming impossible, not merely because the world is more civilized, but because the opinion of disinterested foreigners restrains the oppressor. We are even promised that war shall be superseded by arbitration; that—

> "The common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe;
> And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law."

That this is a desirable consummation we are not disposed to deny, but must point out that criticism, to be an effective or desirable guide, must be intelligent. A deference to ignorant opinion cannot and should not be expected of any government. We, who are very willing to proclaim our "sympathy for —"

oppressed nations struggling for their right," are not by any means careful to examine the merits of the causes we espouse. We who laugh to scorn ignorant foreign criticism, can not expect our own crude opinion to be treated with respect. We scoffed at the mistakes made by the English press in discussing the war of the rebellion, and disabled its judgment because the editor evidently did not know the geography of the country, but we pass over quite as egregious newspaper blunders among ourselves, with reference to foreign affairs. It would show gross ignorance in a foreigner to represent Dennis Kearney as a Mexican, but it is quite justifiable for an American editor to believe that Commandant P. J. Joubert, whose name shows his French descent and whose prominence in the history of his country should fix his identity, is really a Pennsylvania Dutchman. Such mistakes are without excuse, not only because of the crude ideas concerning foreign affairs which they perpetrate among our people, but because they discredit even intelligent criticism on our part, among sensible foreigners. If the time is ever to come, when the verdict of popular opinion in this country will influence the action or purpose of men in other lands, it must come by educating popular opinion concerning existing political conditions in those lands, so that the verdict, when offered, may have force because of the intelligent knowledge which framed it. This is the reason why half, at least, of the SCHOOL HERALD is devoted to the current history of foreign lands. What we give is the merest outline, to be sure, of what you should know about the great active world beyond the seas, but it is an outline which intelligent reading will soon fill up. An outline, too, which will make all other reading much more useful than it would otherwise be, by placing together facts in their right order, and showing events in their due and proper proportion.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—Where are Oaxaca and Tuxtepec? Why are there few railroads in Mexico? Who is Jay Gould? For what is a custom house established? When was Collector Merritt put in office? Who was his predecessor, and why was he displaced? When was the last outbreak of the Utes in Colorado? Tell all you can about it. What is Secretary Kirkwood's department? Why is it best to have examinations in the civil service?

The Refunding Scheme.—What proportion of the national debt has been paid? How long will it take to pay the remainder at the present rate of payment? What other countries can borrow money at less than 4 per cent.?

The Senatorial Deadlock.—What are the standing committees of the Senate? Of what advantage is it to a party to get its members into office?

A Scrap of Constitutional History.—About how many offices are there in the United States civil service? What proportion does the president appoint? What proportion requires the confirmation of the Senate? Is the appointing power a right or a trust? Why? What are the proper reasons for appointing a man to office? Who was Roger Sherman? Who was John Adams?

The Mexican Border.—What is the route of the Southern California road? How large is the State of Chihuahua? When did we have a war with Mexico? What brought it about? How was the trouble settled? Are the Mexican states all subject to one central government, as our states are?

Notes Abroad.—Where is the Guadalquiver river? The city of Seville? What do you know about the late Afghan war? (See SCHOOL HERALD, No. 4.) What is Lord Beaconsfield's family name? What do you know about his political history? What government has Peru now? Give an account of the late war in the Transvaal? When did Turkey first conquer Greece? When did Greece throw off the Turkish yoke? Where is Bohemia? Whence did the Slavic races come? What is a ministerial crisis? Do they ever occur in this country? If not, why not? What is the government of Russian cities? The government of Russian villages?

The Trouble in Tunis.—When did the French conquer Algiers? How large is the country? What advantage is it to France? What is piracy? Of what race were the Moors? What do you know about their history in Spain? When were they driven from that country, and why? Where did they go?

The Earthquake at Chio.—What is thought to be the cause of earthquakes? What countries are especially subject to them? What do you know of the Chios of ancient history?

The Anti-Socialist League.—In what countries of Europe are Socialist organizations the strongest? What are the objects of these organizations? Have they ever accomplished anything toward improving the condition of the working men?

Irish Land Tenure No. 5.—What is the land league of Ireland? What does it demand? Why is not the rent of land in Ireland fixed, now?

BOOK NOTICES.

A little book, advertised in our paper, is worthy, we think, of being specially recommended to all teachers. This is the work entitled *Practical Etiquette*, published by W. L. Klein & Co. The book is thoroughly a sensible one. It is no mere record of the trivialities of fashionable custom, and it takes no account of the factitious distinctions of the vain class that in our cities arrogates to itself the name of "society." There is not a foolish or useless suggestion in the book. It is simply a well digested code of *good* manners, of the customs and actions approved by persons of good breeding everywhere. Surely we will not offend our teacher friends when we suggest to them that they will find this book one of very great use to them, in numberless contingencies. Teachers usually lead such secluded and busy lives that they have neither time nor opportunity to learn what we may call *graceful* matters—those details of polish and refinement that only contact with cultivated society can teach, when they are not offered by a book like the one we have mentioned. For students, too—young persons just completing their school life, and expecting soon to mingle in the society of the world, and who naturally desire to hold their own with persons of far more training and experience—these will find this book a most invaluable adviser. It will help to make up a deficiency that many a sensitive young person has felt keenly on his or her entrance into the world, to wit, the lack of any training whatever, on the part of our schools, in the pleasing amenities of social life. We therefore commend this book heartily to all who have any interest whatever in the matters it is designed to teach.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, APRIL 15, 1881. NO. 6.

CONTENTS:

HISTORY OF THE WORLD, from April 1 to 15.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The Refunding Scheme—The Senatorial Deadlock—A Scrap of Constitutional History—The Mexican Border.

ABROAD.—News Notes—The Trouble in Tunis—The Earthquake at Chio—The Anti-Socialist League—Irish Land Tenure, No. 5.

TEACHERS' SUPPLEMENT.—Questions for the Use of Teachers—Value of a Knowledge of Other Countries—Why the Young Should Study Current History.

The School Herald will be issued semi-monthly for a few months, and then changed to a weekly without alteration of form or price.

TERMS: Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00.

Address, SCHOOL HERALD.
P. O. Box 269, CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

After this week subscriptions to the SCHOOL HERALD must begin with the current number, or (for a few weeks), with the number for March 1, as our editions of the first two numbers are now exhausted. Let us suggest that all subscriptions should be accompanied with an order for a binder, that the paper may be kept for future reference.

History of the World.

FROM APRIL 1 TO 15.

There are rumors of continued outbreaks among the Tekke Turcomans, but the official announcement by Gen. Skobeleff that the Turcoman war is at an end, seems to throw doubt on such reports. One of the first acts of the new Czar was to recall Skobeleff, and there is no doubt that Russia has no desire for disturbance in that quarter at present. There are disturbances between the Druses of Syria and the neighboring Mussulmans, which has called 10,000 Turkish troops into the neighborhood of Pauran, and a threatened invasion of the Koords into Syria has called forth a peremptory veto from the Porte.

From South Africa we learn that though the Boers have not yet accustomed themselves to the new state of things, there is likely to be no further serious trouble in that quarter, especially since the Basutos have agreed to accept the mediation of the Government of Cape Colony and lay down their arms.

From North Africa we have news of fighting at Tunis. The troops of France have invaded that country, determined to check the inroads of the lawless tribes of the border into Algeria. They called upon the Bey to assist them in so doing, only to receive a curt reply to the effect that he would attend to the matter within his own country himself, and that he considered the action of France a violation of the rights of the nation. A late dispatch, however, says that the Bey is disposed to recede from his independent attitude, and attributes this change of sentiment to the dissipation of his hopes of aid from Italy. In the latter country, however, while no overt act of assistance to the Tunisians seems to have been contemplated, the sentiment of bitterness against France has been so strong in the Assembly as to bring on a ministerial crisis, and to remove from office the Prime Minister Cairoli, long a prominent political leader.

From the East, the dispatches have been contradictory, but it seems highly probable that Greece may accept the conditions of the Porte, after all. There appears a general disposition on the part of the Powers to urge "the better part of valor" on the plucky little state, and the absolute impossibility of her coping single handed with Turkey, may force her into accepting the humiliating conditions offered. From this region we also learn of the abduction, by brigands in the mountains bordering on the Gulf of Salonika, of a Mr. Suter, a wealthy Englishman, who is held by the robbers for ransom, and England has already notified the Porte that she will hold it responsible for this lawless action.

From Russia we hear of the capital sentence passed upon the assassins of the late Czar; of reforms introduced into the government of St. Petersburg by Alexander III; the arrest of the Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the late Czar's brother, because of his return from exile without permission; and the possible change of the administration of Russian naval affairs from the charge of the Grand Duke Constantine, the father of the renegade Prince just mentioned, to that of the Grand Duke Alexis, brother of the reigning Czar.

Spain is suffering from terrible floods, the whole valley of the Guadalquiver being under water, and the entire country is called upon to aid the thousands of people thus deprived of their property, homes, and means of living. Hungary is a like sufferer, the rise in the waters of the river Theiss causing great loss of property, especially in Czongrad and Szegedin. In Portugal, the Cortes adjourned on March 31, with the avowed purpose of postponing indefinitely the discussion of the objectionable Lorenzo Marquez treaty. Austria reports nothing but some unpleasant demonstrations on the part of the Nihilists, and a rather sharp newspaper war, occasioned by the fact that the Lower House of the Austrian Parliament, or Reichsrath, alone, among all the parliamentary bodies of Europe, failed to utter any expressions of sympathy at the time of the tragic death of the Russian Emperor.

France is agitated over the Tunisian war, and is especially anxious that the rest of the world should understand that she is carrying on this war, not for conquest, but simply to protect her own frontier there. On the 7th, the Chamber of Deputies, by an unanimous vote, appropriated 5,695,000 francs, (about $1,140,000) to carry on the war. The German Reichstag has called upon Prince Bismarck to head an anti-socialist alliance. The prince, however, is busy urging his bill, compelling capitalists to insure the lives of their workingmen, and this the socialists welcome as a concession to their cause. The fact that no political party can claim, much less control, the char

lor, becomes more apparent every day. A joint committee of the two houses is discussing the admission of Hamburg and Altona to the customs-union; this will allow the Reichstag to withdraw its opposition to Bismarck's plans with dignity, if not with satisfaction. In England and Ireland the leaders of the land league denounce the proposed land bill as "inadequate," and complain of the increase of evictions since the passage of the force bills. The disarming act has been put in force in the disturbed districts of Ireland, and the occurrence of several agrarian murders seems to justify still stricter measures on the part of the police. In Parliament, Gladstone, as chancellor of the exchequer, presented the annual budget—the government financial estimates and recommendations. The estimated surplus for next year is $1,500,000, and the proposed changes in the revenue laws are mainly to get rid of this balance. A refunding scheme, by which he hopes to diminish the national debt $309,000,000 in twenty-five years, is also urged. The budget seems likely to pass with little or no opposition. Parliament is evidently not as well supplied with financiers as our American congress. From the South Seas we learn that the small-pox is devastating the Sandwich Islands, and that a small rebellion in Samoa, one of the group known as the Navigator Island, in Polynesia, has been crushed by the government. In Peru, matters continue to be in a very unhappy condition. Not only is the whole country at the mercy of a hostile and victorious army, but a war of races has broken out among her own lawless classes, and frequent murders fill the land with terror. The treasury is bankrupt, and industry of every kind is paralyzed, and the prospect is that Peru cannot secure peace at all, except under the most humiliating conditions.

In the United States senate, the wrangle over the offices has prevented the confirmation or rejection of the President's appointments, and has given the various senators a chance to air their eloquence in denunciation of their political opponents. A comic element is added to the situation, by the seriousness with which the newspaper correspondents discuss certain alleged "affronts" given and received by the disputants. The "code of honor" was framed for persons thoroughly in earnest, and not so keenly alive to their financial interests.

The success of the treasury refunding scheme seems likely to silence all objections, and to call popular attention from the fact that it is unauthorized by law, and may prove a dangerous precedent. The returns from the local elections show a disregard of national politics, and a disposition to elect officials upon local instead of national issues. From the northwest we hear of the surrender of most of Sitting Bull's little band, and of the proposed capitulation of the celebrated refugee himself. The extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad into Mexico, promises a conflict of rival interests, if not a resort to violence on the part of the employes of the different corporations. There are also rumors of trouble with the Colorado Utes, but these do not seem likely to be confirmed. There has been much suffering and loss in the northwest, from heavy floods on the Missouri river and its tributaries, owing to the melting of the large deposits of snow in the hill country.

At Home.

GEN. GRANT has gone into business as president of the Oaxaca, or Mexican Southern Railroad, which has as its American directors Jay Gould and his following, and as its Mexican promoters ex-President Diaz, the minister of finance, and a dozen other of the leading members of the present and last Mexican governments. The projected road is to start at Anton Lizardo, a harbor fifteen miles below Vera Cruz, and run by way of Oaxaca and Tuxtepec across to Huatalco on the Pacific coast, a distance of 503 miles. It penetrates a region of great commercial wealth, and has by far the best backing of any one of the many projected roads, the routes of which all lie in the sparsely inhabited northern states of Mexico, and depend largely for their support upon the future development of mining interests and agriculture. General Grant left last week for Mexico, and, it is conjectured, will superintend in person this enterprise for the development of our American trade, for which he has spoken so effectively. And in its successful prosecution he will have the good wishes of everybody.—*Interior.*

THE opposition to the appointment of Judge Robertson to the collectorship of the New York Custom House, does not seem to be founded upon any charge which Senator Conkling and his adherents have to bring against him. Nor does it seem to be very probable that a mere personal dislike or political differences would arouse the bitterness which may prevent his confirmation to the office, though its salary is a considerable one, to wit, $12,000 a year. But the patronage of the office makes it worth fighting for. There are in the New York Custom House about 1,500 officers and employes of all grades, most of whom can be appointed or displaced at the will of the collector. The patronage of the office has been wielded with tremendous effect in city and state elections during years past by Senator Conkling and his adherents. Since the appointment of Collector Merritt, an effort has been made to take the custom house out of politics. This plan has not been altogether pleasing to Senator Conkling, but he objects far less to this than the choice of a pronounced political opponent, whose views of civil service reform would hardly prevent his using the patronage in his possession to thwart the plans of the great senator.

THERE are rumors of trouble with the Colorado Utes. This tribe has been claiming the especial attention of the Interior Department for some time past, and about the end of March a special commission was sent out to their reservation to adjust terms with them. By a treaty concluded with them some months since, they agreed to give up the mountain lands of their reservation to the whites. They have lately put forward the plea that they did not understand that this stipulation bound them to yield up the valleys between the mountains. The commission sent out were instructed by Secretary Kirkwood to make all due concessions to the Indians, as the weaker party, but to make every point in the agreement so clear to them that there could be no further absurd complaint of misunderstanding. Since then there have been reports that the

Utes were preparing for an outbreak of hostilities. Strange to say, however, despatches received at army headquarters do not confirm these reports. General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, who is now in Washington, asserts that the Utes are entirely peaceable; that, though they are not entirely satisfied with the way the white people have fulfilled the conditions of the treaty, they are in no way inclined to war. The theory of the general is that the reports of the hostile disposition of the Indians are circulated by those among the whites who would like to see the Indians goaded into an outbreak, that as a result they may be driven from the State. There is no doubt that the feeling on the part of the white citizens of Colorado against the Indians there is very bitter, and could they act upon this feeling, they would drive the red man beyond the borders of the State, at any cost of war or money.

THE great need of a clearer understanding of the true principles of civil service reform, on the part of our public men, is well exemplified in the late experience of Secretary Kirkwood in his appointments. He was, of course, upon accession to office, besieged with applicants. There were about 135 offices to be filled. After spending much time examining the claims and recommendations of the candidates, he decided to appoint, on probation, from those bringing the best credentials, the number required. After having made this arrangement, he found, to his astonishment, that he had been violating the civil service regulations, which require that no person shall be appointed to office in the departments without having first passed an examination. The probationary employes are now, therefore, under examination by the committee appointed for that purpose, at the head of which is the commissioner of pensions. Secretary Schurz, when in charge of the department, observed the civil service rules very closely. Each applicant had his name registered in order, and whenever a vacancy occurred, all of the candidates for it were examined, and the place given to the one who passed the examination most successfully. If the vacancy was in the higher ranks of the department, it was filled from the ranks below, by regular promotion. The advantage of this plan over that adopted by the new secretary is seen, not alone in its superior justice, giving preference to those only who had earned it by faithful service, and allowing no opportunity for favoritism, but also in the fact that Secretary Schurz, under the former system, was not obliged to give more than about fifteen minutes a day to the matter of appointments, while Secretary Kirkwood has been compelled to spend nearly his entire time for weeks over the vexatious questions of fitness and patronage.

THE REFUNDING SCHEME.

The defeat of the refunding bill through the veto of the President and the subsequent inaction of Congress, left the new administration in something of a quandary. Over $660,000,000 of the public debt in 5 and 6 per cent. bonds are redeemable June 30, 1881. The redemption was not obligatory, but, as the government can now borrow money at from 3 to 3½ per cent., the refunding would have effected a great saving. It was at first thought that nothing could be done unless the President called an extra session of Congress to pass a funding bill. After considering the matter, however, the administration have determined not to do this, but to attempt by private arrangement to supply the omission in the laws. The surplus of revenue in the treasury amounts to something over one hundred millions, and the remainder of the bonds authorized by the funding act of 1870, will supply as much more. Relying upon this fund the Secretary of the Treasury issued a call, April 11, for the $196,328,600 of 6 per cent. bonds still outstanding. At the same time he notified the holders of the called bonds that if they wished they could exchange the bonds for similar securities bearing 3½ per cent. interest. It is predicted that a large proportion of them will choose to do so, rather than receive the money for re-investment. If this should prove to be the case, the same offer will be extended to the holders of the 5 per cent. bonds, so that these bonds will be practically refunded at the given rate of interest. These is some doubt as to the legality of this proceeding, but since the next Congress will certainly pass a funding bill, it is not likely that any trouble will arise from this informal action of the treasury department.

THE SENATORIAL DEADLOCK.

March 22, the Republican members of the United States Senate held a caucus meeting and determined to complete the reorganization of the Senate by choosing new officers. With the help of Senator Mahone and Vice President Arthur, they had already reorganized the standing committees of the Senate, and the Democrats had submitted and made the usual minority nominations. But the Republicans were not content; the officers of the Senate—the secretary, sergeant-at-arms, executive and legislative clerks, and the chaplain, together with their various assistants, were Democrats, and hence the Republicans wished to dismiss them and fill the vacancies with adherents of the dominant party. Of course, it makes no difference to the Senate whether its officers belong to one party or another, but on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy," it has of late years become customary for each party to distribute the offices under its control among those who have worked for it during past elections or who may be expected to do so in the future.

The Democratic Senators, however, refuse to consent to the Republican programme, and up to the date of the present writing have prevented the proposed election of officers. The Republicans have refused to go on with the regular business of the Senate until they are allowed to distribute the offices, and hence the Senate has for nearly three weeks done absolutely nothing beyond meeting to listen to speeches, more or less abusive, from one side or the other. Meanwhile, the public business is accumulating; there are 265 nominations sent in by the President which have not yet been acted upon, and five treaties with foreign nations awaiting ratification or rejection. Since the deadlock commenced, the Democrats have made no less than forty attempts to go into executive session—to proceed to business—but the motion has always been rejected.

The spectacle of the Senate of the United States delaying its executive business three weeks to wrangle over the possession of petty offices, is by no means an edifying one. In fact it is one which our forefathers would have styled disgraceful. But the American voter of today is not a stickler for propriety, and moreover, has not a keen sense of responsibility for the action of Congress. The fact that the scene is unprecedented in our history and presumptively impossible in any other country in the civilized world unless it be one of the South American republics, probably never occurred to him. For there is not a shadow of a principle involved, and but two suggestions worthy of consideration. Both of these happen to be on the Democratic side. They are, (1) that the present session was called for executive business, and the election of officers is a digression; and (2) that the present employes, having served through the session, are entitled to hold over the summer vacation. But neither of these considerations should stand in the way of the public interest.

A SCRAP OF CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

In connection with the present situation in Washington it is interesting to recall the fact that the section of the Constitution giving the Senate a share in the appointing power, by requiring its confirmation of a nomination for the completion of the appointing act begun by the President, was not adopted until after a long debate. It was in fact a sort of compromise between the delegates who wanted to exclude the Senate entirely from all voice in the matter of selecting public officers and those who desired to give that body a restricted appointing power independent of the President. In the first draft of the Constitution, says Story, the power was given to the President to appoint officers in all cases not otherwise provided for by the Constitution, and the advice and consent of the Senate was not required; but in the same draft the power to appoint ambassadors and judges of the supreme court was given to the Senate. The arrangement finally adopted was reported by a committee as an amendment.

While the matter was under consideration a correspondence took place between John Adams and Roger Sherman. Mr. Adams did not think the Senate ought to have anything to do with appointments. He wrote a long and strong letter giving seven reasons against adopting the proposition that nominations should be sent to the Senate for confirmation or rejection. He foresaw that the power of rejection would be misused by selfish and ambitious men to gain control over nominations, and employ them as patronage to promote personal ends. Here is a portion of his letter which is closely applicable to the controversy now going on:

"A Senator of great influence will be naturally ambitious and desirous of increasing his influence. Will he not be under a temptation to use his influence with the President, as well as with his brother Senators, to appoint persons to office in the several States who will exert themselves in elections to get out his enemies or opposers both in the Senate and House of Representatives, and get in his friends, perhaps his instruments? Suppose a Senator to aim at the treasury office for himself, his brother, father, or son. Suppose him to aim at the President's chair, or Vice President's, at the next election, or at the office of war, foreign or domestic affairs, will he not naturally be tempted to make use of his whole patronage or his whole influence in advising to appointments, both with President and Senators, to get such persons nominated as will exert themselves in elections of President and Vice President, Senators and House of Representatives, to increase his interests and promote his views? In this point of view I am very apprehensive, and this defect in our Constitution will have an unhappy tendency to introduce corruption of the grossest kind, both of ambition and avarice, into all our elections."

Roger Sherman was a good deal of an optimist. He had a high opinion of the senatorial office, and thought it would always be filled by men of such dignity and character that they would not stoop to the business of seeking places for their friends. In his reply to Mr. Adams he wrote:

"The Senators, from the provision made for their appointment, will commonly be the most respectable citizens in the States for wisdom and probity, and superior to faction, intrigue, or low artifice to obtain appointments for their friends; and any attempt of that kind would destroy their reputation with a free and enlightened people, and so frustrate the end they would have in view. . . . As Senators cannot hold any other office themselves they will not be influenced in their advice to the President by interested motives. But it is said they may have friends and kindred to provide for. It is true they may; but when we consider their character and situation, will they not be diffident of nominating a friend or relative who may wish for an office and be qualified for it, lest it should be suspected to proceed from partiality?"

Delightful old idealist! Little did Roger Sherman think that the time would come when many Senators would devote most of their time to seeking offices for their friends and would keep their own places through their skill in distributing official patronage among their retainers. Skeptical John Adams had a much clearer view of the probabilities of the future, but even he did not imagine that the time would ever come when Senators would insist that the President was bound to follow their wishes in making nominations, and would get mad when he ventured to act on his own judgment.—*New York Tribune.*

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Our enterprising railroads are bringing us so near to Mexico that diplomacy will soon be needed to prevent our getting into difficulty with her. This is the situation: In Southwestern Texas, on the banks of the Rio Grande, is the town of Franklin. On the opposite side of the river, in Mexico, is the town of El Paso. The Southern California Railroad is now within six miles of the town of Franklin, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has formed a junction with this road some fifty miles west of this point, and it has also graded its line down the Rio Grande to Franklin. For the first time in the history of the two countries our railroad system touches the Mexican border. El Paso is in the state of Chihuahua, and the Mexican government has conceded the right

to the Atchison, Santa Fe & Topeka road to cross into Mexico at El Paso, and continue the line to the city of Chihuahua and beyond to the City of Mexico. But previous to this concession, the government had granted to the state of Chihuahua the right to build a railroad over the same route, and there is much indignation in the state because of the encroachment on their prior right, and it is possible that they will resist this encroachment by force. The government of the state has already ordered 500 state troops to El Paso, ostensibly to keep peace between the railroad men from across the border, and the population. That the feeling of the people in that town is not of the most tranquil sort is proved by the fact of a bloody affray there on the 14th, between the Mexicans and Americans, in which several on both sides were killed.

Abroad.

FROM Spain we hear of most unprecedented and destructive floods in the valley of the Guadalquiver. That stream has overflowed its banks and inundated all the surrounding country. The entire city of Seville is under water, and all its inhabitants are driven from their houses. For miles along the river bed, a turbid lake covers all the land and the villages thereon, only the tops of houses and trees being visible above the water. The damage done will amount to millions. Large appropriations have been made by the cabinet to help the sufferers, and King Alphonso has offered his own private purse for this purpose.

THE English evacuation of Candahar was begun on the 13th inst., and is to be completed by the 22nd. Ameer Abdurrahman Khan is calling upon the chiefs to pledge allegiance to him, and is raising troops in the surrounding country and transporting them to Candahar as fast as possible. This action of his seems to confirm the report which comes on good authority that Ayoob Khan is not a prisoner at Herat, as was stated a few weeks since. It is said that the crafty fellow himself invented and published the rumor, to hasten the departure of the English from Candahar, intending, immediately upon their departure, to advance upon that city with a large force and assert his claim to the ameership.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, late Premier of England, and for more than twenty-five years the leader of the Conservative party in the kingdom, has been seriously ill for several weeks with bronchial asthma. Considering his lordship's advanced age (he is seventy-six years old) there is little hope that he will ever be able to take an active part in politics again, and the Tories are looking about for a new leader. The choice seems to lie between Lord Salisbury, next to Beaconsfield the most prominent member of the party, and Lord Cairns. Cairns held the office of lord chancellor under the Beaconsfield administration and is the most forcible speaker the Tories can put forward. His speeches on the coercion bill and the government policy toward the Transvaal were particularly trenchant, and rallied the Conservatives at a time when they sadly needed encouragement.

PERU is still in a very disturbed state. There have been fierce quarrels between the turbulent portions of the natives, the negroes and the Chinamen, resulting in general plunder and many murders. In the valley of Canete, a district on the sea coast, at the foot of the Andes, some miles to the south of Lima, over 2,000 Chinamen have been barbarously murdered. All the foreigners have fled from the disturbed districts. There is also much excitement concerning the war indemnity of $1,000,000 per month, demanded for the support of their army by the Chilian invaders. The latter threaten, if this is not paid, to destroy property to three times its amount. In the parts where the Chilians have taken possession, the property owners are compelled to register property and pay such taxes as may be laid upon them; if they refuse to do so, they are forced to pay a fine equal to five times the amount of the tax. It is hoped that the provisional government, which was established with the consent of the conquerors, may be able to induce the latter to lighten the very heavy burdens which they have laid upon the people.

IN the Transvaal, matters are not yet altogether tranquil. At the outbreak of the war, there were quite a number of the Boers, who, from one reason or another, sided with England. Most of these took refuge, during the time of active hostilities, with the English colonies in the south. One of the conditions of the peace was that these should be allowed to return peaceably to their houses and former possessions. It is this condition which has excited so much popular dissatisfaction, and the returned refugees find it quite impossible to regain possession of their property. The law will not aid them, and any attempt to secure their rights by force is met with violence and fierce assault. Nevertheless, the general feeling of the better class of the people is of satisfaction. President Brand, of the Orange Free State, on his return from Natal, was received with enthusiastic popular demonstrations. In a speech to the people, he expressed his conviction that the terms of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal, would ultimately result in a union of all the white people of South Africa under one government. In which prophecy, time may prove him to be correct.

MATTERS between Turkey and Greece still remain in a very uncertain condition. The decision of the Powers in regard to the proposal offered as final by the Porte, has not yet been made known. France, it is said, proposes an international commission to decide the question. Meanwhile, both parties have been making more or less warlike preparations. In a cabinet council in Constantinople, April 4, it was decided to send fifteen battalions of soldiers to Kossovo, and twenty to the province of Thessaly. Greece is also raising troops along the frontier. The latest despatches, however, give some hope of a peaceful solution of the matter. They bring a report, not an official one, to be sure, but coming through the Greek Minister at Berlin, that Greece will consent to the Porte's cession of territory, if the Powers will guarantee that it shall be carried out. She further commends the deplorable condition of those provinces still under Turkish rule to the equitable consideration of the

Powers. Albania is rumored to be on the point of open insurrection, and the most intense excitement prevails throughout all the Greek populations of Epirus, Thessaly, and other provinces.

The immense emigration from Germany to this country promises to be supplemented by something like a general hegira of the inhabitants of the mountain regions of Bohemia. The principal cause of the exodus is the political intolerance of the Czechs, who constitute the dominant faction in Bohemia, and who bid fair to control all Austria in a short time. The Czechs constitute the most westerly branch of the great Slavic family of natives. About 451 A. D. they migrated from their lands in Carpathia, on the Upper Vistula and came into what is now known as Bohemia. According to tradition their leader was known as Czech. Their first encampment was Georysbery, on the Elbe. They were followed into Bohemia by other Slavic races, but over all the Czechs gained the ascendency. At this time, besides constituting an important part of the Bohemian and Moravian populations, where they are estimated at 4,282,000, they contribute 614,000 to the population of Hungary, where they are mainly settled on the northwestern frontier, 93,000 to Austrian-Silicia, 60,000 to Prussian-Silicia, and a considerable percentage to Austria proper, Bukowinia, and Slavonia.—*Interior.*

THE ministerial crisis in Italy came about in this wise. There has been for some time a strong opposision against the Premier, Cairoli. His opponents improved the state of excitement in the country concerning the French invasion of Tunis, to charge him —probably unjustly—with sympathy with France. April 6, Cairoli made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies in which he stated that he had asked England if she had consented to the action of France, aud had been positively assured that no such consent had been given. He had also held an interview with the French Embassador at Rome, who had assured him that France had no purpose beyond that of protecting her own frontier. The speaker added: "We must make note of this declaration and let France know the value we attach to it. We consider it a formal promise not to violate the *status quo* which has been accepted by Europe." Upon this, a member of the house, Signor Damiani, said that Signor Cairoli's statement was unsatisfactory. He reproached the Premier with not foreseeing what every one else had long before perceived, and moved a resolution of censure against the ministry. The discussion of the resolution was postponed until the next day, when a member, Signor Zanardelli, moved a vote of confidence in the ministry. This vote was rejected by a vote of 192 to 171. Cairoli and the rest of the cabinet then resigned, of course, and the king accepted their resignation. The Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have been called upon to aid the king in forming his new cabinet.

THE new Czar has made a sort of beginning of representative government by the creation of a council of twenty-five householders, to assist the military commandant in managing the city of St. Petersburg. The process of election was a novel one. It was arranged that the police should go about from house to house on a certain day and collect the votes, and a proclamation was issued requesting the voters to stay at home to receive them and record their votes. The inhabitants in many of the poorer quarters, however, are reported to have looked upon the whole thing as a trick of some kind, and concluded the police would seize the opportunity of searching the houses while collecting the ballots. So large numbers abandoned their homes for the day and declined to exercise the new franchise, while many others made no secret of their indifference to the whole thing. The council has, however, been elected, and has entered upon its duties, some of which seem odd for a deliberative body. The members have agreed, for instance, to undertake in turn to watch the streets through which the emperor has to pass when he goes abroad, which is very much as if our bands of aldermen were to form themselves into fatigue parties to see to the cleaning of the streets. A proposal of the commandant to put up barriers on all the roads round St. Petersburg, so that everybody who enters can be narrowly examined, has also been heartily accepted by them and is now in operation. It is most likely that the council will do nothing in the way of dictation. It will confine itself to adopting the commandant's suggestions, but even the shadow of participation in the work of government will probably after a while beget political habits and a sense of resposibility. The great difficulty which a despot experiences in bestowing free institutions lies in the unreadiness of the people to believe that he really means it, and that their participation in the work of the government will amount to anything in practice. It is said that if the new system is successful it will be extended to other cities, and it may in time prove the germ of a real parliament.—*N. Y. Nation.*

THE TROUBLE IN TUNIS.

There is war now in Tunis, a small state of North Africa. Look on your maps of Africa; bordering on the Mediterranean, and just east of Algiers, you will see Tunis, which has a territory of 45,000 square miles, nearly as large as the state of New York. It is a hilly country but fertile and well-watered, with a delightful climate, and supports a population of over 2,000,000 people. It has a large and important trade in dates, olives, tobacco, cotton, indigo, drugs and dyes, this trade being with Turkey, France, Spain, the Egean islands, but principally with Italy.

The little state of Tunis has had quite an eventful history. Originally inhabited by a band of nomadic savages, it was, in the fifth century, conquered by the Vandals in their southern raids. Nearly one hundred years later, the Greeks took the country and held it until the Mohommedans overran it in the seventh century. It was under Moslem rule until the thirteenth century, when it achieved its independence. In the sixteenth century, the Moors of Spain conquered the country, and not long after, the Turks obtained possession of it. The Moors retained the right of electing their own governor, called the Bey, but were compelled to pay tribute to Turkey, as they have done until this time. They are a tall, swarthy, good-looking tribe, but half savage in their manners and their

tastes. For many years, the people, like the Algerines, were largely engaged in piracy, for which they received many a well-deserved punishment at the hands of the British, the Hollanders and the French.

Tunis is at war now, not with one of her neighboring states, but with the great republic of France, which has an army of over ten thousand troops upon the soil of the little state. The plea by which the French justify their invasion is that the Tunisians have seized certain real estate belonging to a French company, and refuse to surrender it at the terms offered by the foreign claimants, also that the border tribes are continually molesting the Algerines on the frontiers. But the army which France has sent thither looks very much like conquest. France obtained possession of Algeria through urging a similar excuse to get an army there, and the belief that she desires to increase her possessions in the north of Africa, is no doubt well founded.

But there are other powers who may have something to say concerning the results. Italy has no claim upon Tunis, it is true, except that she has long carried on a lucrative commerce with that state—a commerce which a change in protectorate might somewhat interfere with—and has always wanted to possess the territory herself. Yet the feeling of hostility against the action of the French has been so strong, that it has produced a crisis in the Italian Cabinet. Turkey has done nothing in the matter yet, but she may not yield the annual tribute paid by Tunis without a struggle. The invaders have taken possession of some property belonging to an Englishman, who has appealed to the home government for protection, and England may demand a right to say something in the matter.

In the month of March a regiment of French soldiers was sent to guard the frontier between Algeria and Tunis, ostensibly to protect the Algerines against the marauding raids of the Khoumis, a lawless border tribe. March 21, there was a sharp fight between a squad of soldiers who had crossed the frontier, and a band of Tunisians. On the 30th, there was another fight, in which six of the native tribes were engaged. That the disposition of the native tribes was very generally hostile to the French was further shown about this time by the return to Algeria of a small remnant of the company of Col. Flathers, which had started to explore a route for the projected Trans-Sahara Railway, and had been attacked by one of the Western tribes and nearly all the company slaughtered. April 8, 10,000 French soldiers disembarked at the port of Bona, in Algeria. Formal demand was made of the Bey of Tunis, to co-operate with the French government, in punishing the marauding tribes. But the Bey refused to do this, announcing his intention to act independently for the same purpose; he has also sent a note to the consuls at the city of Tunis, accusing France of violating not only the rights of Tunis, but also those of the Great Powers of Europe. The Italian consul—who is reported to be most bitterly hostile to anything French—requested the Italian government to send a squadron of Italian vessels to the ports of Tunis, but his request was refused.

There was another engagement on April 11. A band of some 500 marauders crossed the frontiers, and endeavored to take possession of some cattle belonging to the Algerines. They then laid siege to a block-house occupied by French outposts. Reinforcements were brought up, and a severe fight followed, resulting in the retreat of the marauders. The French lost fifty-nine men killed; the loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, as they carried away their dead and wounded.

Later dispatches seem to indicate that if outside aid is not forthcoming, the Bey will concede to the French demands without further objection.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CHIO.

On the 3rd of April, a severe earthquake covered the island of Chio, in the Egean sea, with ruins. The shock was one of the most terrible ever felt in temperate latitudes. Thirty villages were utterly destroyed, and of the houses left standing, but few were not so racked by the shock as to be quite unsafe to live in. It is thought that fully 5,000 people were killed and quite as many more were more or less maimed and injured, while 40,000 persons were rendered homeless and destitute by the calamity. The scene of desolation and misery on the island is described as most heart-rending. The mayor of the island begs for help of any kind, food, clothing, tents, medicines, and these are being sent thither from cities of Greece, Turkey and other European countries. The British and American vessels in the Egean ports have also gone thither to offer their aid to the sufferers. In our own country subscriptions are being raised by a committee of notable ladies in Washington.

The island of Chio, or Scio [formerly known as Scios, or Chios] is familiar to all students of ancient history. It was one of the places that claimed to be Homer's birthplace. It is situated off the west coast of Asia Minor, and has an area of 358 square miles. It belongs to Turkey, and is one of the most beautiful islands of the Levant. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the island was renowned for its silk factories, and it drove a thriving trade with Egypt, Syria and Turkey. The inhabitants were Greeks, and had been conquered by the Turks in their inroads upon Europe in the 15th century. In 1821, they joined in the Grecian revolt against Turkish rule, and in 1822 fell victims to the fury of the enraged Ottomans. Of the one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants nearly all were either put to the sword, or sold into slavery. The island never regained anything like its former prosperity, though at the time of this last calamity, it had some seventy thousand inhabitants, and several thriving factories of silk and velvet.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

The trial of the assassins of Czar Alexander began at St. Petersburg, April 7. It had been postponed to allow Kibaltschitisch, who was arrested April 2, to prepare his defense. He had already confessed to preparing the bombs for the conspirators. During the trial, the prisoners showed great self-possession, but did not deny their connection with the conspiracy. Sunday morning (April 10) the trial ended, and the court after three hours' deliberation pronounced the

prisoners guilty and sentenced them to death by hanging. The sentence in the case of Sophie Peroffsky was submitted to the czar for confirmation, the prisoner being of noble birth. The other convicts were also allowed to appeal to the emperor for mercy, and it is rumored that the sentence in some cases may be commuted. For fifty years, no woman has suffered capital punishment in Russia and popular feeling is against severity in such cases. The Nihilist executive committee have issued a manifesto, offering to dissolve and attempt no further violence, provided the emperor grants universal amnesty, and establishes a constitutional government. Tempting as this offer must be, it will, of course, not be accepted. On the contrary it is probable that the policy of the new autocrat towards the Nihilists will be remarkably severe. At the instigation of the Russian government, too, the other European governments may be expected to adopt a repressive policy toward the blood-thirsty socialists. As long ago as 1873, Spain attempted to preach up a crusade against the Internationals, but the other countries were unwilling to join her. Now Russia and Germany are urging the matter and France and England are willing to co-operate.

The German Reichstag passed a resolution April 4,requesting Bismarck to endeavor to bring about an agreement between the European powers to punish political assassins and their confederates, and deny to such criminals the right of asylum when fleeing from one country to another. France has of her own accord called to account those newspapers which openly approved of the assassination, and in England Herr Most, publisher of the *Freiheit*, has been arrested for lauding the conspirators and instigating an attack upon the German Emperor. Switzerland, a very hot-bed of revolution, has shown a disposition to enroll herself with the alliance. Italy is considered favorable,and the new kingdom of Roumania has signified its willingness by the arrest of Nihilists and the suspension of the college at Jassy in Moldavia, which was accused of teaching revolutionary doctrines. Austria alone stands out, mainly on account of Hungarian hatred to Russia. Still if Germany insists upon it, this opposition may be overcome, and all Europe be leagued together to crush out the Socialist agitation.

IRISH LAND TENURE.

No. 5.

Those who have read previous numbers of this discussion of Irish land tenure, will understand the circumstances which led to the drafting of the land bill now under consideration by the House of Commons. Gladstone in introducing the bill (April 7) stated that the government was not moved by any desire to conciliate the Land League, or to censure, much less to punish, the landlords; but simply by a wish to increase the prosperity of the Irish tenant. How far this is true our readers may judge for themselves, but it seems certain that but for the agitation, no land bill would have been introduced, and that the sweeping restrictions laid upon the landlords certainly imply that they have abused their powers in the past.

The land bill of 1881 is extensive and comprehensive. Since it covers twenty-seven pages of closely printed matter, the entire text has not yet reached us, but the telegraphic summary shows that the bill is amendatory to the Act of 1870, with additions tending to encourage peasant proprietorship and peasant holdings at a fixed rent. Emigration is also to be encouraged.

Disputes as to the fairness of rent are to be referred to the local civil bill courts, with the right to appeal to a special land commission of three, which is to sit in Dublin, but which has power to appoint sub-commissions in any part of Ireland if it is considered necessary. Once fixed, the rent is to remain unchanged for fifteen years, during which time the tenant may not be disturbed, except for breaches of legal conditions which prohibit waste, sub-letting, and other practices tending to lessen the value of the holding. Sale of tenant right is subject to veto by the landlord on "reasonable grounds," the court being the umpire in case of dispute. Fines and forfeitures are to follow breaches of the land act, and contracts made in violation of it are void. In cases where the rent is over $750, however, the parties are allowed to contract themselves out of the provisions of the act.

So far, the bill is merely an amendment of the Act of 1870, and is open to the criticism made by the Duke of Argyle, who resigned his office as Lord of the Privy Seal, to show his disapproval of the action of cabinet in bringing in such a bill. "I think," he said, "that the government scheme will tend to paralyze the ownership of land by placing it under limitations unknown in any civilized country. Under this scheme neither landlord nor tenant will be owner. The ownership will be in a commission, or in abeyance. This would result injuriously to the agricultural interests of any country, especially Ireland."

There is much force in this criticism; but probably the promoters of the land bill do not care to make the new system altogether satisfactory to either landlord or tenant. What they wish to encourage is a peasant proprietorship.

The second part of the bill authorizes the loaning of money on good security to tenants who wish to purchase their land. The loans are to be repaid in annual installments covering a period of thirty-five years. Purchasers of tenant rights at fixed rents, are to be favored in the same way, and emigration companies are also to be subsidized by loans,—upon good security, of course. These provisions will gradually effect a very important change in Irish land tenure and render unnecessary the abnormal restrictions upon the rights of property contained in the other sections of the bill.

April 5, there arrived in New York a man who enjoys the unique distinction of wearing "one of the few immortal names that were not born to die" but to pass into the English language as an active transitive verb. This was Capt. Chas. C. Boycott, erstwhile land agent at Lough Mask, Ireland, whose ostracism by his neighbors of the Land League gave rise to the expressive term, "to Boycott." Cut off from neighborly sympathy and assistance, the social exile left his home November 26, 1880, and betook himself to England, a poorer, sadder and, perhaps, wiser man.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, MAY 1, 1881. NO. 7.

CONTENTS:

HISTORY OF THE WORLD, from April 15 to 30.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The Star Route Scandals.—The Virginia State Debt.—The Freedman's Oklahoma Association.—Misspelling Proper Names.

ABROAD.—News Notes—The French in Tunis—The Monetary Conference—Turkey and Greece—Death of Lord Beaconsfield—Irish Land Tenure, No. 6.

TO THE TEACHER.—Questions for the use of Teachers.—Books Received.

The School Herald will be issued semi-monthly for a few months, and then changed to a weekly without alteration of form or price.

TERMS: Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00.

Address, SCHOOL HERALD.
P. O. Box 988, CHICAGO.

Notice.

Large numbers of sample copies of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the SCHOOL HERALD were sent out to teachers and others who have not yet subscribed. If any of our chance readers have copies of these—our subscribers would, of course, not be willing to part with them—will they be so kind as to return them to us? Our editions of these papers are quite exhausted, and yet we receive dozens of requests for them from new subscribers, daily.

History of the World.

FROM APRIL 15 TO 30.

The little Sooloo islands of the Malaysian group, come to the surface of the current despatches with a civil war, over the succession to the sultanate. Japan offers nothing more enlivening than a reported dissension in the ministerial council, caused by the conciliatory policy of the government towards China. Enomoto, the naval minister, will retire. The Tokio national exposition is reported a success. Chinese news, a month behindhand as usual, announces that Tso Tsun Tang, heretofore viceroy of the northwest frontiers, has been appointed president of the board of war, and the vacant viceroyship has been turned over to Tseng Kwo Tsun, uncle of the Chinese minister to England.

The French are making preparation to annex Tonquin to their colony in Cochin China. On the 22d, the British evacuated Candahar, and by the 28th had withdrawn entirely from Southern Afghanistan. Hasheim Khan took possession of Candahar as governor, in the name of the ameer.

From Abyssinia we learn that King John has been killed in battle with the Assaimerks, and has been succeeded by his son Michael. The Basutos have been again defeated by the colonial forces, this time at Leribe, where they met with heavy loss. Chief Lerotherdi has offered to submit on terms which are to be fixed by arbitration. The upper chamber of the Cape Colony legislature, by a tie vote, tabled the proposed address to the queen, approving of the terms of peace with the Boers of the Transvaal.

The French have invaded Tunis at three different points, and, since the bey makes practically no resistance, will soon overrun the country. There seems little doubt that the French have come to stay, and that the bey's throne depends upon his submission to French authority.

In Russia, the czarina is said to be half insane, through nervous dread of the Nihilists, and the czar is a prisoner in his palace from the same cause. A change in the machinery of government is somewhat indefinitely indicated by the report of the abolition of the committee of ministers, and the establishment of a council of ministers in its stead. Gen. Loris Melikoff is to be made prime minister. Gen. Ignatieff succeeding him as minister of the interior. Prince Gortschakoff, the veteran statesman, who has filled the office of minister of foreign affairs for the past twenty-five years, is to retire and be succeeded by Prince Lobanoff.

Northern Albania is in revolt against the authority of the sultan, and though the Turkish general, Dervish Pasha, has routed the insurgents in two battles, he has asked for reinforcements, and the Turkish army at Salonika has been sent to support him. Greece has weakened at the last moment, and accepted the Turkish terms with regard to the cession of territory, though it is asserted that the government does not represent the temper of the people on this question.

In Italy, Cairoli has taken office again at the request of the king, and the tone of the government toward France has become more conciliatory. The consideration that it is not financially prepared to go to war, has no doubt much to do with this change of tone. Indeed, the Rothschilds have notified Italy that her application for a loan with which to resume specie payments, must be denied, if there is going to be any trouble with France.

At Paris, the monetary conference is meeting with some discouragement in the action of England and Germany, neither of which is willing to adopt the bimetallic standard. The German government has settled the vexed question as to the admission of Hamburg into the Zollverein. The necessary docks and warehouses are to be constructed at the cost of the imperial treasury, into which, however, Hamburg is to pay 99,000,000 marks, in six annual payments.

The death of Lord Beaconsfield, and the reported choice of Sir Stafford Northcote as his successor, in the Tory leadership, are the most noteworthy events in English politics. The land bill has not materially advanced, and the condition of Ireland under the working of the coercion act, cannot be said to be either better or worse.

From Panama comes the report, not confirmed how-

ever, that the treasurer of the De Lesseps Canal Company has absconded with its funds. Reports also state that the work is not being pushed at all rapidly, and that the employes of the company are already dissatisfied with their treatment. The Mexican despatches are chiefly concerning the dinners given by or to General Grant and his coparcener Diaz, presumptively in the interest of Mexican railway schemes.

In the United States senate, though the deadlock has prevented any practical action, the debates have been decidedly interesting, and would, if there had been more regard for the truth, be of historical value. Partisanship has so eaten into our political life, that accuracy either in understanding or in statement, is not to be looked for. The star route scandals occupy much attention, and threaten to involve the reputations of a number of public men, both in and out of office. Secretary Windom's scheme for refunding the debt by simple extension, is not proving altogether a success. About $47,000,000 of the one hundred millions called in, will be extended. About $30,000,000 of gold has been received from abroad during the past four months, against $4,000,000 during the same month last year. At this rate we shall be independent of the action of the monetary conference.

At Home.

THE first step in Jay Gould's southwest railroad organization scheme, has been taken in the union of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the International & Great Northern railroads. The next two lines to be brought together are the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and the Texas & Pacific. These consolidated lines are to be run in connection with the Missouri Pacific, under the control of still another company, the name of which is not given.

THE senatorial dead lock still continues. The Republican senators met in caucus April 27 to discuss the situation, and appointed a committee to consider the propriety of holding executive sessions, and to decide when they shall be held, and what nominations shall be acted on. This committee is also said to be empowered to bring about an alliance, if possible, between the Virginia Republicans and the Readjusters. Meanwhile the president has taken no notice of the deadlock, which he has had abundant power to put an end to, and thus relieve his party and the country of what is proving a serious scandal.

AT a meeting of the Spanish-American commission at the State Department in Washington, April 23, Mr. Durant, counsel for the United States before the commission, stated that he had been instructed by Secretary Blaine, to formally request that the umpire, Count Lewenhaupt, should reconsider a recent decision. Count Lewenhaupt is the Swedish minister to the United States. Under the treaty of 1871, between this country and Spain, he was chosen by both governments to preside as umpire in a commission appointed to decide upon the validity and extent of certain claims of the United States against the Spanish government, these claims having been brought by Cubans on Spaniards owning property in Cuba, but holding American certificates of naturalization. The umpire's decision was objected to by Mr. Blaine, in as much as it claimed the right of the commission to go behind the face of the naturalization paper, and ascertain whether it had been lawfully granted, and whether the holder had fulfilled all the conditions required by our law before naturalization. This demand of Secretary Blaine will no doubt cause a good deal of discussion, and may result in difficulty between us and the Spanish government. The treaty of 1871, expressly granted the right of Spain to investigate the claim of American citizenship. Also, a letter from Mr. Evarts to the Spanish minister, subsequently admitted this right as a proper one, for several reasons, one of which was, that some of the certificates held by Cubans with claims on Spain, had been granted in New York during the existence of the Tweed ring, and were therefore possibly fraudulent, and another was that the commission was a high international court, and could, therefore, justly inquire into anything.

THE STAR ROUTE SCANDALS.

April 20, the president peremptorily demanded the resignation of Thomas J. Brady, who has been, since 1876, second assistant postmaster general. The demand was complied with, and Richard A. Elmer, of New York, was appointed to the vacancy. The explanation given for Brady's dismissal is, that the facts brought to light in the recent examination of the "star" route mail service, reflect seriously upon Gen. Brady's integrity. The star routes are those over which the mail is carried by other conveyance than that of railways. There are 9,225 of these routes, and over them the mail carrying is done by private persons under contract with the government. The letting and supervision of these contracts have been under the control of Gen. Brady, and he is charged with having made a corrupt use of his power by favoring certain contractors at the expense of the government.

In January, 1880, it was found that Brady was spending more money than Congress had appropriated for the star route service, and a congressional committee investigated the matter. There was no charge of corruption, and though it appeared that Gen. Brady had acted illegally, Congress condoned the fault by appropriating the sum necessary to cover the deficiency. When Postmaster General James came into office, he ordered a second investigation of the star routes, and the result seems to prove the existence of fraud and corruption in this branch of the service for the past four years. It has been ascertained that of the regular annual appropriation, of $5,900,000, for star route service, for the year ending June 30, 1880, $2,802,214 was awarded for service on ninety-three routes, leaving but $3,097,786 for the remaining 9,132 mail routes. It was shown that the original annual pay for these ninety-three routes—the sum at which the contracts had been let—was $727,119, and that to this there had been added during the year $2,075,095.

This, in itself, implies extraordinary favoritism and a presumptive misuse of the public funds, especially when we learn that the favored routes are in new and

sparsely settled districts where the expense of carrying the mail is out of all proportion to the service rendered. And when we consider that fifteen contractors controlled sixty-three of the favorite routes, and that the increase given was in violation or evasion of the law, we must admit that there are good grounds for the proposed investigation. The law provides that when these contracts are to be let, they shall be advertised and given to the lowest bidder. Sometimes this is evaded by the interposition of a bogus bidder, who takes the contract at a ridiculously low price, and immediately forfeits it. It is then given without a second advertising to whom the government official sees fit. Another scheme is that adopted in the present case. A weekly mail route is changed to a triweekly or daily one, a slow mail is changed to a fast one, the extra service being liberally paid for, making practically a new contract which is let or continued without advertising.

John L. French, the chief clerk of the postal contract office, has also been removed as accessory to the alleged frauds, and J. M. McGrew, the auditor of the treasury for the post-office, has been asked to resign. The accused deny that there has been anything fraudulent or corrupt in their discharge of public duty, and demand full investigation, which will be granted them.

THE VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.

The action of Senator Mahone in joining the Republicans and the subsequent (if not consequent) nomination of his friend Riddleberger by the Republican caucus, has very naturally called attention to Virginia politics. There are three political parties in Virginia, the Democrats, the Republicans and the Readjusters. This last named party was formed on the question of "readjusting" the state debt. The history of this issue is as follows:

Previous to the war, the state debt of Virginia was very large, and by 1866 it amounted, with accrued interest, to $41,232,361. The unpaid interest during the reconstruction period brought the sum total in 1871 to near forty-five millions. One-third of this, it was claimed, belonged to West Virginia, as the debt was incurred while that state was still a part of the Old Dominion. West Virginia has, in part at least, admitted the claim, though she has never assumed any portion of the debt. Of the remaining two-thirds, a large proportion was funded under direction of the Virginia legislature, the coupons of the new bonds being made receivable for taxes. During the following year so large a proportion of the taxes was paid in these coupons, that the state repented of its bargain, and an act was passed, prohibiting the receipt of coupons in payment of state dues. This act the state courts pronounced unconstitutional, but the legislature managed to restrict the inflow of objectionable currency, and, moreover, proceeded to tax the bonds. This led to a new compromise, February 1, 1879, by which the unpaid interest was to be funded at fifty cents on the dollar, and the debt again refunded in forty-year bonds, at a graduated rate of interest—3 per cent for the first ten years, 4, for the following twenty years, and 5 for the final ten—bonds not to be taxed, and interest coupons to be received for taxes. The arrangement was legally consummated by the McCulloch bill which was passed the following April. Previous to this, a faction of the Democratic party, headed by Gen. Mahone, had declared themselves in favor of readjusting the debt according to their own view of what the people should be made to pay, and without reference to the wishes of the bondholders. Failing to control the Democratic party, they separated from it, and under the name of Readjusters made their own nominations. By the help of the negro vote they gained a majority in the state legislature in 1879, and elected their chief, Gen. Mahone, to the United States Senate. They also passed, March 4, 1880, a bill introduced by Riddleberger, which declared that the people of Virginia "will never acquiesce in any settlement which will obligate them or their posterity to pay any part of the interest on the public debt which accrued during the war and the period of reconstruction." Accordingly, it proposed to subtract this interest from the debt, now amounting to nearly $33,000,000, leaving about twenty millions, which was to be refunded in taxable 3 per cent. bonds. Interest coupons were not to be received for taxes, and the bondholders were to get their money—if they could—from any surplus in the treasury "not otherwise appropriated." The Republican party in Virginia, though in the minority, did not attempt to unite with the Readjusters, partly because the Republican leaders were not in accord with the new party on the question of dealing with the state debt, and partly because Northern Republicans strongly censured the proposed readjustment. As a proof of this latter statement, we may mention that in October, 1879, Commissioner Raum, of the internal revenue, wrote to a federal official in Virginia, that he (the official) was accused of using his influence to forward the proposed readjustment; that this was "considered by all thinking men immoral, and therefore inconsistent with the dignity of an official," and hence, if the charge were true, he must send in his resignation at once. Times change and we change with them, and the quality which was deemed inconsistent with the dignity of a tobacco inspector in 1879, is considered a qualification for a sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate in 1881. Riddleberger's other qualifications are, that he is in favor of repealing the poll tax law, and of increasing appropriations for schools. Since the poll tax operates against the Readjusters by diminishing the negro vote, he is very probably sincere in his opposition to it, but as the poll tax now goes to the school fund, the deficit, as well as the "increased appropriation," must be raised—possibly by a tax levied on the state debt.

THE FREEDMAN'S OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION.

The question of the settlement of Oklahoma has been raised again, this time by the formation of a Freedman's Oklahoma Association with headquarter in St. Louis. In the circular issued by this association it is stated that the unoccupied tract of government land in the Indian Territory containing between four and five million acres, and known as Oklahoma, is open to settlement by the freedmen of the United States, each of whom is entitled to a homestead of 160 acres. The circular invites freedmen seeking homes to join the association, promising them free

transportation from St. Louis to Oklahoma and unquestionable title to the land when they arrive there. This circular having been laid before the commissioner of the United States land office, that official has published a statement, warning intending settlers that they have no right to the Oklahoma land. It is true that the treaties of 1866, by which the Indian tribes ceded this tract to the government, stated that it was ceded in accordance with "the desire of the United States to locate other Indians *and freedmen* thereon," but these freedmen, says the commissioner, were the emancipated slaves held by the Indians themselves. Some 10,000 of these already live in the territory, but they are subject to the laws governing Indian tribes, and do not own land in severalty. The right of Congress to authorize indiscriminate colonization by negro freedmen of the southern states is very questionable, and even conceding that congress had the right, it would still remain that it had not done so. Hence the colonists would be liable to ejectment by the United States forces, or if allowed to remain, could never obtain title to their land. The purpose of the leaders of this new Oklahoma movement—the circular is signed by J. Milton Turner, president, und Hannibal C. Carter, general manager—in thus deluding the negroes into a conspiracy to break the law, is not plain; nor is it plain why the New York and Chicago *Tribunes*, after publishing the report of the commissioner of the general land office, should still persist in encouraging the delusion.

MISSPELLING PROPER NAMES.

This is the way an Athens newspaper prints the names of President Garfield's cabinet: "Secretary of state, Blanne; treasury, Nin; navy, Keint; interior, Verkoved; postmaster general, Reames; attorney-general, Hackvragh; war secretary, Ljincoln." These mistakes in spelling seem atrocious to American readers, and certainly the collection taken altogether is a remarkable one, but similar instances of misspelt proper names can be found almost any day in the foreign dispatches. For instance, the names of the Nihilist conspirators as they reach us in the official indictment are Reesakoff, Sheliaboff, Sophie Peroffskaya, Messe Helfmann, and Michaeloff. Of these the last is the only one that has escaped persistent misspelling. Some allowance must be made, of course, for difference of opinion as to the proper way to indicate foreign pronunciation, but surely the variations Rousakoff and Rysakoff, Telejkoff and Jeliahoff, Pieoffsky and Piroloffsky, and Hersy Helfmann, are not to be explained in this way. In this case, the identity of the persons is easily traced, but in many instances the sense is hopelessly confused. "Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt in the despatches," proclaimed Lord Byron, and yet the misprint he cites—that of Grove for Grose—was trivial compared with those we meet with every day.

Geographical names can usually be corrected by the map or the gazetteer, but the proper spelling of local names, such as that of the Spitzkop hill, variously known as Majela, Majola, and Majuba mountain, remain among the mysteries which no mere newspaper reader can hope to solve.

Abroad.

THE Italian ministerial crisis sank almost as unexpectedly as it rose. The leaders of the factions which united to overturn the Cairoli administration, were unable to agree long enough to form a ministry. Finally Signor Sella, after trying in vain to form a coalition, advised King Humbert to ask the Cairoli ministry to withdraw their resignations. This was done April 18, and the old order of things was renewed.

THERE has been serious disturbance in the Soolo Islands, off the Northeastern coast of Borneo, in the Malaysian archipelago. The ruler of this insignificant group of islands, who assumed the pretentious title of sultan, died not long ago, and there was some dispute about his successor. Spain exercises a sort of protectorship over the islands, and is using her influence in favor of a son of the late sultan, who, in his turn, is ready to do allegiance to the Spanish crown. His rivals were naturally offended, and attacked the Spanish fortifications, but were repulsed with loss.

EARLY in 1876, Sultan Abdul Aziz was deposed, and his nephew, Murad, raised to the throne. The dethroned monarch was imprisoned in his palace, where he was found dead some two weeks later, having, it was reported, committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms. Despatches from Constantinople now announce the arrest of five of the servants of the palace on the charge of murdering their unfortunate master, and the arrest of Mahmoud Damad Pasha, minister of war, and Noury Pasha, marshal of the palace, during the reign of Sultan Murad, as accessories to the murder.

SERVIA is unwilling to be outdone by Roumania, and since that principality has proclaimed itself a kingdom, the Servian Skuptchina, or legislative body, is discussing the advisability of conferring royal honors upon Prince Milan Obrenovitch. Whether new powers will accompany the title, or whether the Skuptchina means to forego its constitutional right to depose its sovereign, the despatches do not intimate. Meanwhile King Charles I, of Roumania, anxious to show that he is not lifted up by kingly honors, declines the costly jeweled crown that was offered him, and asks for a crown of steel, to be made from the gun captured by the Roumanians at Plevna. He also declines being anointed, as considering himself a constitutional king, he thinks there should be no outward emblem of "divine right" in the coronation.

ON the 13th of March, 1809, the king of Sweden, Gustav Adolf IV, was dethroned by a conspiracy, and the Vasa dynasty was forever excluded from the Swedish throne. The dethroned monarch was the husband of a daughter of Prince Carl Ludwig, of Baden. On the 20th of April, 1809, the uncle of Gustav Adolf was proclaimed king, and he, having no children, selected as his successor the French marshal, Bernadotte, whose descendants sit to-day on the Scandinavian throne. And now comes a little romance, or, if you choose, poetic justice. Oscar Gustav Adolf, son and heir of the present Swedish king, Os

car, is reported soon to be married to the Princess Victoria, daughter of the grand duke of Baden, and great granddaughter of Gustav IV. The young people—the prince is 23 years of age, and the princess but 18—met at the recent wedding festivities of Prince William, of Germany, to whose house the prospective queen of Sweden is also allied.

FRANCE is preparing for another enlargement of her borders, this time in the far East. Tonquin, which the despatches point out as the country to be annexed, is the largest province of the Empire of Anam. Hitherto the only important colony under French control in the East has been Cochin China, which was acquired by a war with Anam, begun in 1859 and lasting four years. The ostensible pretext for this war was to punish the Anamese for the murder of French Catholic missionaries, but its real purpose was to gain a prestige similar to that of England in the East. The war proved an exceedingly disastrous one to the French, although resulting in the acquisition of the desired territory. By the terms of the treaty made with Anam, the eastern coast of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, now known as Cochin China, was ceded to France, and the ports of Tonquin on the north opened to French commerce. It is this northern neighbor that France now proposes to annex; and its acquisition indicates a desire on her part to establish a strong military and commercial colony in the far East that shall tend somewhat to neutralize British influence in that region.—*Interior.*

APRIL 15, the Nihilist regicides were executed with the exception of one of the women, Hesse Helfmann, who receives a temporary reprieve. In retaliation the Nihilist executive committee have issued a manifesto decreeing the death of the new czar, who attaches sufficient importance to the threat to keep within the precincts of Antischkoff palace, which is guarded by six cordons of infantry. Several hundred persons have been arrested, and a large proportion of them will doubtless be sent to Siberia, whither 60,000 convicts have been transported during the past two years. This wholesale punishment implies an enormous amount of suffering on the part of the people, and harshness on the part of the government. It is to be hoped that the reforms contemplated by the new administration may bring about a different state of things. A circular note has been sent to the European powers asking a conference to agree upon the adoption of a common policy toward the anarchists. If the proposed programme is carried out the personal liberty of foreign residents and tourists, will be seriously interfered with by police surveillance, and a European tour will become as irksome as it was during the last century.

ON the 26th inst., Charles G. Bradlaugh presented himself at the desk of the speaker of the house of commons, and asked to be sworn in as member elect from Northampton. Sir Stafford Northcote, the conservative leader moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be not admitted to take the oath, and the motion was carried by a vote of 208 to 175. The oath required of the members of the house of commons contains the clause "on the true faith of a christian." For a long time this formula excluded Jewish members, but after a prolonged struggle the law was in 1851 so modified as to allow Jews to omit the objectionable phrase. When elected, in 1880, Bradlaugh being a pronounced infidel, of the Ingersoll type, refused to take the oath in the customary form. Not being a Jew, he could not claim legal exemption, but he took his seat and voted a number of times, claiming that he had a right to do so. A certain Mr. Clark, an official in a religious society, brought suit against the would-be member for voting without due qualification. An old law imposes a fine of £500 for each offense of this sort, and Bradlaugh was found liable for £50,000. This was decided March 31. Bradlaugh immediately resigned, and offered himself for re-election, declaring that he would take the oath next time, Christian or no Christian. He was re-elected, April 9. by a majority of 25 over all opposition. When he presented himself to be sworn in, however, he was, as we have already seen, refused the privilege, the opposition maintaining that being an infidel he could not regard the oath as binding. His assertion that he did so regard it, was not believed. Bills to amend the laws in this regard and to refund the enormous fine imposed on the delinquent, have been introduced, but their passage is somewhat doubtful.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

The French war with the Kroumirs, the lawless Arab tribe, owing allegiance to the bey of Tunis, still continues. The bey professes inability to control his subjects, unless the French withdraw their troops. On the 17th, a French gunboat was fired on from a fort on the island of Tabarca, off the Tunisian coast. In retaliation three transports with 1,600 troops were dispatched; April 25, the French ironclad Surveilante bombarded and destroyed the obnoxious fort, after which the troops landed and took possession of the island. The bey protested, of course, but without avail. April 26, the French General Logerot, entering from Algeria, proceeded to invest the town of Kef, which, under instructions from the bey, surrendered under protest. The same day General Ritter stormed the Kroumir fastnesses on Mounts Damebella and Hadeba, the Kroumirs being routed with severe loss. Gen. Ritter has had an apopleptic stroke, but the victory will be energetically followed up by Gens. Caillat and Vincendon. From Kef, General Logerot will march upon Beja, and thence upon the city of Tunis itself. The bey is making no warlike resistance, though he refuses to submit to a French protectorate, and has called upon the Turkish sultan to protect him. The porte claims a suzerainty, or protectorate, over Tunis, but France will not acknowledge the claim, alleging that the bey pays no tribute and treats directly with the nation, owing only a spiritual allegiance to the Moslem caliph. Both bey and sultan have appealed to the European powers to prevent this dismemberment of the Turkish empire, but Italy is the only power that has protested. England, the only other European nation that has any interest at stake, is in a manner debarred by the revelation of a despatch from Lord Salisbury, English secretary for foreign affairs in 1878-9, declaring that England did not care what France did with Tunis, even if she went so

far as to dethrone the bey. This was at the time of the Berlin congress, when England was preparing to annex Cyprus, and wished to purchase the consent of France, and any change of attitude on England's part now would seem like retreating from her bargain. The announcement that France means to send 50,000 more troops into Algeria, ostensibly to overawe the Algerine Arabs, but possibly for the ultimate conquest of Tunis, makes the annexation of that unfortunate little state seem a probable event.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

In response to a call issued, February 16, by the United States and France, an international monetary conference met in Paris, April 19, and is now in session. All the European governments of any importance, the United States, Canada, and British India, are represented. The French minister of finance, M. Magnin, was chosen president. The purpose of the conference, as stated in the call, is "to examine and adopt, with a view of submitting for acceptance by the governments represented at the conference, a plan or system for the establishment of the use of gold or silver as bi-metallic money." This is the second international conference for this purpose, the first having been held in Paris, August, 1878. No agreement was reached at this meeting, and after discussion it adjourned, declaring that though a bimetallic currency was desirable, each country must settle the question of coinage for itself.

The circumstances which make some uniform action necessary, are these: All countries use silver as money, but all are not agreed as to its value in comparison with gold. In the United States coinage, one ounce of gold is considered equivalent to sixteen ounces of silver; hence the ratio of the two metals is said to be 1 to 16. In Europe, the countries belonging to the Latin Monetary Union—France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Greece and Roumania—have adopted a ratio of 1 to 15½. Holland uses the ratio of 1 to 15.60; Austria, 1 to 15.45, and Russia, 1 to 15.30. Germany has only a limited silver currency, and England only sufficient for her subsidiary coinage, but the ratio in both countries is that of the Latin Union, which also obtains in the British provinces.

All these countries, except Russia and Austria, which have depreciated paper currencies, limit the coinage of silver. They do not coin all the metal that is offered for coining, and two of them, England and Germany, are trying to dispose of their silver. This decrease in the demand, combined with the fact that the silver mines have been enormously productive of late years, has caused the price of silver to fall, so that the uncoined metals stand in market value as 1 to 18. If a single nation should now attempt free coinage of silver at any of the ratios heretofore used, it would soon find that it had no coin but silver. The gold would be all sent abroad to buy silver to coin. If, however, all the commercial nations should agree to coin at common ratio, not only would the price of silver bullion be raised, but the relative value of these precious metals, being the same in all countries, there would be no displacement of gold by silver.

Many persons are opposed to the use of silver as money except for "change." There are, indeed, many objections that can be made to its unlimited coinage, but the main one will be removed if the conference succeeds in bring about a general coinage at a common ratio. Whether it will succeed in doing so is not yet decided.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Yielding to the wishes of European powers, the Grecian government has consented to accept the territory offered by the Porte, and to postpone war for the present. For nearly a month the ambassadors of of the European governments have been in conference at Constantinople, trying to effect a peaceful settlement of this Turko-Grecian dispute. Finding that Turkey could not be persuaded to yield the territory assigned to Greece by the Berlin conference, the peace-makers urged the Greeks to accept the proffered frontier, which is the same that Greece so scornfully rejected last October. April 14, Premier Kumunduros replied to the communication of the conference in a carefully worded note, which, while intimating acquiescence in the wishes of the powers, stated that Greece had asked herself whether her acceptance of the proposed frontier would lead to a speedy and peaceful solution of the question, and, as the past led her to doubt this, she must ask for guarantees, that the proposed cession will be made within a fixed time. Further, that she cannot abandon her children (the Greek Christians) left outside the new frontier, and in their behalf appeals to the justice of the powers.

The tone of the note implies that Greece does not give up her claim, but merely postpones the inevitable conflict. Hence it is most offensive to the Porte, which declared, in its offer to cede the territory, that its action was not caused by a fear of the result of an appeal to arms, but by a desire for permanent peace with Greece. It is by no means willing to cede the country to be used by Greece as the basis for a new attack upon the Turkish empire.

Recognizing this, the representatives of the powers asked the Greek premier to modify the form of the note, but Kumunduros said that, in view of the excited condition of the public mind in Greece, he could not comply with the request until the chamber of deputies had met and voted on the question. The fact of the matter is, that peace is by no means assured. The Greek population is enthusiastic in favor of war, and if Kumunduros attempts a policy of conciliation, he is morally certain to lose his majority in the chamber of deputies. The opposition, headed by Tricupis, has already denounced the acceptance of the proposed terms as a disgraceful surrender. The army of 75,000 men will hardly disband without a struggle, and if King George takes the unpopular side of the controversy, the result may possibly be a revolution, and the proclamation of a Greek republic. Kumunduros alluded to this danger in his refusal to modify the terms of the Greek note.

The new frontier is thus described: Starting from the Ægean sea, at a point three miles south of Platamona, keeping a southwesterly course to the peak of Mount Kritiri, then extending to the northwest until it reaches the Kaimbuni chain, when it turns abruptly to the south, passing six miles west of Metsovo

to the river Arta, and down that stream to the gulf of the same name. This, it will be seen, includes nearly all of Thessaly, and the little strip of Epirus east of the Arta, but does not include the coveted districts of Janina and Prevessa. The Turkish fortifications at the fort of Prevessa, are, however, to be dismantled, to give the Greeks full control of the Gulf of Arta.

Meanwhile, the northern Albanians, under the instigation of the Albanian league, are again in revolt. Dervish Pasha has been sent against them, and, April 14, routed them in an engagement between Pristing and Prisrend. Another skirmish was reported on the 23d. The object of the Albanian league is to secure to the province the right of self-government. The league is controlled by Mohammedans. The southern Albanians, or Epirotes, being mainly Greek Christians, and looking anxiously for a union with Greece, do not join in the movement.

DEATH OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

April 19, at 5:30 a. m., Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield, died, at his home in London, of bronchial asthma. This remarkable man was born December 21, 1804. His father was Isaac Disraeli, a well known author, a Jew by birth and at this time a member of the synagogue. A tendency toward rationalism, however, led the father to abandon Judaism, and the son, at the age of twelve, was baptized in the Christian faith. The young man seems not to have received any systematic education, but under his father's tuition he gained an extensive acquaintance with literature.

In 1826 he began his career as a novelist, by publishing "Vivian Grey," a semi-political romance, which met with remarkable success. Later works in prose and verse were not so favorably received, and the discouraged author turned his attention to politics. Entering Parliament, after four successive rejections by different constituencies, in 1837, he became known as a ready and forcible speaker, and, ten years later, was the recognized champion of the Tories in the house of commons. When, in 1851, Lord Derby became prime minister, Disraeli took office as chancellor of the exchequer. But the Tory ascendancy was short-lived; the following year the party went out of power, and did not regain it until 1858. By this time Disraeli's position in the party was assured, and it was merely a question of time when he should succeed to the leadership. This occurred in 1868. The Tories, defeated in 1859, had returned to power in 1866, and Lord Derby again formed a ministry, but finding the cares of office too much for his failing strength, he resigned early in 1868, and Disraeli took his place. During the following year and from 1874 to 1880, Benjamin Disraeli headed the English ministry. As chancellor of the exchequer he had been admittedly able. As to the ability shown in his administration of the higher office, there is great difference of opinion. He succeeded in maintaining the confidence of his party, and of what may be called the "stalwart" English element, which delights in an aggressive policy, even though the threatening seems suspiciously like bluster.

August 12, 1876, he was raised to the peerage under the title of Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden.

Disraeli's literary productions were many, but his novels are best known. They more than fulfill the promise of "Vivian Grey," and have added no little to the fame and fortunes of their illustrious author. They derive, however, so much of their interest from happy allusions to persons and incidents, known only to British society, that posterity will hardly appreciate them.

IRISH LAND TENURE.

No. 6.

Owing to the adjournment of Parliament for the usual Easter recess, the Irish land bill has not received its second reading, and its passage in its present shape is by no means assured. As was to be expected, neither landlord nor tenant is satisfied with the bill. The report of the executive committee of the land league denounces many features of the bill, especially the restrictions put upon the transfer of tenant right by will or inheritance, and power of eviction upon non-payment of rent. Even the encouragement offered to emigration comes under their censure. However, the land league convention held at Dublin, April 19-23, showed decided unwillingness to pronounce agaist the bill till effort had been made to amend it.

On the other hand, there has been a meeting, or caucus, as Americans would call it, of the Conservative members of the House of Commons to consider the the bill, and the members have determined to oppose it unless amendments are added compensating the Irish landlords for their loss by this diminution of their legal rights, or else binding the government to buy the land of all who are willing to sell at the present prices. The claims for loss and the present price, are, of course, to be based on the rent now levied, which, it is assumed, could be collected if the government would but enforce its laws. There is little likelihood that such a claim will be allowed. Not that it is unjust according to the Anglo-Saxon theory of the rights of property, and the duty of the government to maintain them, but because the loss is too great and too widely distributed. Governments are charged with the duty of maintaining order and are held liable for damages inflicted in a riot, but no government attempts to make good the loss occasioned by a civil war.

As to the effect of the bill, if it should become a law, it is too early to predict, even if we were able to judge, amid the complexity of details, exactly what changes are made in the present order of things. It is safe to say, however, that the divided ownership of landed property and the perpetual reference of questions to the decision of the courts, cannot but hamper the business of agriculture. The situation is unique; land tenure under legal arbitration has been tried in no no other country, and there is every reason to believe that it will prove vexatious.

Justin McCarthy, in his "History of Our Own Times," says that no one can offer a rational suggestion toward the redress of the Irish land grievance, unless he takes into account the conviction of the Irish peasant, that he, and not the landlord, is the rightful

proprietor of the soil. The bill, so far as it gives the tenant a more secure fixity of tenure, will be a concession to this feeling. Moreover, many peasants will take advantage of the offer of government assistance to purchase their land or secure it at a fixed rent. Perpetual tenancy at a fixed rent is unknown in America, but it is the traditional land tenure of Ireland and has its analogy in the English copyhold tenures. It has also been established in the northern provinces of British India. The English copyholder does not pay an annual rent; he has purchased exemption from that; but whenever the manor of which his land formerly was a part, passes to a new heir, the quondam tenant must make a stipulated payment. In India the peasant now pays his yearly rent to the landlord, as he formerly paid it to the government, in a fixed sum with no reference to the present value of his holding. When the English invaded Ireland, they found the peasants paying yearly tributes to their chief. Deposing these chiefs, they confiscated their lands, or rather their yearly tributes, for there was at first no intention of interfering with the peasant holdings. In the reign of King James I, these peasants were recognized as copyholders at yearly rents, and if this recognition had found its way into the laws, the Irish land question would never have arisen. Now that it has risen, the cheapest and easiest solution would seem to be the restoration of the copyhold tenure. This the bill encourages by loans, upon security, to enable tenants to purchase the right of copyhold, and provides for an inexpensive transfer of titles, instead of the costly and complicated mode of deeding land under the English law.

In this way a certain proportion, at least, of the Irish tenants will obtain the "three F's" demanded by the land league, though at a higher price than the league proposed to pay. Moreover, the system will be satisfactory to a great number of the Irish landed gentry, who will retain the prestige of being land owners and receive an assured income without feeling any responsibility for the management of their estates.

THE Russian Nihilists have addressed a sort of manifesto to the Emperor, pointing out to him the futility of all attempts to put them down, describing the growth of the movement under persecution, and their success in meeting violence by violence; predicting that the revolutionary feeling will grow until it will result in a terrible convulsion enveloping the whole of Russia; denying that there is any real government in Russia, or anything better than a "camarilla" or "usurping gang," which has reduced the masses of the Russian people to "beggary and ruin;" and warning him not to be deceived by the reports of his "flatterers and minions," and that "regicide is very popular in Russia." This is all an old story, but the close of the document is interesting as containing the first offer of accommodation which has come from the Nihilist side. They propose a complete amnesty, to be followed by the election of a popular legislative assembly by universal suffrage, under freedom of speech and of public meeting, and they offer to conform unconditionally to the decision of a national assembly so elected, and to refrain in future "from violent proceedings against the government sanctioned by such national assembly." They have never before offered a constructive programme, and this may mean either that they are themselves growing weary of the struggle or think the government is.—*N. Y. Nation.*

To the Teacher.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home—Can the president of the United States preside at a meeting of the senate? Can he call a special session of that body to meet at the White House? Does the form of naturalization make a man a citizen of the United States, or is it merely evidence that he has become such?

The Star Route Scandals—Who was postmaster general in 1879–80? Was Gen. Brady responsible to him? Was he supposed to know what Brady was doing? Is it legal for a public officer to use money in advance of the congressional appropriation?

The Virgina State Debt.—When was West Virginia separated from Virginia? According to the ratios of inhabitants and taxable property, what proportion of the state debt should West Virginia assume? Is it right for a state to refuse to pay any portion of its debts? Is it legal? Can a state be sued? In what courts and by whom?

The Freedman's Oklahoma Association.—Do the Indians own land individually? Can they sell it? How do settlers on the public lands secure titles to their farms?

Misspelling Proper Names.—Can you correct the spelling in this list of cabinet officers? Why do so many Russian names end in off? Where is Spitzkop hill?

Notes Abroad.—What race inhabits the Sooloo islands? What language do they speak? Who is the present sultan of Turkey? Is Servia an independent nation? When did it become so? Who founded the Vasa dynasty? What countries are governed by the king of Sweden? Who rules the empire of Anam? Are the convicts transported to Siberia imprisoned, or set free within bounds? Has the house of commons the legal right to exclude a member, if duly elected and qualified?

The French in Tunis.—Who is the bey of Tunis? Did he inherit the office or was he elected to it?

The Monetary Conference—Is our currency on a monometallic or a bimetallic basis? Is it on a metallic basis at all? Which would have the most effect on the currency, a free coinage of silver or a repeal of the national bank act?

Greece and Turkey—Is Greece thickly populated? What is her chief industry? Do many Greeks emigrate? Of what race are the Northern Albanians?

Death of Lord Beaconsfield—Could Disraeli have entered Parliament in 1837 if he had been a Jew in religion? What office does the prime minister hold? Can he also be chancellor of the exchequer? Who is the present chancellor? What novels did Disraeli write?

Irish Land Tenure.—What countries have perpetual tenant at afixed rent? In such a tenure would the landlord or the tenant be the real owner?

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We have received the twenty-seventh annual report of the state commissioner of common schools of Ohio, and the forty-fourth annual report of the board of education of Massachusetts, for which we return thanks.

The care with which these reports are prepared as well as the manner in which educational topics are discussed, speaks well for the energy and ability of the school officers in these states. Still we could suggest an omission. Like the adventurious Grimalkin that went to London to see the queen, we have looked through the reports for some reference to the study of current history, but, unlike traditional pussy cat, we have seen nothing.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, MAY 15, 1881. NO. 8.

☞ *READ "Classes in Current History," on 3rd page of cover. It may explain why this paper is sent to you.*

CONTENTS:

HISTORY OF THE WORLD, from May 1 to 15.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The Senatorial Situation—The Post-route Investigation—The Chinese Treaties.

ABROAD.—News Notes—Russian Political Affairs—Chinese Affairs—Egyptian Discoveries—In South Africa—The Colombian States—The Silver Question—Tunis, Past and Present.

TO THE TEACHER—Questions for the use of Teachers.—Book Notices—Magazines—Helps to Read.

TERMS: Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra. Address, SCHOOL HERALD.
P. O. Box 269, CHICAGO.

History of the World.

FROM MAY 1 TO 15.

Japan reports that Admiral Kawamura has succeeded Enomoto as minister of the navy; China, the death of the empress regent, and intrigues to break the power of Li-hung-Chang, the prime minister. From Africa we learn that King John is not only alive but victorious, claiming to have conquered and annexed to his kingdom the enormous territory of the Gallas. A change of ministry has occurred in the government of the Cape Colony. Peace has been made with the Basutos, but the terms being left to the arbitration of Sir Hercules Robinson, are not altogether satisfactory to the natives. War is impending between the Transvaal Boers and the adjacent native tribes. The French armies have overrun Tunis and forced the bey to accept a protectorate, in spite of his own protests and that of the Porte, to say nothing of English and Italian jealousy.

Russia has her troubles, not only with the Nihilists, but to satisfy the peasant demand for relief from their burdensome rents. An annual grant of 9,000,000 roubles (nearly $7,000,000) has been offered to the peasantry of the thirteen northern provinces, and similar favor promised to the south Russians, but the Baltic provinces, Courland, Livonia and Esthonia are excluded from the imperial charity, and are growing quite mutinous in consequence. A coup d' etat by Prince Alexander overturns the dear-bought constitution of the Bulgarians, and leaves the country under a despotism. Having settled the difficulty with Greece, the Porte is at liberty to satisfy or subdue its rebellious subjects. Austria is wholly taken up with her royal wedding. In Italy, the Cairoli ministry received on its return to office, April 30, a vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority, but, May 14, felt again constrained to resign in deference to the popular feeling against the French-Tunisian protectorate.

Spain has had a four-day election, beginning May 1, for municipal officers. One-half of every municipal council was to be renewed this year, and since these councils will next September choose one-third of the senate, the election had a national interest. The Liberals under Sagasta were opposed by a general coalition of the Conservatives, led by Canovas, and the Republican following of Castelar, but succeeded in electing 28,097 candidates to the opposition's 3,824. In France, the deliberations of the international monetary conference and the agitation of the Tunisian question form the chief topics of interest. Judging from the Berlin dispatches, Bismarck does not seem to be having things all his own way. The Reichstag insists upon meeting yearly to vote supplies, instead of making the biennial apropriations that the chancellor asks for, and, on the 7th, threw out his bill for the taxation of persons exempt from military service. Also, a new parliament house is to be elected, which puts an end to Bismarck's threatening to remove the capital every time his requests are denied.

The British Parliament is "soldiering" on the land bill. The promised oaths bill, to allow members to affirm instead of taking the oath if they so wish, was introduced on the 2nd, but is not being pushed. Meanwhile Bradlaugh has become so importunate in his demands to be sworn that he is forbidden entrance to the floor of the house.

There is a little of the revolutionary spirit still extant in Colombian politics, but up in Mexico the gubernational election passed off—in the presence of the federal troops—very quietly. The Mexican government has granted Captain Eads and General Grant ample authority to begin their respective railways.

In the United States the senatorial deadlock has been broken, to be succeeded by an imbroglio between the president and senate over the New York nominations. The treaties have been ratified and a number of appointments confirmed; among others, that of Stanley Matthews for associate justice of the supreme court, by the small majority of one, and even that owing to the absence of Senator Edmunds. The star routes have received further investigation, resulting in the production of still greater evidence against those accused of defrauding the government. The treasury refunding scheme is proving a success so far as the 6 per cents. are concerned, and a call has been issued for the outstanding coupon 5 per cents.

The Pennsylvania anti-Grant men of 1880, have started what is hailed as he nucleus of a new party by the formation a "National Republican League," with Mr. Rotch Wister as president. The postponed centennial celebration of the battle of Cowpens, fought January 17, 1781, occured at Spartansburg, S. C., May 11.

The event of the fortnight in business circles has been the appearance of a new railway magnate in the person of Henry Villard, president of the Oregon Navigation Company, who has just secured control of the Northern Pacific railroad.

At Home.

PRESIDENT Jules Grevy of France, has accepted, on behalf of his country, the invitation of the United States to unite in the celebration of the British surrender at Yorktown, which occurs October 19, 1881. The American Centennial Commission has purchased a tract of 500 acres at Yorktown, on which to hold the celebration, and have selected a site for a memorial monument.

THE case of the United States versus David L. Payne, who in December last headed a semi-military organization intent upon the occupation and settlement of Oklahoma, was decided in the United States Court at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 2d. inst. In the opinion of Judge Parker, who rendered the decision, none of the land in the Indian Territory is subject to white settlement, the Indians holding the proprietorship thereof absolutely and without reserve. Up to the date of this decision, a number of would-be Oklahoma settlers lingered at Wichita, Kansas, where Payne held his headquarters, but the opinion of the court being considered final, the colony has since dispersed.

THE refunding scheme of Secretary Windom is to be considered a success. The time of receiving the 6 per cent bonds for continuance at 3½ per cent, has been extended to May 20, instead of May 10, as at first determined. Up to date, over $160,000,000 have been received for continuance, not including those taken in at the London treasury agency, which has not yet reported. Most of the thirty-six millions still unaccounted for, will, it is thought, be entered for continuance before May 20. In view of this, Secretary Windom issued a call, May 12, for the outstanding 5 per cent coupon bonds, to be paid August 12, offering the bondholder the option of continuing the loan at 3½ per cent from July 1, provided they send in their bonds for extension before that date. A portion of the 5 per cent registered bonds will be disposed of in like manner, and the balance of some two hundred millions, will be paid out of the surplus revenue.

THE SENATORIAL SITUATION.

There has been a decided change in the situation in the United States senate. Several times during the deadlock the Democratic senators accused the Republicans of fearing to go into executive session, lest there should appear serious dissensions in their ranks, in acting on the president's nominations. There now seems to have been considerable truth in this charge. According to the press reports, Senator Conkling frankly informed his colleagues in the Republican caucus that he cared nothing for the continuance of the deadlock on his own account, but that he had promoted it in deference to the wishes of his constituents, who believed that delay would result in the withdrawal of Judge Robertson's nomination for the New York collectorship. When the caucus committee waited upon the president, they explained the state of affairs, and intimated that the withdrawal of the objectionable nomination would relieve the caucus from embarrassment. The president emphatically refused to comply with the request, stating that he had distributed the appointments equitably among the factions of his party, and must decline to withdraw one unless he withdrew all.

This occurred May 1; on the 3rd, the caucus decided to proceed with executive business to the extent of (1) referring nominations to the proper committees for examination, (2) considering the treaties laid before the senate for ratification, and (3) acting upon all nominations to which no objection was made by the senators from the state interested. The next day, the senate referred the nominations, confirmed R. R. Hitt, for assistant secretary of state, Hiram Price for commissioner of Indian affairs, A. M. Jones for U. S. marshal for the Chicago district, and Sanford R. Hudson for associate justice of Dakota, and then passed to the consideration of the treaties. These were ratified May 5, and immediately afterward the nominations of W. W. Phelps for minister to Austria and of L. A. Sheldon for governor of New Mexico, together with a host of appointments to minor offices, were confirmed.

The same day, a message was received from the president withdrawing the names of Woodford, Tenney, Payne, McDougal and Tyler, political adherents of Senator Conkling, who had been nominated for various Federal offices in the State of New York. The purpose of this was to prevent the New York senator outwitting the president by bringing about a final adjournment of the senate after the uncontested nominations were disposed of, and before the appointment of Judge Robertson had been acted upon. It was also taken to mean that the president intended to insist upon the comfirmation of Robertson, and that any senator who opposed it would "make himself disliked" by the administration, and so lose his voice in the distribution of offices. Whatever its significance, it certainly rallied the friends of the administration, and at a meeting of the caucus on the 9th, a strong effort was made to rescind the former resolution and take up Robertson's case at once. The motion was defeated, however, and the situation remained about the same as heretofore. The senate in executive session has disposed of many nominations, chiefly those to which there was no opposition. The judiciary committee reported adversely upon the nomination of Stanley Matthews for supreme judge, but notwithstanding this, he was, May 12, confirmed by a vote of 24 to 23.

The question as to the comparative rights of the president and senate in making appointments is an old one. The president has sole power to appoint, but the senate may confirm or reject as it chooses; the power in both cases being not a right but a trust, for the use of which these public officers are answerable to their constituents. Neither president nor senate can claim to be supreme in making appointments, and the main question is not who has the best right to dictate but who is most intent on serving the public interest. Still, it is a mooted question whether the public interest does not demand that the president be permitted to assume the responsibility of appointment and hence that the senate confine its action to criticism without presuming to dictate in any manner. The Republican platform of 1876 distinctly proclaimed

that the best interests of the service demanded that Congressmen should not dictate appointments to offices. This restriction was rendered particularly needful by the senatorial observance of the "courtesy of the senate"—that is, the agreement to confirm or reject nominations, according to the wishes of the senators from the state in which the appointments; were made. This left the power of "dictation" in the hands of one or two persons. The question how far this agreement shall be followed is naturally the topic of earnest discussion among the Republican senators, who, in seeking to be courteous to the senator from New York, do not wish to be discourteous to the president.

As to the motives and principles involved in this imbroglio the chief principle seems to be the maintenance of the respective dignities of the president and senator, and the chief motive the rewarding of friends and the punishment of enemies. Conkling charges Robertson with "treason" in bolting the instructions of the convention which sent him to Chicago to vote for Grant's nomination, and intimates that his present appointment is a reward for that "treason." Another report ascribes the appointment to Blaine's influence. This was confirmed by Senator Frye, Blaine's successor in the senate, who said that the secretary of state "went into the cabinet to assist his friends and Robertson was one of them." The friends of the president deny this, however, and Garfield himself is reported as saying that of the hundreds of nominations sent in, Robertson's was the only one in which he felt a personal interest.

The senatorial deadlock is, we may presume, at an end, and it will be in the power of the Democrats to force an adjournment after the nominations are acted upon, and so postpone the election of officers till next December.

THE POST-ROUTE INVESTIGATION.

The "star" routes are said to be so named because they have been designated in the records of the department by three asterisks, which represent the words "celerity, certainty and security." "Attention has recently been directed," says the N. Y. *Times*, "to the resemblance between this combination of words and that other group, more widely known, "addition, division and silence." The resemblance is not striking, but perhaps the groups, though not synonymous, are equally applicable to the star route transactions.

The investigation of these transactions has been vigorously pushed, by the press reporters, at least, and presumptively by the post office department. The evidence has, of course, not been sifted, but as offered seems to prove (1) that the public funds were wastefully expended, (2) that postal service in certain cases was illegally and exorbitantly paid for, (3) that the government officials knew or should have known, of this prodigal and illegal expenditure, and (4) that certain persons were in a position to profit by this disgraceful state of things. That money was wasted appears from the testimony as to the small amount of mail carried on some of these daily-trip and quick-time routes. That the service was overpaid we may judge from the fact that the contracts were generally sub-let far below the price charged the government. If the contracts had been advertised and let to the lowest bidder, as by law directed, much of the contractor's margin of profit would have been saved to the government. It goes without saying that such extensive transactions should have been thoroughly examined by the government officers, and hence they can only plead willful ignorance. This point is, of course, to be left open for reconsideration when the accused shall have made their defense.

The fourth point, who except the contractors shared in the profits of the star route business, is naturally the question most interesting to newspaper reporters. The most prominent person implicated is Stephen W. Dorsey, ex-senator from Arkansas, and secretary of the Republican National Committee. The evidence offered against Dorsey may be summed up as follows: His brother, J. W. Dorsey; his brother-in-law, J. M. Peck; his friend and former partner, J. M. Miner, and another intimate friend, John B. Price, were all star route contractors, holding from six to a dozen contracts each. These routes were all among the ninety-three favored ones. (Mr. S. W. Dorsey has stated that he aided these in every way he legitimately could, but without reward or hope of a reward.) Mr. C. Reedell, testifying before the house committee of investigation, June 2, 1880, said that he was agent for S. W. Dorsey & Co., and that this firm was the real owner of most the contracts held by the gentlemen above mentioned, as well as of other contracts. It has further transpired in a suit at law now pending in Colorado, that Dorsey dispatched one Wilcox to act as agent of the firm in Oregon, and sent him full instructions how to prepare to increase and expedite the mail service, on one of the company's routes. "I presume you understand," he writes, "that you must make contracts before you try to get up papers for increase." And again, after sending a form of petition, "Of course you want the wording as well as the handwriting of each person to be as different as possible." Several routes seem to have been "raised" by these means.

On the other hand, we have Dorsey's emphatic denial that there is anything out of the way in the contracts with which he is, or has been connected, and his assertion that he courts investigation. April 30, he wrote to Postmaster General James demanding that "with me and whoever (*sic*) I may bring to you, you make such investigation as to every contract with which my name has been connected, as will enable you to give me in writing the true status of each case." Two days later he called at the post office department with his counsel, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, but was informed that he would have to wait his turn for investigation.

Postmaster General James has made several useful regulations to prevent the introduction of fraudulent bids for mail contracts. He has also stopped several steamship mail routes, where the cost was out of all proportion to the service rendered. As to the star routes (in which the 131 steamship routes are not to be included) he will, after investigation, decide which of them should be maintained and which suspended.

THE CHINESE TREATIES.

May 5, the senate, by a practically unanimous vote, confirmed the two treaties pending between the United States and China. One of the treaties relates to the regulation of commerce, the nations mutually agreeing to grant to each other the privileges accorded to the "most favored nation," except in the matter of opium, which Chinese are not allowed to import into America, nor America into China. It also regulates the trial of legal controversies between Chinese and Americans, giving the defendant in every case the right to be tried in a court of his own nationality. The other treaty relates to the emigration of the citizens of one country to the territory of the other. It is amendatory to the Burlingame treaty of 1868, which treaty was itself supplementary to the Tientsin treaty of June 18, 1858. As to the importance of the Burlingame amendments, there is much difference of opinion. When negotiated July 4, 1868, they were hailed as a triumph of American diplomacy, but well informed critics assert that they diminish rather than increase the rights of Americans in China. What led to the present amendment of the treaty, however, was the fact that it sanctioned free emigration between the two countries. This was done indirectly, and as a preliminary to the prohibition of coolie slavery. There was then no "Chinese question," as we now understand it, and Chinese emigrants were welcomed in the United States. But no sooner did the Chinese laborers begin to emigrate in considerable numbers, and to come in competition with the white laborers in the Pacific States, than there commenced an agitation in favor of excluding them. The rate of wages depends upon the supply of and demand for labor, and the influx of a troup of impecunious foreigners, eager to obtain work at any wages, was anything but welcome to the California workingmen, accustomed as they were to high wages and free expenditures. Their complaints found little sympathy at the east, and for a long time the anti-Chinese movement was considered the work of demagogues. The growth of the conviction that Chinese cheap labor was an evil requiring national legislation to mitigate or remove, has been rapid, but it seems due to the intensity of the feeling of the workingman, rather than to the cogency of the arguments put forward.

In February, 1879, Congress passed an act limiting the immigration of Chinamen to fifteen in each vessel, but President Hayes vetoed the bill, as inconsistent with our treaty with China. By this time it had become generally admitted that the exclusion of the Chinese was desirable, and almost the only argument brought against such exclusion was the fact that it was a violation of the treaty. The advocates of the measure would no longer condescend to argue. "A mere suggestion of opposition to such a modification of existing laws, and of our treaty relations," remarks the *Nation*, "in a letter purporting to come from a presidential candidate, was enough to seriously endanger his election, and to call from the mouth of a judge on the bench, the opinion that such sentiments, if genuine, would subject their author to deserved reproach; and public opinion, in at least one powerful section of the country, was strong enough to lead the politicians of both parties to insert a plank in their platforms urging such a change."

In view of this state of things, the treaty of November 17, 1880, was negotiated at Peking, by commissioners James B. Angell, of Michigan, John F. Swift, of California, and W. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, on the part of the United States; and Pao Chun and Li Hung Tsao, members of his imperial majesty's privy council, on the part of the Ta Tsing empire. The treaty gives the United States discretionary power to regulate, limit or suspend, but not absolutely prohibit, the coming to and residence in America of Chinese laborers, but stipulates that the proposed legislation shall affect laborers only. Chinese merchants, artists, etc., shall have the right to come and go as before, and all Chinamen shall receive the full protection of the laws.

The ratifications of these treaties are to be exchanged at Peking, on or before November 17, 1881, the anniversary of their signature. Their ratification by his imperial majesty, Tsaeteen,* has not yet been made public, but may be considered certain.

That Congress will pass an anti-Chinese bill is equally certain; so that the matter may be considered settled, and curiously inclined persons may, without suspicion of partisanship, speculate on the effect of cheap labor in developing American industries.

Abroad.

AUSTRIA, and especially the city of Vienna, has been agitated over the celebration, with great magnificence, of the marriage of the Archduke Rudolph, the Crown Prince, to the Princess Stephanie, of Belgium. The wedding occurred May 10, but the festivities occupied Viennese attention for more than a week. The groom is the son and heir of the Emperor Francis Joseph I.; he is 23 years of age. The bride, 17 years old, is the daughter of King Leopold II.

ANTI-JEWISH riots have occurred in the districts of Kherson, Podolia and Kiev, in the provinces of South, West and Little Russia respectively. Beginning with the sack of the Jewish houses in Elizabetgrad, April 29—originating, it is said, in peasant superstition concerning the rites of the Jewish passover,—the rioting spread rapidly to the neighboring towns, and though military were the promptly dispatched to quell the disturbance, many Jews are reported killed, and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed.

PRINCE ALEXANDER, formerly of Battenburg, but elected in 1879 to the Bulgarian throne, has become tired of constitutional restriction and has dismissed his cabinet and set up a temporary dictatorship. He threatens to abdicate if the national assembly, which he has summoned, does not support him. Russia is said to have instigated the move, both to prevent Bulgaria becoming a refuge for the Nihilists, and to weaken

*On page 2, the name of this monarch is given as Kuang Tsa. This is a mistake. Before his accession to the throne, the prince was known as Kwang Tsu or Kwang Liu, but that is now the official title of his reign, not of himself. It means a "continuation of glory."

the argument for a Russian constitution, based upon the establishment by Russia of a constitutional government in Bulgaria.

THE Turkish Porte has made its peace with Greece by promising to surrender the ceded territory immediately. Dervish Pasha, however, has not yet succeeded in subduing the Albanian League with whom he had a sharp engagement April 30, near Prisrend, and the Christians of Koritscha in eastern Rumelia, are in revolt against the Mussulman tax-gatherers. Moreover, the Christian Druses of the Hauran district, east of the sea of Galilee, the land of Manasseh, have been pillaging Mohammedan villages and caravans, and Fezi Pasha has surrounded them and demanded an indemnity of $48,000, which they are neither able nor willing to pay. Add to this the rumor that the trial of the alleged murderers of Abdul Aziz is merely an attempt on the part of the sultan to crush out a suspected conspiracy against himself, and you will see that Abdul Hamed is not suffering from ennui.

IN parliament the Irish land bill has not yet reached its second reading, and is not receiving very constant attention. Its early passage is desirable as it would prevent the evictions which has greately increased in number under the security of the coercion acts. An effort was made to stay these evictions by special act, but this did not get any further than the passage of a resolution in the house of commons favoring such a measure. Parnell and his following have come out in opposition to the land bill as inadequate, and in caucus, May 5, decided by a vote of 17 to 12 to abstain from voting on the second reading of the bill. If Gladstone can command the Liberal vote, however, this will in no way affect the passage of the act. In Ireland agrarian outrages continue and even the city of Dublin has been proclaimed under the disarming act. Numerous arrests have been made under the coercion act, the most important being that of John Dillon, Land League member of Parliament from Tipperary, who was imprisoned May 2, on a warrant charging him with inciting persons to resist the execution of the laws in eviction cases, and to riot and assault.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Russian dispatches for May 14 announce the resignation by Melikoff, Dabaza, Nicolai and Von Giers, of respective offices in the Imperial cabinet, and intimate that this is a defeat of the liberal party. The conclusion is improbable. Melikoff has been announced as the successor of Gortschakoff in the premiership and his resignation of the governor generalship of St. Petersburg indicates a promotion, not a defeat. The other changes are rendered necessary by the substitution of a council for a committee of ministers. Gen. Loris Melikoff is undoubtedly the leader of the Russian government He has been since February, 1880, in control of the police forces of Russia, and while rigorous in his treatment of Nihilists, has advocated a liberal and progressive policy in the government. He is said to have prepared the terms of the recently announced ukase in relation to the rent to be paid by peasants, by which the annual payments are to be lowered from 30 to 60 per cent.

Toward the Nihilists the czar has assumed a bolder policy. On the 11th, he issued a manifesto declaring his intention to maintain the autocracy and to extirpate the horribly rebellious spirit that covers all Europe with shame. On the following day he abandoned his retreat at Gatschina and re-appeared in the streets of St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin to the czar and brother to the queen of Greece, has been convicted of complicity in a Nihilist plot, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The London *Spectator*, commenting on the appointment of Tso Tsung Tang to the presidency of the Chinese board of war, says that the promotion of the general who destroyed the Panthay kingdom and swept away the Mussulman government and people in Kashgar, to the highest military office in the empire, means the triumph of the war party. An aggressive foreign policy is the expected result. Further news from the Flowery Kingdom reports that Tseng Kwo Tsun has declined the appointment of viceroy of the northwestern frontier, on the plea of ill health. The death, April 11, of the empress of the west, the empress regent, is also reported. This lady was mistress of the mouth-filling title, Tsze-Ch'i Tuan-Yew K'ang-Ch'ing Chao-Hoh Chuang-Ching Huang T'ai Hou, and was the mother of the emperor T'oung Che, who died of the small pox in 1875. She was called empress of the west in contradistinction from the empress dowager, the empress of the east, from the relative position of their palaces with the imperial enclosure. The two empresses were regents during T'oung Che's minority, and on that unfortunate monarch's death adopted Tsaeteen, the present emperor, then a child of three years. Their object in selecting so young an heir in preference to other princes of the same degree of kinship was to prolong their own power during his minority. The precaution was unnecessary, for the regents are both dead (the empress dowager died over a month ago) and the emperor is still a child between eight and nine years old. The death of the empress mother, who has been for many years the ruling spirit of the Chinese court, will, it is feared, be followed by serious intrigues. It is already reported that a cabal is formed to disgrace Li-hung Chang, the prime minister and viceroy of the metropolitan province of Pee-Chee-Lee, which includes Peking and the seaport of Tientsin. Li-hung-Chang is about sixty-two years of age and has been for the last twenty years prominent as a statesman. He first came into prominence during the Taeping rebellion, when he was made *futai*, or military commander of the province of Kiang-Su. After this he became a member of the Peking government until 1868–70 when he again won military fame by crushing the Nienfel rebellion. After the Tientsin massacre of 1870, he was put in charge of that city and made viceroy of the surrounding province, which office he has held up to the present time. He is also generalissimo of the military and naval forces of the empire, which he has done his best to reorganize and equip after the model of the European armies. An enlightened, progressive statesman, ever anxious to learn of foreign nations, his retirement would make a decided diff

ence in our diplomatic relations with the Chinese empire. Being a Chinaman by birth, he is suspected of being unfriendly to Mantchoo supremacy and this suspicion may lead to his downfall.

EGYPTIAN DISCOVERIES.

A despatch from Cairo, in Egypt, dated May 3, announces the opening of more of the Sakkara pyramids, near the site of ancient Memphis, about ten miles south of the great pyramid of Gizeh. The pyramids are said to contain tombs of kings of the *fifth* dynasty, and within the mortuary chapels are some eighty square metres of important Egyptian text. As there are said to be about sixty of these pyramids, it may be that this despatch contains a veritable piece of news. On the other hand, it may simply relate to a visit by M. Maspero, director of the Boulak museum, to the pyramids opened under the direction of his predecessor in office, Mariette Pasha, and visited and described last January by Dr. Henry Brugsch Bey, now Brugsch Pasha. Dr. Brugsch's report of his discoveries may be found at length in No. 827 of the New York *Nation*. He reports that the pyramids contained the tombs of Kings Pepi and Hor-em-saf, pharaohs of the *sixth* Manethonian dynasty, which existed some 3,000 years before the Christian era. The discovery is of vast importance to Egyptian archæology, as the texts contain revelations of the the ological beliefs of an epoch of which little has been hitherto known. These discoveries were reported to M. Mariette on his death bed. The veteran Egyptologist comprehended at once their value, which he pronounced equal to the discovery of the Serapeum, or tombs of the sacred bulls. A tolerable description of these tombs may be found in "Backsheesh," pages 535–539, where, however, the date of discovery is wrongly given as 1860-61. They were opened by M. Mariette, January 18, 1850, just thirty-one years before his death, on the 18th of January last.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Peace has been made between the Basutos and the Cape Colony government, upon the following conditions: The Basutos are to surrender their arms, but are to receive pay for them, and license to carry guns will be granted with the approval of a British magistrate. Moreover, the tribe is to surrender all government property captured during the rebellion and to pay a fine of 5, 000 cattle.

Rumors from the Transvaal predict a struggle between the Boers and the native tribes, chiefly the Caffres and Zulus. Ex-King Cetywayo, from his retirement in the Cape Colony, has addressed a letter to Queen Victoria, urging her to prosecute the war against the Boers, for whom he professes the utmost contempt.

In the Cape Colony parliament, the Spriggs ministry was overthrown May 7, by the opposition refusing to vote supplies. A new ministry has been formed by Scanlan, who takes the premiership with the office of attorney general. The other ministers are; Moblens, colonial secretary; Hutton, treasurer; Merriman, commissioner of crown lands and public works; Sauer, secretary of native affairs, and Hoffmeyer, minister without a portfolio.

THE COLOMBIAN STATES.

May 5, the Senate ratified the treaty with the United States of Colombia, upon which, if upon anything, must rest our claim to control the Panama Canal. Not that there is any immediate occasion to assert the claim. J. M. Wilson, U. S. consul at Panama, reports that nothing like serious work has been begun. A band of 100 negroes, cutting brush, and forty Frenchmen exploring the country and attending to the commissary department, constitute the entire force that the company has upon the ground, and these will soon be driven from their tents by the tropical rains. De Lesseps and his second in command, Lieut. Wyse, are in Europe. Ex-Secretary Thompson, the American director, takes a more hopeful view of the case. He says the work of excavation will begin about midsummer. The rumored defalcation by the treasurer of the company is confirmed, with the exception of the sum carried off, which was enormously exaggerated. The amount taken was $8,000 and of this $7,500 has been recovered.

There are more rumors of trouble in the government of the State of Antioquia. A dispatch from Panama, dated April 27, says that the governor of that state has resigned, and the first, second and third lieutenant-governors refuse to take the office.

In the neighboring state of Bolivar, which is just now devastated by a scourge of the locusts, the office of governor seems equally undesirable, since Ex-Governor Nunez has declined to be a candidate for re-election.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The monetary conference still continues its deliberations. A committee of fifteen, comprising one delegate from each country represented, was appointed April 24, to prepare topics for discussion by the conference. This body appointed a sub-committee, consisting of M. Cernuschi, of France, and Mr. Dana Horton, of the United States, to prepare a list of questions to be submitted. This list was presented to the committee of fifteen, May 3, but almost immediately withdrawn, as the committee decided to leave scientific questions to be raised in the general discussion. In its place, the committee adopted a list of questions presented by Herr Vrolik, of Holland, relating (1) to damage done by oscillations in the value of silver, (2) to the cause of said oscillations (whether caused by increased production of mines or by legislative measures), (3) to the possibility of finding a remedy in a monetary union, (4) to the measures to be taken by that union, and (5) to the proper ratio between gold and silver.

These questions, as sufficiently comprehensive, were adopted for discussion by the conference. May 5, the delegates proceeded to explain the views of their respective governments. Germany protests that she cannot consent to coin unlimited silver, so long as England clings to the gold standard. She is willing, however, to cease her sales of silver and eventually to provide for a more extended coinage. Norway and Belgium are hostile to the bimetallic standard. Holland is favorable to it, as are also Portugal and Russia, Austria, Greece, and Switzerland, in a moderate

degree, though they reserve entire freedom of action. Italy may be considered favorable, as she is struggling to resume specie payments, though her delegate, Signor Seismit Doda, in answer to the taunt of the Belgian delegate as to the desire of bankrupt states to resume in silver, protested that Italy was not at the conference to do a stroke of business, but to furnish her quota of experience toward the settlement of a vexed monetary question. England's attitude is peculiar, and though she has delegates at the conference, the French and American delegates have decided to visit London to obtain more light as to the government's views. For the sake of her silver-using provinces, England would not, we may presume, have the conference fail, but she is equally loath to coin any more silver herself.

TUNIS, PAST AND PRESENT.

Now that the Tunisian question is up for discussion, it would be a good plan for students to review the ancient history of that state. Though now in a semi-barbarous condition, Tunis can boast of a civilization older than that of Rome, and over 1,000 years older than that of the north European states. It was anciently called Africa, the continent of which it forms a part being known by the general name of Libya. Here was the city of Carthage, ten or twelve miles to the northeast of the city of Tunetum, now Tunis. Carthage was founded eight centuries before the Christian era, about the time of the Trojan war. Its history, until its destruction in 146 B. C., is intimately allied with that of Rome. Booshatter, to the northeast of the ruins of Carthage, is on the site of ancient Utica, where Cato Uticensis killed himself rather than submit to Cæsar. Between Utica and Carthage flowed the river Bagradas, now Mejerda. France is now "borrowing," to use her own phrase, the fertile valleys of the upper Mejerda to suppress the Kroumir tribe. Tabarca, the city and island on the northern coast, is called Tabraca in the writings of Juvenal, while, in the history of the Jugurthine war, in the second century before Christ, the inland town of Beja figures as Vaga or Vacca. Cafsa, in the southern part, is said to be the Capsa wherein Jugurtha deposited his treasures. This was in the fertile province of Byzacium, styled the granary of Carthage, and afterward of Rome. It extends from the mountains on the north to the lakes on the south, and forms the coasts of Syrtis Minor, the modern Gulf of Cabes. The two lakes, Faroon and El-Loudeah, were famous in mythology as Palus Tritonis and Palus Libya, the former the birth-place of Minerva, and the latter the fabled residence of the Gorgons. These lakes are in the neighborhood of what is now called Beledulgerid, the "region of grasshoppers." Tunetum, or Tunis, the capital of the state of that name, has had an eventful history. It was the principal city in the province after the destruction of Carthage by the Arabs in the latter part of the seventh century, and after this became the headquarters of the Moslem pirates, whether Arab, Moor or Turk, which for the next six centuries ravaged the coasts of the Mediterranean and were not finally conquered till the beginning of the present century. It was in a vain attempt to punish the bey of Tunis, that Louis IX, of France—St. Louis, the hero of the last crusade—lost his life; not, indeed, at the hands of the enemy, but from an epidemical distemper which wellnigh destroyed the French army.

The present French invasion of Tunis is not meeting with such formidable resistance. The bey sent out his army under his brother Ali, but with instructions not to fight if the French would confine their hostility to the Kroumirs and spare the persons and property of the peaceable Tunisians. This was promised, and Ali Bey returned to Tunis, leading as many of his soldiers as had not deserted to the Kroumir ranks. May 1, the French iron-clads took Bizerta and landed 8,000 men. These will operate with Gen. Logerot's command, now in the neighborhood of Beja, and thus surround the Kroumir district. May 1, Gen. Logerot had a fight with the enemy at Souk-el-Araba, and repulsed them, inflicting great loss. The Kroumirs then occupied a height near Sidi Abdallah, which, however, they evacuated on the 7th without waiting for an attack.

Meanwhile, the Porte has despatched several iron-clads, which, it is rumored, are bound for Tunis. France has protested against this, and threatens to fire upon the ships if they appear in Tunisian waters.

May 12, the French army having approached near enough to threaten the city of Tunis, the bey was called upon to sign a treaty, which he did. The substance of this agreement (if a treaty obtained by force may be so styled) assures to France the right to occupy positions which are deemed necessary for the maintenance of order and the security of the frontier and coast. France guarantees to the bey security of person, state and dynasty, and the maintenance of the actually existing treaties between Tunis and European powers, but the bey is forbidden to conclude any new treaties without a previous understanding with France. France will remodel the Tunisian financial system, and levy a war indemnity upon the rebellious tribes. Although this consummation of French invasion was to be expected, both England and Italy seem to be excited over the report of the treaty, and in the latter country the ministry have again felt it necessary to tender their resignations.

THE feeling excited in England by the Carlyle 'Reminiscences' has led his niece to publish something which the telegraph describes as a copy of Carlyle's instructions, dated in 1866, "solemnly forbidding the publication of his 'Reminiscences' without the strictest editing." As this is a direct blow at Mr. Froude, he has resorted to a letter to the *Times* acknowledging the receipt of the instructions along with the manuscript of the 'Reminiscences' in 1866, but says that Carlyle then, after conversation, left the whole matter to Froude's discretion, and that two years later he confirmed this discretion in his will and never said anything to the contrary. Mr. Froude closes by threatening "further explanations" in case he is pressed. One cannot speak positively as to the effect of all this before seeing the full text of the correspondence. But all that it seems to amount to is that Mr. Carlyle thought in 1866, when he wrote the 'Reminiscences,' that they ought to be carefully edited, and that he left it to Mr. Froude to decide what this editing should be, and that Mr. Froude de-

cided that the best editing consisted in publishing the manuscript just as it stood. It is this decision, however, which has caused all the trouble, and it will not do anything for Carlyle's memory or Mr. Froude's reputation to show that Mr. Froude had the right to make it. Moreover, even if Carlyle's family could show that Mr. Froude had abused his authority, it would not in any way modify the public judgment of Carlyle's character formed in consequence of the 'Reminiscences.' The fact is now revealed that Carlyle felt and talked in a certain way about people and things, and no public disputes of the propriety of making the revelatton will do away with it. Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, the niece, has answered Mr Froude's threat by asking him to submit her uncle's papers to the examination of competent third persons in order to decide the question of Mr. Froude's discretion; but he replies that they are his personal property; that he will submit them to no one, and will publish what he pleases. This rather a hard saying for the unfortunate relatives after Mr. Froude's use of his "personal property" has ruined their uncle's reputation.—*N. Y. Nation.*

To the Teacher.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home—What had the French to do with the battle of Yorktown? Has a United States court jurisdiction in the Indian Territory? What is the difference between a coupon bond and a registered bond?

The Senatorial Situation—Who is at present collector of the New York port? When was he appointed and for how long? Is his term out? If the senate adjourns without acting on Robertson's case, can the president appoint him temporarily? Does the "courtesy of the senate" extend to the senators of the opposite party?

The Post-route Investigation—Is our postal system self sustaining? Has it ever been so? What branches of the postal service are the most expensive.

The Chinese Treaties—How long since international treaties became customary? Did we have a treaty with China before 1858? Why not? About how many powers have we treaties with?

Notes Abroad—Who is the crown prince of Belgium? Why does the succession leave the direct line? What races inhabit South Russian provinces? When and how did Bulgaria become an independent nation? Who elected Prince Alexander? What caused the Albanian insurrection? How are taxes collected in Turkey? Do the Liberals in Parliament outnumber the combined opposition? By how many?

Russian Political Affairs—How does the government of Russia differ from that of a constitutional monarchy? Is a Russian ministry in any way dependent upon popular favor?

Chinese Affairs—When, where and against whom did Tso Tsung Tang fight? Of what race is the emperor of China? Of what religion? Does he wear a queue? Is the government of China an autocracy?

Egyptian Discoveries—Are the Sakkara pyramids above ground? What is the difference between a bey and a pasha? Who was M. Mariette and what discoveries did he make?

In South Africa—Who is governor of Cape Colony? Was he elected or appointed, and when? What brought on the war with the Basutos?

The Colombian States—How many states are there in the Colombian Union? What are they? Have they presidents or governors over them? Who is president of the Union?

The Silver Question—What countries use the gold standard for their currency? When did they demonetize silver? Has gold ever been demonetized?

Tunis, Past and Present—What do you know about the Punic wars? When was the last crusade? What is the financial system of Tunis? Have we a treaty with the bey?

BOOK NOTICES.

The "Practical Music Reader," published by Jones Bros., merits some words of hearty commendation. It is a book designed to enable teachers, whether they may have had the good fortune to have a scientific training in music or not, to yet teach it in a scientific way. Many teachers dread the "music hour" on their programme, inexpressibly. With but a moderate degree of musical talent, and comparatively little musical education, save what they have gathered in "scraps" at institutes, they feel, when the work of teaching music is thrust upon them, that the task is beyond their powers. These teachers especially will bless Mr. Smith for this excellent, practical reader. The arrangement of subjects in the book is most excellent, proceeding by easy steps from the simple to the more difficult. The exercises for practice are also very good, well chosen, and well arranged.

"Working Drawings and How to Make and Use Them," is the title of a little book just published by Jas. M. Stoddard & Co., Philadelphia, and a very excellent little treatise it is. It is designed to help students in drawing to a knowledge of projections and scales, which they can put to practical use in the world of mechanics. The book is not large enough to give all that a practical draughtsman needs to know; indeed it limits its consideration to straight lines and planes, but enough practice is given in these to thoroughly test the ability of the pupil ever to make a successful draughtsman. The introductory pages are given up to the definitions that must be learned before the study of projections can be even begun. Then follows the working drawings, the exercises and problems thereon. The need of giving instruction of this sort in our public schools is becoming yearly more apparent, and this little book will do much toward rendering such instruction easy for the teacher to give, and both pleasant and profitable for the pupil to receive.

MAGAZINES.

"The White Mountains," in the June *Harper's Monthly*, is the beginning of the season's "summer resort" literature. As usual in these descriptions, the leading feature of the article is its illustrations, to which the text soon comes to be looked upon as merely explanatory. In "A Neglected corner of Europe," Mrs. Champney gives us a very good descripton of Lisbon as it appears to the foreign resident or tourist. "Kentucky Farms," is Edward Atkinson's latest contribution to our knowledge of the South. "Our Ruby-Throat," (an illustrated account of the various species of humming birds), "Ballads and Ballad Music illustrating Shakspeare," and "Edwin Booth," by William Winter, are all deserving of notice.

In *Appelton's Journal*, "Penal Servitude in Siberia," and "Taxation of Land Values," by Henry George, seem the most promising to students of current history, but the first is a review of "Buried Alive," an imaginative account of a criminal convict's experience in Siberia many years ago, and in the other Mr. George gives us a vast deal of theory and argument based upon premises of fact which the reader must learn elsewhere. For the rest, the "Comedy of the Duel," and "Impressions of Col. Burr," are especially readable.

HELPS TO READ.

We have received "The Literature of Civil Service Reform in the United States," a pamphlet prepared by W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, and published by the Young Men's Political Club of that city. It gives the literature bearing upon the civil service question in chronological order, and is a valuable assistant to those who are studying the question, and to the larger class who intend to study it, but do not exactly know where to begin. Unfortunately there is no price set upon the pamphlet, but we presume a ten cent stamp enclosed in a letter addressed to the author would procure it. The later publications of the Civil Service Reform Society, not given in this pamphlet, are "The Spoils System and Civil Service Reform in the New York Custom house and Postoffice," by Dorman B. Eaton, Secretary Sherman's report on New York Custom house, March, 1881, and the Pendleton committee report on improvement of the service, February, 1881. Moreover, if any one wishes to look at the Washington imbroglio through a "Reformer's" spectacles, let him read "The President's Modification in the Spoils System," in No. 828 of the New York *Nation*.

The Society for Political Education has published a priced and classified biography of English and American works on Political Economy, and Political and Social Science. Price 25 cents. Address R. L. Dugdale, 79 Fourth Ave., New York.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, JUNE 1, 1881. NO. 9.

☞In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from May 15 to 31.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The Senatorial Resignations—The New New Testament—Change of Management in the Northern Pacific.

ABROAD.—News Notes—French Electoral Law—Bulgaria—German Political Affairs—Russian News—Italian Politics—Review of the Tunisian War—The Russo-Chinese Treaty.

TO THE TEACHER.—Questions for the Use of Teachers—Book Notice—Magazines.

TERMS:—Seventy-five cents per year for single copy: Five copies to one address, $2.50: Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM MAY 15 TO 31.

Asiatic news are meager. The Ameer of Afghanistan is reported preparing to crush his rival, Ayoob Khan, but no fighting has yet been done. The Kurdish Chief Obidullah is said to have collected 20,000 men for another raid into Persia, but the report is not confirmed. The deaths of the maharajah of Nepaul and of the Right Honorable William Patrick Adam, governor of the presidency of Madras, are reported from British India.

From South Africa we hear of fighting between the Transvaal Boers and the Kaffirs on the western border, in which the Boer loss is given as seventy killed and many wounded. This loss another dispatch describes as slight, but the "sharp engagements" which the Tunis telegrams have been dwelling on, often report but a fraction of this loss on the part of the French. The subjects of the bey are said to be much dissatisfied with his pusillanimity in signing the French treaty, and the Turkish porte has decided to call him to account for it. If he fails to make satisfactory explanation, the sultan will depose him, but since France is otherways minded, the deposition will not be carried into effect.

Russia is speculating upon the significance of certain changes in the ministerial council, and endeavoring to quell the anti-Jewish mutiny in the southern provinces. In Roumania the coronation of King Charles took place May 22. The crown of steel, manufactured from the cannon captured at Plevna, was placed upon the king's head by the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies in the name of the Roumanian people. The movement in favor of declaring Servia also a kingdom is so far advanced that the coronation of Prince Milan Obrenovitch is predicted for next August. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is not a candidate for such empty honors; he wants more extended authority, and threatens to abdicate if the Great National Assembly, which he has summoned, does not grant it.

Dervisch Pasha has crushed the rebellion in Northern Albania, and on the 26th arrested the governor of Prisrend, and many other chiefs of the league. Abdul Bey, ex-chief of this league, is reported court-martialed and condemned to death. After postponing the matter till the powers were obliged to threaten, the porte signed the Turko-Greek frontier convention May 24. Greece has not yet signed, and the opposition party press in Athens denounces the settlement. Premier Kumunduros is said to fear an overthrow of the ministry if he summons the *Boule* (chamber of deputies), and is screwing up his courage to ratify the agreement without asking advice of the chamber. When this is done, the convention will still have to be approved by the powers, after which the Turkish evacuation will begin and be completed in about six months. Midhat Pasha of Smyrna was arrested on the 17th, charged with complicity in the murder of Abdul Aziz.

In Italy, Signor Sella of the Right having failed to form a cabinet, Signor Depretis has undertaken the task and has formed a coalition of the Left and Left-Center. Spain celebrated with imposing ceremonies, May 25, the second centennial anniversary of the death of her national poet, Calderon. In France, Gambetta is urging an important change in the election law. May 19, the monetary conference adjourned till June 30. In Germany, the chancellor and council have, without consulting the Reichstag, signed a treaty admitting Hamburg into the Zollverein.

In the English Parliament the land bill has passed its second reading. Thomas Brennan, secretary of the Irish land league, was arrested at Dublin, May 23. Affrays still continue between the police and the tenantry. On the 21st 100 police and 400 soldiers in New Pallas, County Limerick, laid siege to an old castle in which the tenants on the estate of Col. Hare, had taken refuge to escape the service of writs of ejectment. A crowd gathered, and the soldiery, giving up their endeavor to starve out the besieged, started for home. They were followed and assailed with stones, and there was some fighting with clubs and bayonets, but no shots fired.

From South America we hear of a rebellion in Venezuela, the insurgents denouncing President Don Antonio Guzman Blanco. In Mexico, both Gen. Grant and Capt. Eads have received the desired concessions from the federal congress.

The foundering, May 25, of the excursion steamer Victoria, in the Thames river, near Springbank, Ontario, and the consequent drowning of some 250 of the citizens of London, intent upon the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday, has roused much indignation against the Canadian government inspectors. The steamer collapsed with the weight of the excursionists, and seems to have been utterly unseaworthy.

In the United States, Director of the Mint Burchard reports the gain to the currency of 234 millions in gold during the ten months ending May 2. The aggregate of gold coin in the country is $520,000,000.

The resignation of the New York Senators, the confirmation of most of the president's nomination, and the prompt adjournment of the senate, have created a void in American political news, which is unsatisfactorily filled by speculation as to the probabilities of Conkling and Platt's re-election. The treasury refunding scheme has proved a complete success. Outside of Washington and political circles, the publication of the New Testament created quite a sensation in the book-selling world.

At Home.

By May 20, when the option to extend at 3½ per cent expired, $180,000,000 of the $196,000,000 6 per cent bonds were presented for extension. The remaining sixteen millions will be paid off. The new issue of the 3½ per cent bonds have risen in the money market to 4 and 4⅛ per cent premium, thus showing that a 3 per cent. bond would float. Of the registered 5 per cents, $250,000,000, the extreme limit, have applied for extension at 3½. The remainder of the loan, $75,000,000, will be paid. Of the coupon 5's, about $105,000,000 are still outstanding, and have till July 1 to decide between payment and extension at the lower rate of interest.

The performance of a Greek play in the original tongue, in these days when classical study is so lightly valued among us, is surely an event worthy of note. The drama of *Œdipus Tyrannus*, one of the plays of the great Greek poet Sophocles, who lived four centuries before the Christian era, has been put upon the stage by the students of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. The details of the Greek stage in scenery and costume were carefully copied, and the performers, in addition to their admirable rendering of the Greek poetry, showed not a little histrionic ability. The play, no doubt, afforded great pleasure to classical scholars, who came from all parts of the county to hear it. A year ago another Greek play, the *Agamemnon of Æschylus*, was performed with great success by the students of Balliol College, Oxford, England. Doubtless, we would not have had this brilliant performance of Harvard students to record, if the young men at Oxford had not led the way. But it flatters our national pride to be assured by one who has seen both performances, that the *Œdipus* of Harvard was by far the most finished piece of work.

THE SENATORIAL RESIGNATIONS.

May 14, Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt tendered their resignations as United States Senators from New York, to Gov. Cornell, of that state. The reason for this action on the part of the resigning senators, as given in their joint letter of resignation, is that the president had displaced certain citizens of New York to make room for Wm. H. Robertson as collector of customs, in spite of the remonstrance of the New York senators. The displacement was as follows: Nicholas Fish, son of ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish and charge d'affaires at Berne, Switzerland, was removed, and M. J. Cramers, holding the same office in Copenhagen, Denmark, was transferred to the vacancy. Adam Badeau, consul general at London, was nominated to the Denmark vacancy, which post, however, he declined to accept. E. A. Merritt, collector of customs at the New York port, was then appointed to the consul generalship at London, and Judge Robertson nominated for the vacancy. On hearing of the proposed changes, the senators sent to the president a written remonstrance, which was also signed by Vice President Chester A. Arthur and Postmaster General Thomas S. James. This was done March 26. The remonstrance states the belief of the signers that the interest of the public service will not be promoted by the substitution of Mr. Robertson for Mr. Merritt, and that no political advantage can thereby be "gained for either the Republican party or its principles," and significantly adds that "believing no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such a mode, we earnestly and respectfully ask that the nomination of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn."

Not only was this remonstrance unheeded, but, when the nomination was to be voted on, the president abruptly withdrew the names of certain federal officers in New York, which had been sent in for reappointment. "It seems to be admitted," the senators say, "that the purpose of this peremptory step was to coerce the senate or senators to vote as they would not vote if left free from executive interference. Thus we find ourselves confronted by the question whether we shall surrender a plain right, and sworn duty by consenting to what we believe to be vicious and hurtful, or be assigned the position of disloyalty to an administration we helped to bring in." They lay down the doctrine that "although party services may be fairly considered in making selections of public officers, it can hardly be maintained that the senate is bound to remove, without cause, incumbents merely to make room for those whom any individual, even the president or a member of his cabinet, wishes to repay for being recreant to others and serviceable to him."

In making these reflections upon the personal interest of the president in Robertson's appointment, the senators assume that the office was given as a reward for Robertson's disregard of the instructions of the New York state convention, in opposing the nomination of Grant, and thus "making the nomination of Gen. Garfield possible." On this assumption they refer to Robertson's action upon that occasion, styling it as dishonest and dishonorable.

This seems to be a fair resume of the explanation of the senators, but it does not make clear their object in resigning. A senator is not called upon to resign because he disapproves of the action of the president or of the senate. The necessity of such action arises out of the party discipline. The senators offer their resignation to see whether the New York legislature endorses their action in opposing Robertson's appointment. If the legislature does so endorse them, it will refuse their resignations—that is, it will re-elect them to the same positions; if not, it will elect other senators. There is consequently, nothing "petty" or "sulky," as some style it, in the senators' action, though the appeal for endorsement is unusual.

But there will be much opposition to the re-election, both from the Garfield Republicans and from the Independents or Civil Service Reformers. The administration Republicans endorse the action of the president in opposing Conkling, whom they accuse of using the federal patronage (whenever he could control it) for his own political aggrandizement. They call attention to his inconsistency in pretending a solicitude for Collector Merritt, whose appointment he opposed and whose administration he has often criticised severely. Robertson's appointment they call a recognition of the anti-Conkling stalwarts of New York, and condemn the senators' presumption in asking that their faction should have exclusive control of the federal patronage. The Civil Service Reformers, on the other hand, though they agree with Conkling and Platt that Merritt should not have been displaced to make room for Robertson (whose appointment, indeed, they must in any case condemn) avow their disbelief in the senators' sincerity in advocating the reform principle of a fixed tenure of office. The New York *Nation*, for instance, states that the arguments, "coming from Messrs Conkling and Platt, are very like exhortations to honest industry addressed to a crowd on the street by faro-bankers whose rooms have just been closed by the police." This is, however, unnecessary harshness. The Reformer differs essentially from Conkling and Platt in holding that party service may *not* be fairly considered in making appointments to office, and hence is too rigorous in his judgments.

In a letter dated April 24, from Gen. Grant to Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada, has been published, in which the ex-president expresses his disapproval of Robertson's appointment and his conviction of the existence of a "deep-laid scheme by somebody to punish prominent leaders for being friendly

to me." "I cannot believe," continues the general, "that Garfield is the author of this policy, I give him credit for being too big a man to descend to such means for the punishment of men who gave him a hearty support in the election and who are disposed to give him the some support now, for having had a former preferance for some one else for the office he now holds." Gen, Grant there.ore hopes that the president will see his mistake and correct it, since his "rewarding Robertson" must be offensive, not only to the New York senators but to the Republican party in that state. The letter is apparently a private one, but its publication at this juncture may have the effect of rallying the Grant Republicans against the administration.

The New York legislature has not yet acted upon the question of electing senators, but is expected to do so shortly. Of course the resignation of the New York senators disconcerted the Republicans of the senate by leaving them in the minority, so there was no attempt made to elect new officers of that body, and after acting upon the president's nominations, the senate adjourned, May 20. May 18, Robertson was confirmed unanimously, the opposition refraining from voting. Other noticeable appointments were those of Blanche K. Bruce, the colored ex-senator from Mississippi, as register of the treasury, and Dr. G. B. Loring, of Massachusetts, as commissioner of agriculture. William E. Chandler was not confirmed.

THE NEW NEW TESTAMENT.

May 20, the new version of the New Testament was put upon the market in this country, having been printed by the University presses of Oxford and Cambridge, England. The book was received with great enthusiasm, a large part of which must no doubt be ascribed rather to curiosity than to religious zeal. During the first twenty-four hours 300,000 copies were sold. Within forty-eight hours after the first copy was delivered, no less than five cheap reprints of the English edition had been put on the market. One of the most remarkable of these was that issued by the Chicago *Tribune*, and sent as a supplement to the readers of the Sunday issue of that paper. The entire text for this was put in type within about ten hours, ninety-two compositors being employed at the task.

A short sketch of the history of this revised version may not be uninteresting.

The revision had its origin through the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England, in February, 1870, which then appointed a special committee to draw up rules for the work. Two committees, the one to revise the authorized version of the Old Testament, and the other that of the New, were appointed, and the work was begun on June 22, 1870. Shortly after this, the Convocation invited the co-operation of American scholars, and later, two committees were formed in America to act with the English committees, in accordance with the rules which the Convocation had laid down.

The English committee on New Testament revision, composed at first of twenty-seven members, later of twenty-four, held a session of four days each month (except the months of August and September), for over ten years and a half. Every word and particle of the original Greek text was carefully considered, and its received translation compared with those given by the best authorities on classical literature.

Three times the revised portions were sent to the American committee for criticism and suggestion, to be duly considered by English committee in further revision of the work. The task was certainly carried on with all the elaborate carefulness which its importance demanded.

While in preparation by the committee and while in press, this book was guarded most carefully from outside inspection. Great interest had been aroused in the work, and 400,000 copies had been ordered by American booksellers before the book was printed, while English dealers had called for 3,000,000. There were, of course, many publishers who were very eager to take advantage of this interest, and flood the market with cheap editions in advance of the Oxford publication. These made many attempts to secure advance copies, endeavoring, when they found the owners of the copyright would not let them have a copy at any price, to procure one by bribing employes of the Oxford publishing house. But all such attempts were effectually foiled.

When the revision committee placed the copyright of the work in the hands of the Oxford printers, these gave the oversight of the publishing to five gentlemen, who signed a written compact, binding themselves to let no one outside of the office see it. In setting up the type, the work was carried on at two offices, so that at no time did either office have any large number of consecutive printed pages of the paper. When the sheets were placed in the bindery, that building was guarded night and day, and no employe was allowed to leave it without submitting to a thorough searching. The books, when completed, were sent in sealed boxes to New York, transferred from the hold of the vessel bringing them, to the custom house, opened in a guarded cellar, and there put up in packages for each bookseller who had given in his order for them. At four o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the work of delivery began.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT IN THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

By agreement consummated May 13, the control of the Northern Pacific railway passed from the hands of President Billings to those of Henry Villard, President of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. This company was organized in 1879 by the union of the properties of the Oregon Steamship and Navigation Cos., together with that of the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad Company. This last-named corporation owned some forty or fifty miles of track running from Walla Walla, Oregon, to the head of navigation on the Columbia river, and also several railroad portages running around the cascades and rapids in the rivers, thus connecting, by a combined water and rail route, the cities of Portland and Walla Walla. The capital stock of the new company is given at $12,000,000.

Villard himself is a German by birth, and if we may believe the Belleville (Ill.) *Zeitung* his real name is Hilgard, the name Villard being first assumed merely as a nom de plume. Villard was a journalist in his younger days, acting during the rebellion as war correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* and many other Northern papers. After the war he married a daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, and returned to Germany, where he was received into the confidence of a number of capitalists who had invested largely in Oregon railway and steamship company securities, and was soon after sent to the Pacific coast in their interest. For a time he also acted as receiver for the Kansas Pacific railway. By degrees he obtained a majority of the stock of the practically bankrupt Oregon steamship company, and afterwards, by combination, obtained control of the other two corporations, and merged them in the present company. Under his management the new enterprise flourished, and so great was the confidence he inspired in the breasts of capitalists that when a conflict of interests prompted him to seek the control of the Northern Pacific, he found no difficulty in borrowing $8,000,000 upon merely his personal acknowledgement. By

purchase or combination he obtained control of twenty or twenty-five millions of Northern Pacific stock before the managers of the company had any idea of the existence of his scheme. They then attempted to thwart it by issuing a reserve of stock, but their right to do this was disputed at law. Rather than risk a lawsuit, they compromised and sold out to the new managers.

The work on the Northern Pacific railway is being pushed forward rapidly. Great effort will be made to lay the track this season as far as "Pompey's Pillar," a point on the Yellowstone river, 200 miles west of Glendive. On the western end of the route, the Oregon Steamship & Railway company will shortly complete a continuous line of roads between Portland and Walla Walla, uniting with the Northern Pacific at the last-named place Much has been said in the papers concerning the new company's purpose to change the terminus of the road from Tacoma to Portland, but at the meeting of the directors of the road in New York, May 17, Mr. Villard stated that he was in no way opposed to the direct route between Walla Walla and Tacoma. However, in view of the fact that the company could, by finishing the Portland & Tacoma branch, obtain rail communication with Tacoma, via Portland, he thought they had better postpone laying the direct track for a time yet.

Abroad.

THE Irish land bill reached its second reading May 19. Lord Elcho's motion condemning the leading provisions of the bill as ecomomically unsound, unjust and impolitic, was defeated by a vote of 352 to 176, showing unexpected strength on the part of the promoters of the measure, who counted on only about 100 majority. According to their previous declaration, eighteen Home Rulers, headed by Parnell, left the house without voting, declining to assume any responsibility for the bill in its present condition. Their withdrawal was greeted with derision, the more especially as it showed a division in the Parnellite ranks, that faction usually commanding thirty odd votes. The bill will now be considered in committee of the whole, where there are said to be about a thousand amendments awaiting it; these, combined with the fact that every member can speak as often as he chooses, will delay final action on the bill pretty near all summer. Meanwhile the coercion act is proving a failure. Imprisonment, shorn of its hardships and its disgrace by the state of popular feeling, fails to terrify the agitators. Resistance to evictions are general, a fact which is not surprising, when we consider that the land bill now pending is intended to prevent such ejectments. The authorities are loath to shed blood, and the insurgents recognize the feeling and presume upon it.

FRENCH ELECTORAL LAW.

The French Assembly is just now discussing an important change in its electoral law, namely, the change from the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, or election by district, to the *scrutin de liste*, or election by departments. France is divided into eighty-seven departments, and these are again divided for governmental purposes into *arrondissements* or districts. By the electoral law of Nov. 11, 1875, each district elects a representative in the Chamber of Deputies for every 100,000 of its population or fractional part thereof. Under the proposed law, the deputies would be elected by departments on a general ticket. A similar change in our congressional election law, would be to have the United States representatives chosen, not as now, by districts, but by states on a single ticket, in the same manner as presidential electors. The new election law also proposes to add to the membership of the Chamber of Deputies, which would then contain 590 members instead of 532, as at present.

The purpose of these changes is to strengthen the party in power. Deputies under the proposed order of things would not represent local interests but the wishes of the majority of the voters in the entire department, and would be dependent upon that party for renomination. Independent candidates would have little or no chance of election. M. Leon Gambetta, president of the chamber of deputies and the real leader of the French moderate republican party, though he is not in the cabinet, is the chief champion of the bill. On the 19th, in spite of the adverse report of the committee, the bill passed the chamber of deputies. Whether the senate will pass it, or not, remains to be seen. The president, Jules Grevy, is strongly opposed to it.

BULGARIA.

Bulgaria formed an independent kingdom from the middle of the seventh century, till the year 1018, and again from 1196 till the middle of the fourteenth century. It then became subject to Hungary, until it was conquered by the Turks in 1392. The great majority of the people are adherents of the Greek Christian church and speak the Servian or Slavic language. By the treaty of Berlin, framed by the congress which met to settle the questions arising out of the Russo-Turkish war, and signed by the European Powers, July 13, 1878,—Bulgaria was created a self-governing but tributary principality, under the protection of the sultan of Turkey. It was given a Christian government and a national militia, and the prince of the province was ordered to be "freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers." Members of the reigning houses of the European Powers were declared ineligible for election to the Bulgarian throne.

In conformity with this decision of the congress, the Bulgarian constituent assembly elected by a unanimous vote, April 29, 1879, Alexander, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse and Princess Julia Von Battenburg. The prince-elect was a young man of twenty-two years, own cousin to the grand duke of Hesse, and nephew to the Empress Maria, of Russia, and hence first cousin to the present czar. Prince Alexander assumed the government June 28, 1879.

By the constitution adopted in 1879, the legislative authority was vested in the National Assembly, a single chamber of deputies, two-thirds of whom are to be elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of population, and the remaining third appointed by the prince. The duration of an assembly is four years, but the prince may at any time dissolve it and order a new election.

Such was the scheme of government established by the Berlin congress, and to all appearances it seemed to be working well. The world was, therefore, surprised to hear (May 9) that Prince Alexander, having received many complaints of his cabinet's maladministration, had dismissed it and formed a provisional cabinet, headed by Gen. Ernroth, former minister of war, declaring that good government with his present restricted power, was impossible. This action was at first attributed to Russian influence, which seemed the more probable because Gen. Ernroth had once been an officer in the Russian service, but Russia is said to have informed the Powers that she was greatly surprised by the prince's usurpation.

In a letter written to Gen. Ernroth, on or before May 25, the prince communicates three articles which he considers

indispensable to the working of the government, and states that they will be laid before the Great National Assembly, which has been summoned, and which will have to decide between ratifying them collectively and Prince Alexander's abdication. The articles demand (1) that the prince shall be empowered for seven years to issue decrees to create new institutions, such as council of state (supposed to be a upper chamber, or senate), and to introduce improvements in internal administration, etc.; (2) that the ordinary National Assembly (skuptchina) shall not meet this year, the present budget (annual appropriation) remaining in force; (3) that the prince be empowered at or before the end of seven years to summon the Great National Assembly to revise the constitution on the basis of the new instiutions he shall have created and the new experience he shall have gained."

The "Great National Assembly" is the constituent assembly, the Extraordinary Skuptchina, peculiar to these Slavic countries. It represents the village communes, is four or five times larger than the ordinary assembly, and meets only on extraordinary occasions. It has the power to elect or depose a prince, and to alter and amend the constitution. What it will do in the present case cannot,of course, be predicted, but its action is sure to be final, as it is almost a sacred institution in the eyes of the people.

GERMAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The trade and commerce of the German empire are generally under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein or customs league, which embraces the whole of the states of Germany, with the exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. The privilege of Hamburg and Bremen to remain free ports, conceded in 1868, was ratified by the imperial constitution of 1871, which enacts that those two cities "shall remain outside the common line of customs until they themselves demand admittance." The control of the Zollverein is vested in the Reichstag (the imperial house of representatives) and in an upper chamber called the Zollverein council, the members of which are appointed by the different state governments. All receipts from the tariff and taxes imposed by this customs union, are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed among the states of the empire according to population. Efforts have been made at this session of the imperial parliament to bring the city of Hamburg into the Zollverein. Negotiations between the Zollverein council, and the Hamburg municipal authorities resulted in an agreement as to terms, and the treaty is even said to have been signed, but complications have arisen on account of the Reichstag's claiming a voice in framing the terms of the treaty. The ministry seems to resent this claim. The situation at this distance is not readily understood. Chancellor Bismarck seems bent on ignoring the wishes of the Reichstag, but to be valid the treaty must be ratified by that body as well as by the city of Hamburg. The government seems to be jealous with regard to its "primacy," as we say of President Garfield—that is, of its right to take the initiative in legislation as our president does in making appointments. On the 25th, Baron von Botticher, secretary of state, read a declaration in the Reichstag, affirming that the federal council was incapable of assailing the rights of the states, and protesting against attempts on the part of the Reichstag to influence the action of the council. He then indignantly left the chamber. The same day the treaty is said to have been signed, but its terms have not yet been made public. The following day, the Reichstag passed a resolution requesting Bismarck to make no changes in the existing customs arrangement with Hamburg until the matter had been thoroughly discussed. The chancellor is also opposed in his scheme for having biennial, instead of annual, appropriations, and quadrennial parliaments for general legislation. At present the German parliament meets every year. On the 16th, the Reichstag, by a vote of 147 to 132, confirmed its previous decision to meet every year to make the appropriation. It then agreed, by a vote of 155 to 127, to the quadrennial-parliament clause, but the bill, so amended, was almost unanimously rejected. The measure will probably not be attempted again.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

In Russia, the resignation by Count Melikoff of his office as minister of the interior, and the appointment of Gen. Ignatieff to the vacancy, is chronicled as a victory for the reactionists. The composition of the council of ministers is, however, less signficant than that of the emperor's private cabinet. Abaza, minister of finance, has been succeeded by his assistant, Burge. Count Mabakoff has resigned the ministry of justice, and Pobedonesteff is announced as as his successor. Gen. Milutin, minister of war, has also tendered his resignation. May 18, Gen. Ignatieff, the new minister of the interior, issued a circular to the governors of the provinces, explaining the recent imperial manifesto and announcing the views of the government on the condition of the country. It dwells on the irreligious education of the young, the inactivity of the authorities, the indifference to the public of the officials and their avariciousness, and finds herein "an explanation of the painful fact that the great reforms introduced by the last government did not yield the full benefit the deceased emperor had a right to expect." The anti-Jewish riots are referred to as showing the demoralized state of society, and suppression of rebellion is declared the first duty of the government, Next in importance is the strengthening of faith and morals. The promise of the "introduction of order and justice into the institutions created by the late czar" seems to imply the maintenance of the existing order of things, and the statement that the "government will take measures to establish a system for securing a participation of local forces in the execution of the emperor's plans," seems to point rather to liberal reform than to reaction.

Meanwhile, in spite of the efforts of the government, the pillaging of the Jews still continues. Many riots have occurred in the southern provinces, and the Jews are fleeing for safety to Roumania and Austria, where they will be anything but welcome to the Jew-hating Slavs and Germans.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

Italian political parties have a purely parliamentary division. In the *Camera de Deputati*, the chamber of deputies, consisting of 508 representatives elected by the people, the parties are divided into Right, Right-Center, Left-Center, and Left, according to the seats they occupy. The same division exists in the French chamber of deputies, but there the royalists are massed on the right hand, and the red republicans on the left, and the occupants of the center are nicely graded according to their tendency one way or the other. (This is the member's right or left hand, and not the chairman's.) In Italy there are no pronounced radicals or royalists, and the difference of opinion between parties or factions is chiefly upon questions of administration. The factions keep the separate divisions, however, and unite with or oppose the ministry according to their share in forming and controlling it. For a faction is seldom strong enough to command a majority against all the other factions combined. A coalition is neces-

sary. Thus when the ministry headed by Signor Benedetto Cairoli, the leader of the Left, resigned, the leaders of the Right and Left Center were asked to form a cabinet, but declined. Signor Sella, leader of the Right, undertook the task, but failed to form a combination so as to secure a majority in the chamber. No Italian ministry can exist in opposition to the will of a majority of the deputies, hence Signor Sella gave up his task and advised the king to ask the Cairoli ministry to withdraw their resignations. This was done, and the ministry, returning to office, were welcomed, April 30, by a vote of confidence 262 to 1, 146 members of the Right and Center abstaining from voting.

May 14, the report of French treaty with Tunis created so much excitement and indignation that the ministry saw that a vote of confidence would be lost and immediately resigned to save their dignity. Not that the ministry were really responsible for the action of France, but because the opposition held that something might have been done to prevent it. King Humbert then again summoned Signor Sella, who essayed to form a cabinet, seeking the co-operation of the Left-Center. But the leader of that section, Signor Coppino, refused all offers of coalition; hence Sella felt obliged to choose his associates from the Right exclusively. This was mere madness, for such a cabinet would have to win at least 200 votes from the opposition to secure a majority. An appeal to the country by a dissolution of the chamber, and a new election was suggested, but the popular demonstrations of disapproval with the Sella cabinet condemned it without resort to such a measure.

Recognizing Sella's failure, the king summoned Signors Coppino, Mancini and Farini, the last the president of the chamber, to a conference with a view to a coalition cabinet, but none of the gentlemen seemed willing to undertake the duties of premier.

At latest accounts a new cabinet was in process of formation, headed by Signor Agostino Depretis, former minister of the interior. In assuming the premiership, Depretis continues to hold the portfolio of the interior, and Signor Mancini takes Cairoli's place in the foreign office. The other offices are distributed as follows: Finance, Agostino Magliani; justice, Zanardelli; public instruction, Barcelessi; agriculture, Berti; war, Ferrero; marine, Vice-Admiral Acton. Four of the new ministry were in Cairoli's cabinet.

REVIEW OF THE TUNISIAN WAR.

Those who wish to study the ancient history of Tunis should consult Dr. Davis' "Carthage and her Remains" or Perry's "Carthage and Tunis."

The present sovereign of Tunis is Sidi Mohamed-el-Sadok, born October 13, 1813. The dynasty was founded by Ben Ali Tourki, of Crete, who conquered Tunis in 1575. The present bey succeeded his brother, also named Mohamed, September 23, 1859. In Tunis, as in other Turkish states, the sovereignty does not descend from father to son, but goes to the eldest male relative. Hence Sidi Ali, the bey's brother, is presumptive heir to the throne. The government of Tunis was a pure despotism until the reign of the present bey, who promulgated a system of organic law, establishing courts, and guaranteeing individual liberty. In the work of administration, the bey is assisted by a ministerial council, or cabinet, of six, and also by a Council of the Regency, comprising the foreign consuls and various government officers of the state and city of Tunis. Up to October 25, 1871, Tunis acknowledged the sovereignty of the Turkish porte, by paying, or engaging to pay, an annual tribute, but since that date the bey has done allegiance to the sultan simply as the head of the Mohamedan religion. The reason given by the French for invading Tunis was the punishment of the nomadic tribes inhabiting the mountainous district between Tunis and Algeria. This district is fifty or sixty miles long from north to south, and about fifteen miles wide, and is covered with dense forests. It is inhabited by nineteen distinct tribes, numbering between 15,000 and 20,000, who are generally known as Kroumirs or Koumirs, that being the name of the leading tribe. Nominally these tribes are subject to the bey, to whom they pay a slight tribute, but in reality they are as independent as the Indians on our western reservations.

The depredations of these thievish tribes having become unbearable, French troops were, last March, massed upon the frontier, where a skirmish occurred March 31. Upon hearing of this, three additional regiments were dispatched to the frontier, and two army corps, stationed at Marseilles, were mobilized in preparation for an invasion of the Kroumir district. April 6, the French Chamber of Deputies unanimously voted an appropriation of 4,000,000 francs to the army and 1,695,276 francs to the navy, in preparation for the proposed invasion. The news of this action on the part of France created considerable excitement in Italy. April 6, the Italian ministers were questioned in the Chamber of Deputies concerning their foreign policy with regard to the French invasion; also concerning a rumored agreement between France and England on the subject. Signor Cairoli replied that France had given assurances that no change in the political situation was intended, and that England had denied ever having given adhesion to a French occupation of Tunis. This reply was by no means satisfactory to the deputies, for next day a motion of confidence in the government was defeated by a vote 192 to 171. The cabinet, of course, immediately tendered their resignations.

Meanwhile the French were not idle. On the 8th, 10,000 troops were landed at Bona and dispatched to the scene of conflict. On the 10th Tunisian territory was invaded, in spite of the bey's telegraphed protest. On the same day 500 Kroumirs made a raid into Algeria, where they attacked a blockhouse, in which were stationed some French soldiery. A French regiment under Gen. Vincendon coming to the rescue, they were beaten off, after a sharp engagement in which the French lost 59 men. On the 17th the French gunboat Hyene, cruising about the little island of Tabarca, which lies just north of the Kroumir district, to prevent the landing of arms or ammunition, was greeted with a musket fire from the Tunisian fort. Without replying the Hyene steered back to Bona, whence she returned on the 25th, accompanied by the ironclad Surveillante and two other gunboats. The commander of the fort was called upon to apologize for his insult to the French flag, and, upon his refusal, the fort was bombarded and destroyed.

Before this, on the 18th, the Cairoli cabinet in Italy had returned to office, on account of the inability of the opposition to form a permanent union of its rival factions.

On the 24th the invasion from Algeria commenced. Gen. Logerot, crossing the frontier near Sidi Yousef, toward the southern end of the Kroumir district, marched toward Kef, a ruinous Tunisian fortress built upon the more ancient ruins of Sicca. The same day Gens. Forgemol and Vincendon crossed the frontier near Logerot's point of entrance, but turned north to co-operate with Gens. Delebecque and Ritter, who invaded the Kroumir district some thirty miles further north. On the 26th the combined forces had a brush with the enemy at Mts. Dambella and Hadebra. The French lost 2 killed and 15 wounded, but the Kroumir loss, though unknown, was thought to be much larger. The same day, a French force landed and occupied the city of Tabarca, on the main land opposite the island of the same name. Gen. Logerot, having entered Kef without opposition, turned north

along the eastern border of Kroumir-land toward the city of Beja. Gen. Forgemol also marched in the same direction. By the 28th both divisions camped in the vicinity of Beja, where they were visited by Sidi Ali Bey, the heir apparent, who had marched the Tunisian army from the capital, piously disdaining the assistance of the French-Tunisian railway. At Souk-el-arba, a station on this railway, 120 miles from Tunis, Gen, Logerot encamped, and here, May 1, occurred another skirmish with the enemy, Ali Bey, after vainly endeavoring to mediate between the combatants, returned to Tunis. Gen. Forgemol marched north to meet and co-operate with the forces landed at Tabarca, and also at Biserta, where the French landed 8,000 men May 5. The occupation of this, the most important port in Northern Africa, was protested against by the English government, but apparently without effect.

May 11, a French force of 4,000, under Gen. Breard, landed at Goletta and advanced to Manorba, near Tunis. On the 13th the new treaty between France and Tunis was signed by the bey, under protest. This done, Gen. Breard marched to Mateur, a town some distance to the southeast of Biserta. Here he had a fight with some of the Kroumir, tribes but defeated them without much loss. On the 20th Logerot and Forgemol occupied Beja, and communications being established with the other French posts, the Kroumir country was reported completely surrounded. Since then there has been skirmishing, but no serious fighting.

The French troops in Tunis amount altogether to 30,900, and could soon crush the Kroumir tribes if it came to a pitched battle, but the present guerrilla warfare may continue some time. The French policy toward the bey will not be materially altered by the treaty. M. Roustan, hitherto French consul at Tunis, becomes minister resident and assumes more authority in urging the consideration of French interests. A new arrangement will be made with regard to the public debt of the regency, which now amounts to $25,000,000. For the last ten years the financial policy of Tunis has been controlled by a joint commission appointed by the bey and the foreign bondholders, mainly Frenchmen. The income of the state is derived from a tariff upon exports and imports, from a tax upon the olive crop, and from the control of the tobacco and salt monopolies. The chief outlay is for the management and payment of the public debt, which last year absorbed 97 per cent of the receipts.

As for the war indemnity which is to be levied, Tunis herself will be obliged to pay it and take her chances of collecting additional tribute from the Kroumirs. The cost of permanently policing the border with French troops will probably be levied and collected in the same way.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

Despatches from St. Petersburg, dated May 21, announce that the Russo-Chinese treaty has been ratified at Peking. The history of the Kuldja difficulty, of which this treaty is the final adjustment, is as follows: A Mohamedan uprising in Chinese Turkestan resulted, some ten years since, in the erection of the Kashgar kingdom, under the government of Yakoob Beg. During the subsequent anarchy, and before China had fairly begun the reconquest of the provinces, Russia declared herself obliged, in order to maintain her authority over the Tekke-Turcomans, to occupy the town and district of Kuldja in the province of Ili. She notified the Peking government of the step she had taken, and promised to yield possession whenever China was in a position to reoccupy the province and establish settled government. After the conquest of Kashgaria, Gen. Tso Tsung Tang demanded the retrocession of Kuldja according to promise, but Russia, who had probably counted on the success of the Kashgar rebellion, did not immediately comply with the demand. Difficulties were raised, and conditions put forward to which China would not submit. Chung-how, a mandarin of rank and a relative of the imperial family, was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, to urge the claims of China. Instead of securing recognition of these claims, Chung-how entered into a conract by which he agreed to receive a part instead of the whole of the disputed territory, engaged to pay the expenses of occupation, and further arranged the frontiers and granted commercial privileges in a most liberal spirit. The empresses regent repudiated this treaty and threw Chung-how into prison under sentence of death. He was not executed, however, and eventually received pardon, but never recovered from the disgrace.

The Marquis Tseng, then ambassador to England, was dispatched to St. Petersburg to negotiate a new settlement. The present treaty, signed at St. Petersburg February 24, 1881, was the result. By it Russia consents to give back nearly all of the disputed territory, including the important Tekkes Valley, in the surrender of which Chung-how had most deeply offended, and the command of the passes in the Tien-shan mountains. The expenses of occupation are, however, to be paid by China, and the commercial privileges, with slight modification, are granted.

The peaceful adjustment of this difficulty is to be credited to the Progressive or Peace party in Chinese politics, as opposed to the Reactionary or War party. The former is headed by Li-hung Chang and Prince Kung, and the latter by Tso Tsung Tang and Prince Chun, the father of the present emperor The Princes Kung and Chun are brothers, sons of the Emperor Tao Kwang, who died in 1850.

According to Chinese etiquette, Prince Chun should keep entirely aloof from politics, since his parental authority is considered incompatible with his allegiance to the youthful Tsaeteen, but his sense of propriety is not sufficiently acute to show him this. His party contains the conservatives, the bourbons or tories, of the Chinese mandarinate. Like the British Jingoes, they are excessively jealous of their country's honor, and being convinced of its military supremacy, are willing to precipitate war upon slight provocation. They are opposed, upon principle, to foreigners and foreign inventions and improvements. Tso Tsung Tang, whom the Reactionists have just made president of the board of war, is said to be a man of low birth, a plain, blunt man, honest and truthful to brutality. Such a character in Chinese diplomacy would indeed be an anomaly.

EVERY once in a while we get a plaintive letter from some one of our readers, who says that our questions are not as useful to him as they ought to be, for the reason that he cannot find the answers to them. Well, it will take some research and study to find a good many of the answers; that is what the questions are asked for, but we think it will pay the one who looks for them. However, for the benefit of those who may not have access to a good cyclopedia, we will say that the "Statesman's Year-book," by Frederick Martin, advertised in another column, will help them greatly.

To the Teacher.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

The Senatorial Resignations.—When were the New York Senators elected? When were their terms of office to expire? What are the constitutional requirements of a senator? How did Robertson's action in the Chicago convention "make the nomination of Gen. Garfield possible?" Who are the Civil Service Reformers? Have they ever "reformed" any portion of the service?

Bulgaria.—From what races have the Bulgarians descended? What Bulgarians have been prominent in history? How was Bulgaria governed previous to the Russo-Turkish war of 1877? What are the Slavonic village communities?

Italian Politics.—Who elects the Italian deputies? Is there an upper chamber in this parliament? What interest has Italy in Tunis? How long had the Cairoli cabinet been in office?

Review of the Tunisian War.—What American poet died at Tunis? What office did he hold there? Who represents the United States at the Tunisian court now?

The New New Testament.—When was the New Testament first translated into English? When was the translation in common use made? Was it translated from the Latin or Greek language?

Change of Management in the Northern Pacific.—When was the building of this road begun? How many railroads now cross the Rocky Mountains? How many projected roads will cross them when built? What is the character of the country through which the Northern Pacific runs?

French Electoral Law.—Which is the more commonly used in electing deputies, the district or the general-ticket system? Are there no different modes in use? How long does a French parliament exist? Can the president dissolve this parliament?

Russian News.—What is the surname of the Russian czar? Into how many provinces is Russia divided? Are the powers of the governors of these provinces absolute or limited? Are local officers elected in Russia?

German Political Affairs.—Has the United States a customs union? Is the German ministry dependent upon the good will of the majority in the Reichstag? When did Bismarck become chancellor? Who held the office before him?

The Russo-Chinese Treaty.—How long did the Kashgar kingdom exist? What is the meaning of the name Yakoob Beg? Is a mandarin an officer or a member of a caste? How did Tsaeteen become emperor while his father was still alive?

Notes at Home.—Is a low rate of interest a sign of general prosperity, or the reverse? Is Greek a dead language?

Notes Abroad.—How does the committee of the whole differ from the ordinary session?

BOOK NOTICES.

"Knights of To-day, or Love and Science," is the title of a book of short stories by Charles Barnard. Most of the stories originally appeared in the magazines, but they are well worth reproduction in book form. The first story is "Kate," spelled in Morse's alphabet. The others are: "A Sanitary Measure," "Under High Pressure," "Applied Science," "Love and a Lantern," "Put Yourself in Her Place," and "The Wreck of the Pioneer." Most story readers will remember reading one or more of these little romances, and will remember them well worthy of our praise. They form a delightful collection for summer reading.

MAGAZINES.

Lippincott's for June is decidedly well edited. "The Lower St. Lawrence and the Saguenay" is an illustrated guide-book-ish article on Lower Canada. Felix Oswald in this number of his "Zoological Curiosities," gives us a very entertaining account of "our four-handed relatives." "Among the Cowboys" is a sketch descriptive of cattle raising in Texas. "Tenure of Office" is a civil-service-reform article by Dorman B. Eaton, a recognized authority on these subjects. The writer seems very anxious to show that the proposed "Reform" in the civil service will not create a bureaucracy of office holders. To many reformers anything short of the establishment of a bureaucracy will seem a perilous compromise. The stories and sketches in this number are good, though not above criticism, but the serial "Craque o' Doom" in reaching "that difficult part, the join," becomes decidedly disappointing.

The readers of *Our Little Ones* [Russell Publishing Co., Boston,] will this month be delighted with the adventures of "Weezy's Sambo," as well as the Hop-o'-my-thumb kitten that a "boy took away to Nantasket." The borrowings of "Little Red Sukey," and Dick's ride bareback cannot help but amuse them.

Decidedly the best thing in the *Western* [Henry W. Jameson, St. Louis,] is a description of a visit to the island of Manisees, by Annie Wall. "State Universities of the N. W. States," by John Bascom, and "Deaf Mutes and their Education," are articles of especial interest to those engaged in the work of instruction. Other noteworthy articles are those upon Shelley, Swift, and Napoleon Bonaparte.

The June *Atlantic* puts its best foot forward in "Over on the T'other Mounting," a very entertaining story by C. E. Craddock. "The Indoor Pauper" is a study of the condition of public almshouses, by Octave Thanet. "Bergen Days" is a well-written tourist's description of Norway by Helen Hunt. To say that "A Taste of Maine Birch" is by John Burroughs, is sufficient to indicate its merits. In "Who lost Waterloo," John C. Ropes gives the delinquent Grouchy another rap, but the article, being an elaborate description (with two maps) of the battle, has a historic value. Richard Grant White writes characteristically of "French Tragedy." The Contributor's Club is disappointing, being headed by a parabolic jest of the Broomstick and Rolling-pin Age, but it ends with an excellent translation of Martial's epitaph on his daughter Erotion, that quite redeems it.

The *Student* (Haverford College P. O., Penn.,) contains this month the proceedings of the annual conference of the Friends' educational association for the Eastern department. Among the papers we may mention "Distinction between Violation of School Regulations and of the Moral Law," "Political Science at Haverford College," by Francis King Cary, and "Our Relations to the Public School System," by Isaac Sharpless. Price of number containing these and other valuable articles, 10c.

The appearance of *Good Company* for April in a double number (price 50c.) gives us an exceptionally long table of contents. Among the articles we may mention "In the Land of the Midnight Sun," by Frederick Schwatka, the arctic explorer; "Guayaquil," by Alexander McLean; "Western Pastoral Life," "The Eskimo Race," "Personal Recollections of the Utes," by Ernest Ingersoll; "The Caliphate of Cordova," and "In the Capital of Central Asia." "The Decadence of American Shipping" and "Economy in Charity" are articles for students of political and social science. As for the stories and sketches, those in this magazine are always good.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, JUNE 15, 1881. NO. 10.

☞In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from June 1 to 15.

AT HOME.—News Notes—A Discussion of Principles—The New York Senatorial Election—Political Education.

ABROAD.—News Notes—Close of the Franco-Tunisian War—German Politics—French-African Railway Project—Rumors of Afghan War—The "Reaction" in Russia—The Chinese Empire.

TO THE TEACHER.—A Word to the Wise—Questions for the Use of Teachers—Magazines—Pamphlets Received.

TERMS:—Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM JUNE 1 TO 15.

From Japan we have it suggested that Russia is plotting the establishment of a military and naval base in the Corean peninsula. The Coreans themselves believe this, and a strong party is formed in that country to obstruct foreign intercourse even with their neighbors, the Japanese. The shares in the national railway scheme are being eagerly taken up, which shows that foreign inventions win their way more easily in Japan than in China, where the progressive party under Li-hung Chang, are vainly striving for government permission for the introduction of railways. The sickness of the emperor and of the empress of the west (not dead, as reported), have provoked many palace intrigues as to the succession.

The fighting in Afghanistan has begun, two skirmishes being reported in the neighborhood of Girishki. Sirdar Muhamad Hashim Khan, governor of Kandahar, has started for the center of the rebellious districts with 2,000 cavalry.

From Africa we hear of the massacre of an Italian exploring party at Bailui, in lower Egypt, twelve days' march from Assab bay in Abyssinia. Italy has demanded satisfaction from the Egyptian Government.

The British commission appointed to settle the final terms of peace with the Transvaal are in Pretoria, the capital of that state, trying to make peace between the native tribes and the Boers. Many charges have been made against the Boers, and the native tribes declare they will fight rather than submit to their rule. The Boers, of course, call the natives the aggressors in the conflict.

The Franco-Tunisian war is reported closed by the submission of the Kroumir tribes. Turkey dispatched several ships of war for Tunis, but on France's entering a threatening protest, changed the destination of the fleet to Tripoli. It is hinted that Italy has designed upon Tripoli, though it is a poor substitute for Tunis, which Italian statesmen have always looked upon as belonging to them by "manifest destiny." The Turkish porte has no mind to lose another of its dependences, hence its occupation of the province.

France is projecting a railway from Algeria to Soudan, but the massacre of the second party of explorers within three months seems to show that the natives have no appreciation of the advantages of railroad communication with the outside world.

Spain is meditating a descent upon Morocco, where she will establish a protectorate over Sultan Muley Hassan. Even Portugal begins to be affected with land-hunger, and talks of extending her "protection to the negro tribes adjoining her African possessions."

Russia has received the submission of the Turcoman chiefs, and is at peace as far as outside wars are concerned. In political affairs there seems to be a reaction toward the religious Old-Russian ideal. "Holy Russia" will be called upon to show her scorn of modern liberal ideas. The anti-Jewish outbreaks still continue.

Bulgaria is hesitating between good government and free government, with chances of losing both. The European powers have taken the situation into consideration, and are exchanging views upon it.

The Turco-Greek convention has been signed, and the evacuation of Arta begun. Dervisch Pasha, governor of Albania, has sent the captured chiefs of the rebellious league to Constantinople in chains. Greece has given De Lesseps permission to cut a canal through the isthmus of Corinth.

In Italy the Depretis ministry is finally established, but it was found necessary to appease the war minister, Gen. Ferreros, with an extra grant of 12,000,000 francs for the war department.

In France, Maximilian Paul Emile Littre died June 2, in his eighty-first year. Among his many works the most noted is probably his French dictionary. He was a life-long radical, took up arms in the revolution of 1830, and in after life refused the decoration of the legion of honor. He was a member of the French senate and of the Academy. His election to the last-named body, in 1871, was opposed on account of his free-thinking opinions, by Bishop Dupanloup, who resigned because Littre was elected. Apropos of this, Littre is said to have professed christianity, and received baptism on his deathbed, and was buried with religious ceremonies.

In Germany the admission of Hamburg into the Zollverein, has been settled by a compromise. Bismarck has been ill, but is recovering. The Reichstag has refused appropriations for the compulsory insurance bill, and also for the imperial economic council. The latter scheme, however, Bismarck intends to carry out, hoping to persuade the different states to make the necessary appropriations.

In English politics, the most serious questions concern the government of Ireland, where the anti-eviction riots are increasing in number. Some feeble attempts have been made to use explosives, the most important being the attempt to blow up the town hall in Liverpool, June 10, but little damage was done.

From South America we hear of the rejection, by the Colombian senate, of the treaty with the United States. We hear, also, of a convention to meet next September to discuss a common system of federation, to include the nine republics of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Argentine Confederation. A truly gigantic scheme.

Concerning the isthmus of Panama, though occurring else

where, are sales of the Panama railway to the Panama canal company, and the conference of the European powers to establish the neutrality of the proposed canal.

Quebec, Canada, had a destructive fire on the night of June 8, some 647 houses were burned, and altogether $2,500,000 worth of property destroyed.

The Fortune bay affair has been settled by England paying $75,000 damages, the question of fishery rights being left open for further negotiation.

A deadlock has been made in the New York assembly on the election of United States senators. At present writing the probabilities are that Conkling and Platt will be defeated or that assembly will adjourn without election.

The federal department has been vindicating the character of American pork which was shut out of several European countries as unwholesome. There have been several state conventions, the most important being those in Ohio and Virginia.

The court-martial in the celebrated Whittaker case has found a verdict, which has been communicated to the president, but has not yet been made public.

At Home.

MAY 25 and 26, some 300 delegates held a convention at Davenport, Iowa, in aid of improvements of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan. Resolutions were adopted urging the construction, by the general government, of a canal from the Mississippi near Rock Island to Hennepin, on the Illinois river, and thence to Lake Michigan. This route was surveyed in 1866. Other improvements in river and canal communication were suggested and urged upon the attention of Congress.

THE Ohio Republicans held their state convention at Cleveland June 8. They emphatically endorsed President Garfield's administration, renominated Charles Foster, the present governor, for the same office, and put forward State Senator Reese G. Richards of Steubenville, for the lieutenant governorship. Judge Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, was chosen for judge of the supreme court. Treasurer Joseph Turney, Attorney General George H. Nash, and George Paul, member of the board of public works, were renominated by acclamation.

THE United States census office, having nearly exhausted the appropriation of $3,500,000 for the tenth census, has been obliged to cut down its clerical force from 1,400 to 600, and even with this reduction will incur a debt of $250,000 before a new appropriation can be made. It is contrary to law for a government officer to thus expend money in excess of appropriations, but Superintendent Walker hopes to be able to show that all expenditures have been legitimate, and that the deficiency is caused by the too economical policy of Congress. Much care has been taken to make the present census complete in every particular, and the expense has necessarily somewhat increased,

ALTHOUGH but little has been authoritatively made public, Attorney General MacVeagh and the postmaster general are reported hard at work investigating the evidence of a star-route ring. This evidence will be laid before the grand jury of the District of Columbia in September, and may lead to numerous indictments. June 1, the resignations of Jacob M. McGrew and F. B. Lilley, respectively auditor and deputy auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department were peremptorily demanded by Secretary Windom. The demand was made at the request of MacVeagh and James, and is interpreted to mean that they have discovered evidence implicating these officials in the star-route scandals. Jacob W. Ela, of New Hampshire, for some years fifth auditor of the treasury, has been appointed to succeed McGrew. There seems to be no truth in the report that an attempt would be made to implicate Secretary Blaine. Another rumor, quite as improbable, is that ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden was in full possession of the evidence against the star-route contractors during the late presidential campaign, but suppressed it because he had been disappointed at not getting the democratic nomination.

THE Virginia Readjuster state convention was held at Richmond June 2 and 3, over 700 delegates being present. A platform was adopted denouncing the receivability of debt coupons in payment of taxes, and the consequent borrowing of money to pay the legitimate expenses of the state, reasserting the purpose to readjust the debt according to the principle of the "Riddleberger bill," and also denouncing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. Col. William E. Cameron, mayor of Petersburg, an ex-confederate Readjuster, was nominated for governor, and ex-senator John F. Lewis, a native of Virginia, but a unionist during the war and a Republican since, was put forward for lieutenant governor. As to the prospects of the success of this ticket, there is much difference of opinion. The Readjusters certainly lost ground in the late town elections, and this was interpreted to mean dissatisfaction on the part of the rank and file of the Republican and Readjuster parties with the alliance between their leaders. Whether the state ticket can poll the full strength of both parties at the next election remains to be seen. It is authoritatively stated, however, that President Garfield will use the influence of the administration in favor of the coalition, and this will count for much.

MAY 30, the Thirty-second general assembly of Illinois adjourned, having been in session since the 5th of January last. The business done during this somewhat-extended session may be summarized as follows: Whole number of bills introduced, 1,167; of which 456 originated in the senate, and 711 in the house of representatives. Of these, twenty-three of the senate, and fifty-two of the house, bills passed both houses of the legislature and were sent to the governor, and all but one received his approval. The exception was a bill with regard to the election of county superintendents of schools, the purpose of which was secured by a general amendment of the school law. Of these seventy-five acts, which are exclusive of the appropriation bills, the most noticeable are (1) two bills prohibiting the sale of adulterated food, drink, medicines, etc., under false pretenses, (or at all if injurious to health); (2) a bill to prevent the sale of deadly weapons to minors; (3) acts to regulate the practice of dental surgery, and of pharmacy, a duty heretofore neglected, and (4) an amendment to the school law providing for the election of county superintendents in 1882 and every fourth year thereafter. For the period intervening between the expiration of office of the present incumbents, and the election of their successors in 1882, the vacancies shall be filled by appointment of the county board.

ON the 13th of January, 1878, twenty New England fishing vessels, engaged in seining herring in Fortune Bay, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, were set upon by the local fishermen, their nets and fishing tackle destroyed, and themselves driven out of the bay. This was in violation of the treaty of Washington, which gave the United States fishermen the right to take fish inshore, that is, inside the three-mile limit, on the Canadian coast; but in justification of the vio-

lence, the Newfoundlanders pointed to their own local statutes, which forbade the seining of herring from the 20th of October to the 12th of April, and also the practice of fishing on Sunday, both of which laws the Yankees were violating. Quite a long diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Great Britain ensued. The United States demanded compensation for the damage suffered by the fishing fleet, but England asserted that the Yankee fishermen were bound to obey the local regulations, and had, therefore, no claim for damage received in the act of violating the laws. The question was raised whether the United States fishermen held the right of inshore fishing subject to local legislation. The United States maintained that a local law in violation of the treaty was void ab initio, and therefore not binding. England asserted that it was binding until set aside by a competent tribunal. This question still remains unsettled, but England has agreed to pay $75,000 damages for the injuries received by the fishing fleet, and leave the interpretation of the treaty and the regulation of the fisheries to be settled after further negotiation.

A DISCUSSION OF PRINCIPLES.

It is certainly a profitable exercise of the faculties to consider the arguments of politicians and endeavor to view matters from their standpoint. The New York *Nation*, the recognized exponent of independent, civil-service-reform Republicanism, mars an excellent criticism by omitting the preliminary "put yourself in his place." It says: "It is to be observed, and we trust has been observed widely, that in all the discussions about offices during the last six months, there has not been, either in any utterance of the President, or in the debates of the senate, or in the Conkling-Platt letter, or in Gen. Grant's letter, the smallest allusion to the object for which the offices of a civilized state exist—the conduct of the public business. The offices have been constantly talked of as the property of certain individuals, or as existing in the main for their gratification." Compare the last sentence with the charges made by the faction leaders in the Conkling-Garfield imbroglio, and you will see a decided misstatement. Each party accuses the other of using the federal patronage "as the property of certain individuals," and in so charging condemns the practice, but both factions admit, by implication, the propriety of a partisan use of the service. They say that the American people approve or at least condone the practice and are indifferent or opposed to a non-partisan, business-like service. It is open for the *Nation* to show that the people do not desire this state of things, or to maintain that, if they do, the desire should not be gratified, and this we believe, the *Nation* is prepared to do.

THE NEW YORK SENATORIAL ELECTION.

As by law required, the New York Assembly began balloting for senators at twelve o'clock May 31. The chances of the re-election of Conkling and Platt had greatly diminished during the few days previous. The Republican caucus committee had refused to summon a caucus, and an attempt by the Conklingites to get a majority of the republican members to sign a call for such a meeting proved a decided failure. An informal meeting held May 30 was sparsely attended, and the public was prepared for the result of the first ballot, which showed but nine votes in the senate and twenty-six in the house for Conkling, eight in the senate and twenty-one in the house for Platt. The remainder of the Republican vote which aggregates 106 in the two houses, was scattered among various candidates. The Democratic vote was cast solidly for John C. Jacobs (State senator for King's County), to succeed Conkling, and for ex-Senator Francis Kernan to succeed Platt. On joint ballot the next day, the Conkling and Platt votes numbered respectively 35 and 28. At present writing no choice has been made, and the strength of the candidates has not varied to speak of, though there has been an attempt on the part of the administration Republicans to concentrate their vote on Chauncey M. Depew for the remainder of Platt's term.

A sensation was created in the assembly, June 9, by Samuel H. Bradley, representative from Cattaraugus county, who rose to a question of privilege, stating that he had been paid $2.000 to vote for Depew. He named Loren B. Sessions, state senator from District XXXII (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties), as the person who had given him the money. Sessions emphatically denied the charge, and a committee of investigation was appointed, but has not yet reported. The line of defense is that the charge is the result of a conspiracy to defeat Depew, and that the money, which has been turned over to the committee, was furnished by the adherents of Conkling and Platt. If such were the case, the conspiracy was a failure, for Depew has gained instead of losing strength since the charge was made.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

THE Society for Political Education has recently elected three local secretaries to fill vacancies: For the Southwestern States, B. R. Forman, P. O. Box 2415, New Orleans, La.; for the Southeastern States, F. W. Dawson, P. O. Box D. 5, Charleston, S. C.; for the Pacific Slope, W. W. Crane, Jr., P. O. Box 915, Oakland, Cal. The secretaries previously elected are: R. L. Dugdale, for the Eastern and Middle States, No. 4 Morton street, New York; and M. L. Scudder, for the Northwest, No. 40 Portland Block, Chicago, Ill. It will be noticed that the Executive Committee comprises some of the most prominent teachers and experts in social science. Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, New Haven, and Hon. David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn.; Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and E. D. Barbour, of Boston, Mass.; Geo. S. Coe, Horace White, Geo. Haven Putnam, R. R. Bowker, and E. M. Shepard, of New York City; Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, Ill.; Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Baltimore, Md.; Hon. John H. Ames, of Lincoln, Neb.; A. Sydney Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Archibald Mitchell, of New Orleans, La.; Geo. Mason, of Galveston, Texas; Peter Hamilton, of Mobile, Ala.; W. C. Ford, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Horace Rublee, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Robert P. Porter, Washington, D. C.; and John Watts Kearney, of Louisville, Ky.

Persons wishing to take advantage of the valuable suggestions which the gentlemen on the Executive Committee are ready to give, can address any one of the above secretaries, while it will usually be desirable to give preference to the one in their own section.

It may be of interest to those of our readers who believe there is a necessity for a more thorough training of our citizens in political and economic questions, to know something of the complexion of the political opinions of the Executive Committee of the Society for Political Education. Of Democratics there are ten; of straight Republicans, eight; of Independent Republicans, five; and of Independents who are unallied with either party, there are two.

It cannot be said there is any sectional bias, for the members of the executive committee are distributed as follows: Five are Eastern men; seven from the Middle States; five from the Western and Northwestern States; seven from the South and Southwestern States; and one from the Pacific Slope. These data should give assurance that there is no partisan political motive in the organization of the Society.

Abroad.

NOT content with his Panama Canal project, DeLesseps has undertaken a new work. May 31, a decree was signed by the government of Greece granting him the right to cut a ship canal through the isthmus of Corinth, from the bay of that name to Kelchries bay, thus uniting the waters of the Ionian and Ægean seas. The project is an old one, having been vainly attempted by the Emperor Nero, and there have been numerous attempts in more modern times, to organize a company to undertake it. The work will be begun in 1882, and the canal, which is five miles long, is to be completed within five years.

SPANISH papers seem to be taking considerable pains just now to demonstrate the similarity between the situation of France as to Tunis and that of Spain as to Morocco. In political and cabinet circles at Madrid, it is openly declared that the time is propitious for Spain at the first opportunity to invade Morocco, and establish over that territory the protectorate which was agreed to by the war of 1860 and the then concluded treaty between Marshal O'Donnell on the part of Spain, and the government of Morocco. The protectorate could be the easier established as Spain is already in possession of Centa, Melilla and other stations on the African coast.

THE situation in Bulgaria is decidedly critical. Neither the prince nor the liberals are willing to trust entirely to the arbitration of the Great National Assembly, since each accuses the other of trying to "pack" that body by corrupt influences. The Liberals declare themselves ready to fight against usurpation, and say that Russia is sending arms and officers to aid the prince in overthrowing the popular will. June 9, the prince issued a decree establishing courts-martial for the trial of administrative officials, whom Gen. Ernroth, the premier of the usurpation, accuses of inciting rebellion against the prince. In the event of the prince's abdication, the candidates mentioned are Prince Dordonhoff Korsakoff, of Russia, and Prince Walter, of Denmark.

GEN. GRANT, on his return from Mexico, reports himself fully satisfied with the result of his visit. A concession has been signed by President Gonzales, and approved by both houses of the Mexican congress, chartering the Mexican Southern railroad, granting the right of way and permitting free importation of material to be used in building the road. No government subsidy was asked or received, and hence the vexatious government supervision will be avoided. The route is 700 miles long and runs from the city of Mexico via La Puebla, Ojaca, Tehuantepec and San Cristobal to the Guatemalan frontier. Vera Cruz and some Pacific port will be reached by branches to the main road. Gen. Grant says the road will be completed within three years.

THE senate of the United States of Colombia, containing 27 representatives of the nine states of that union, has formally rejected the treaty lately negotiated with the United States of North America. The ground of rejection is probably the discretion allowed our government in occupying the isthmus of Panama, in case the neutrality of the isthmus is threatened. The failure of the treaty will derange our plans for controlling the interoceanic canal. Meanwhile the De Lesseps Canal Company has brought the Panama Railroad, as, indeed, it was obliged to do in order to perfect its title to the right of way across the isthmus. The sale was completed June 8; the price per share was $295. Dispatches from Europe state that the powers are exchanging views with regard to control of the canal when built, as they wish to have its neutrality assured. The claims of the United States to exclusive control will probably not be recognized.

SOME excitement was created, in sporting circles, by the winning of the Derby stakes at the races on Epsom Downs, England, by the American horse Iroquois, owned by Pierre Lorillard, of New York; and again, June 12, by the winning of the grand prize of Paris by another American Horse, Foxhall, owned by J. R. Keene. The horses are three-year olds, and have scarcely developed their full speed. The significance of the victory to the owners of the winning horses can scarcely be appreciated by the outside world, but we gain a glimpse at the situation through the remark of the New York *Nation* that "Were he [Mr. Lorillard] in England, he would be for a few months a more honored and envied man than the archbishop of Canterbury or Mr. Gladstone." The public admiration is excited, not merely by the victory, but by what it implies, namely, that the owners of these race-horses had the money to spend and the ambition to spend it in this particular way. A frequenter of race-courses can no more understand indifference on this subject than we can understand his enthusiasm.

IRELAND has been in an exceptionally disturbed state during the past fortnight, owing to the increase of riots in resisting evictions. In Tipperary, Clare and Cork counties, there were several riots June 1-4, in which several were killed and many wounded. In each case the soldiers and police were attacked by a mob with stones and sticks, and they endeavored to disperse it without firing. The people have been notified that "force" will be used if these assemblages to obstruct the law continue, but the sentiment of the liberal majority in the house of commons is opposed to anything leading to bloodshed. So long as the rioters confine their disturbance to blocking roads, breaking down bridges, cutting telegraph wires, and pelting the authorities with mud and stones, they are not likely to suffer. Arrests can, of course, be made, but no conveyances can be had to take the prisoners to jail. Many arrests of noted malcontents have been made, however, though without much effect in quieting the agitation. Meanwhile the land bill is making very slow progress, and the list of amendments is not sensibly diminished.

MAY 26, negotiations for a new commercial treaty between England and France were begun at the British foreign office. The present treaty expires November 8, and, as the new French tariff would bear hardly upon English goods, there is some anxiety that a treaty shall be concluded placing English products upon a special list. The reaction against free-trade in France is said to be strong, and England is by no means certain of getting her goods admitted upon as favorable terms as she asks. June 9, the house of commons passed a resolution that no commercial treaty with France that did not reduce duties would be satisfactory. Charles Dilke, under secretary for foreign affairs, thereupon explained that the Anglo-French commissioners were engaged upon the protocol of a treaty, some of the items of which were more favorable to Britain than the present agreement, and some less so. On the most important points, namely, the duty upon textile fabrics, the intentions of France were not known. The treaty will have to be ratified by both chambers of the French congress, which does not convene until November 1, so there is some danger of a high tariff interval between the expiration of the present treaty, and the beginning of the new one.

GAMBETTA has received a check in the French congress, by the defeat in the senate of *scrutin de liste* bill. Receiving the bill after its passage by the lower house, the senate referred it, May 30, to a committee containing eight opponents of the measure to one in favor of it. The vote showed 118 senators against to 77 for it, with 86 absent and 18 not voting. The committee of course reported adversely to the bill, and when, June 9, the bill should have come up for discussion, the senate, by a ballot of 148 to 144, voted to suppress it. The Moderate Republicans declare their intention of appealing to the public at the next senatorial election. The French senate contains 300 members, 75 of whom hold office for life; of the remainder one-third go out of office every third year, and their successors are chosen by an electoral college composed of deputies, general councilors, councilors of districts, and delegates of municipalities. At the first election, in 1875, the electoral college contained 42,941 members.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON SMITH'S case has come up on appeal before the general assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, and they have condemned him by a small majority to removal from his professorship in the divinity school at Aberdeen, but leave him in possession of his salary to prevent his appeal to the secular courts. The salary, however, he has indignantly refused to retain. The affair is creating great excitement in Scotland, partly owing to the zeal with which the orthodox have pursued him, and partly owing to the extraordinary ability he has been displaying as a critic of the Hebrew Scriptures. His main offense was found in an article in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," but it has been aggravated by the publication of "Twelve Lectures on Biblical Criticism," in which he takes many startling views of the Old Testament, and supports them with great learning and accumen. The most startling of these is the view that the Pentatench is not the oldest portion of the Scriptures by any means, and that during the whole period from the Judges to Ezekiel the Israelitish people knew nothing about the Mosaic law and did not obey its precepts.—*New York Nation.*

CLOSE OF THE FRANCO-TUNISIAN WAR.

Later reports modify somewhat our first conceptions of the Tunisian campaign. For instance, in moving upon Tunis, May 8-11, Gen. Breard (Bre-art) did not land at Goletta, which is on the north side of the harbor of Tunis, but marched southeast from Biserta Bay. He skirted the ruins of ancient Utica and crossed the Mejerda river at Mecada, camping for the night at the Sabalia palace, nine miles to the north of Kasar Essaid, the winter palace of the bey. The following day he moved upon Manouba, two or three miles from Kasar Essaid. On the morning of the 12th the French consul, M. Roustan, notified the bey that Gen. Breard was empowered by the French government to negotiate a treaty, and asked a hearing for him. This was granted, the interview being given in the Bardo palace, which, by the way, is not a palace, but a walled village, wherein the public business is usually conducted. The treaty, already drawn up, was presented to the bey for signature, and after considering the matter four hours, the bey signed it, May 12, at 8 p. m. The treaty was in ten clauses, and is thus summarized by a correspondent: "Confirmation of the existing commercial treaties; that the French shall undertake the protection and surveillance of the frontier and coast of the regency [of Tunis], and this by occupation of places on the frontier and coast; that the two governments shall arrange payment of public debt, the international commission being superseded; that the bey will sign no international convention without the consent of France; that the bey will interdict the importation of ammunition and arms; that France engages to protect Tunis against all foreign powers; that the execution of this treaty shall be confided to M. Roustan."

May 23, this treaty was ratified by the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 453 to 1, and on the 28th by the senate also. June 10, it was ratified by the Tunisian government, and the bey, by special decree, appointed M. Roustan (heretofore French consul, but now minister resident,) sole intermediary for the transaction of business between Tunis and the representatives of all foreign countries.

The news of the treaty created so much excitement in Italy as to cause the second and final resignation, May 14, of the Cairoli ministry. One of the last acts of the ministry was to instruct its foreign representatives to sound the powers upon the propriety of calling a conference to which France should be asked to submit her treaty with the bey, as Russia submitted the treaty of San Stefano to the Berlin congress. The emphatic refusal of Germany to participate in such a conference, without even discussing the question whether the pashalik of Tunis was an integral part of the Turkish empire, put an end to all possibility of European interference.

Though the English press protested loudly against the treaty, the Gladstone ministry evaded the question, and made no remonstrance. Turkey protested against the treaty by sending, May 10, a note to the European powers who have guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman empire, supporting by voluminous citation from the records the sultan's claim to the suzerainty of Tunis. This note apparently produced no effect. The porte started to wreak its disappointment upon the unfortunate bey, by decreeing his deposition, but finding that France was determined to maintain him, hastily withdrew the decree.

To return to the movements of the French troops in Tunis. The engagement of Gen. Breard near Mater, (or Mateur) May 19, was not with Kroumirs, for the Arab tribe, Bajaoua, inhabiting the village of Mater, and the neighboring mountain tribes, Mogod and Hozel, have no relation with the Kroumir tribes, and speak a different dialect. Their fighting was mere skirmishing, called forth by the French invasion of their territory. June 3 the dispatches stated that the Mater tribes had made their submission to the French, and, June 6, that the Kroumirs also were willing to submit, hence the Franco-Tunisian campaign may be considered closed.

GERMAN POLITICS.

German politics just now present a struggle between the chancellor of the empire and the Reichstag. The chancellor is the only German minister who can be styled responsible, and he is independent of a majority in the Reichstag. The other ministories are administered by the standing committees of the Bundesrath, or federal council, the members of which, 59 in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual states. In this council, too, resides the sole power to originate legislation, but the diet can amend or negative any measure. Occasionally the Reichstag claims a voice in consultation, as it did in the case of the recent treaty with Hamburg. Bismarck refused to concede this right, but since the treaty would have to be ratified by the diet as well as by the Hamburg house of burgesses (which also opposed the chancellor's wishes), he gave up the scheme of bringing Hamburg into the Zollverein, modifying the treaty to a simple restriction of the "free port privilege" to a small area.

This, however, will not placate the Reichstag, which takes a malicious pleasure in rejecting Bismarck's socialistic (or rather paternal-government) schemes for the benefit of the workingman. On the 2d it defeated the compulsory insurance bill, by refusing the government grant which Bismarck had

declared indispensable. June 10, it refused, by a vote of 153 to 102, the necessary appropriation for establishing an economic council of the empire after the model of that established by the kingdom of Prussia. The chancellor receives these checks with ill-disguised anger, and did not hesitate to advocate his biennial-session and quadrennial-election bill on the ground that it would relieve him from the irritation caused by the opposition of the diet. He pleads his ill-health, which already incapacitates him for the dispatch of his official duties, as a reason why he should be exempt from the criticism of "ignorant and irresponsible deputies."

It cannot be denied that the situation is a critical one for German parliamentary institutions. By identifying the supreme power with benevolence toward the working classes, Bismarck is encouraging a sentiment favorable to cæsarism, and the Reichstag is unconsciously playing into his hands.

FRENCH-AFRICAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

The French are about to send a new expedition with 700 men and camels on a preliminary survey of the line of railroad contemplated from Algeria to the Soudan. The route proposed is from near the city of Algiers almost due south across the desert of Sahara to Timbuctoo, a distance of 1,600 miles, with branches from the latter point west to the mouth of the Senegal River on the Atlantic, and east through the kingdom of Soudan. The total cost of the road with its branches is estimated at $80,000,000. A competent engineer has reported the project as entirely feasible at the, same time stating the obstacles to be encountered. These lie largely in the desert region, and pertain to the climate, the water supply and the shifting sand; all of which combined, it is said, will present no greater obstacles to the construction of a railroad than did the Rocky Mountains. The trade of the road will consist in supplying the African interior with grain from Algiers, with sea salt, and in the importation to France of cotton, hides, indigo, rice ivory, ostrich feathers, gold dust etc., the more valuable articles of which have hitherto found their way to the coast on the heads of slaves. The survey of the branch from Timbuctoo to the Atlantic has already been made and treaties entered into with the tribes along the route for the right of way, and the establishment of a military representative, or stations, at one of the main settlements. In the event of the failure of the main or desert line, the French under this arrangement will still have an approach to the Soudan, by steamer to their military colony on the Senegal and from there by rail into the interior. As to Timbuctoo, the terminus of the main line, a German traveler just returned from there reports it as but the shadow of its former self; a petty city of 20,000 inhabitants, negro and Arab, with narrow, crooked streets, and lying between two hostile peoples, of whose bloody conflicts it is often the scene. While the whole scheme looks visionary at this distance, yet the energy displayed by its French promoters leaves no doubt that they are thoroughly in earnest; and in these times when the impossible of to-day becomes the easily possible of to-morrow, it would scarcely be wise to pronounce the project impracticable.—*Interior.*

RUMORS OF AFGHAN WAR.

Although the British were reported as withdrawing entirely from Afghanistan, they still keep a strong garrison at Quetta, on the northern border of Beloochistan, and also occupy part of the Pishin valley, keeping a large force at Chaman, within seventy miles of Kandahar, and able to reach that city by a three days' march. Orders have been issued by England to the Indian government to withdraw from the Pishin valley as soon as practicable, leaving Quetta the extreme outpost. This policy the Indian government protests against, as it wishes still to maintain a show of authority in Afghan affairs. The expected struggle between the Ameer Abdurrahman and his rebellious cousin Ayoob has begun. On or about May 20, a band of Ayoob's partisans, numbering 1,500, under Syud Azim Shah, assembled about fifty miles from Girishki, in western Afghanistan, and were attacked and routed by Gul Muhamad, governor of Girishki. Muhamad Hashim, governor of Kandahar, a mere youth of 19, by the way, is reported moving on Zamindawar with 2,000 cavalry, and more fighting is expected in that quarter.

A second skirmish is reported from Girishki, June 8. The Alizaes, the tribes occupying this western district between the Helmund river and Herat, are said to be divided in their preferences, part holding with Ayoob and part with the ameer. Abdurrahman remains at Kabul. Ayoob's whereabouts are not known, but he is thought to have a large force and to be contemplating a move on Kandahar.

Meanwhile, the Tekke-Turcoman chiefs, headed by Tikma Sirdar, the leader of the Tekkes in the resistance to the siege of Gock Tepe, have gone to St. Petersburg, and sworn allegiance to the czar. Negotiations are pending to secure the submission of the Merv chiefs also. What effect this will have upon the Afghan situation remains to be seen. The Tekkes are inveterate robbers, and whenever they have raided the Herat valley, have been said to be "driven down by the Russians." Whether they will be more or less troublesome when relieved from Russian attacks, and whether they will join Ayoob or simply plunder and harass him, are questions of the future. In any case there is little hope of peace for Afghanistan, and the British troops may be thankful they are well out of it.

THE "REACTION" IN RUSSIA.

D. MacKenzie Wallace, in the thirteenth chapter of his work, "Russia," (published 1877), thus describes the imperial government; "Immediately below the emperor we see the council of state, the committee of ministers, and the senate, which represent respectively the legislative, the administrative, and the judicial power. An Englishman glancing over the first volume of the code might imagine that council of state is a kind of parliament, and the committee of ministers a ministry in our sense of the term, but in reality both institutions are simply incarnations of the autocratic power. Though the council is intrusted by law with many important functions—such as examining and criticising the annual budget, declaring war, concluding peace, and performing other important duties—it has merely a consultative character, and the emperor is not in any way bound by its decisions. The committee is not at all a ministry as we understand the word. The ministers are all directly and individually responsible to the emperor, and therefore the committee has no common responsibility or other cohesive forces. [In this it resembles the American cabinet.] As to the senate, it has descended from its high estate. It was originally intrusted with the supreme power during the absence or minority of the monarch, and was intended to exercise a controlling influence in all sections of the administration, but now its activity is restricted to judicial matters, and it is little more than a supreme court of appeal."

The council of state, also known as the council of the empire, was established in its present form by Alexander I, in the year 1810. It consists of a president and a varying number of members appointed by the emperor. In 1875 it contained forty-two members, exclusive the ministerial council, who are members *ex-officio*, and of the princes of the

imperial house, who are honorary members, having the right to be present at the deliberations of the council.

The Directory Senate is a semi-judicial, semi-administrative body, something like a combination of the United States supreme court and department of justice. It was established by Peter I in 1711.

The committee of ministers must be distinguished from the council of ministers. The first is the emperor's private cabinet, and answers to our president's cabinet in its advisory capacity, while the second is a subordinate adminstrative body, under the supervision of the committee.

April 26, the St. Petersburg correspondents assured us that the committee was to be abolished, leaving the ministers of the council directly and individually responsible to the emperor. April 28, the dispatch in announcing the resignation of Count Peter Alexandrovitch Walouieff (or Valoview), minister of the imperial domains, stated that no successor would be appointed as the council of ministers was to be abolished. Both statements were incorrect, for committee and council still exist. A change, however, was attempted in the routine of the committee, by an agreement to hold themselves collectively instead of individually responsible, and to advise nothing without consultation.

Meanwhile, the dispatches had predicted important changes in the government. A new council of the empire, to contain not the appointees of the emperor, but the chosen representatives of the people, elected by the Zemstovos or local self-governments of the provinces, was said to be meditated, and it was even reported that Gen. Melikoff had been ordered to draw up a ukase establishing such a body. Melikoff was at this time virtually the premier. Prince Alexander Michael Gortschakoff was the ostensible president of the committee, but his ill-health and his contemplated retirement on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the foreign office (April 29, 1856), left a practical vacancy in the first section of the committee, which Melikoff, who as head of the extraordinary commission of safety was commander of the third section, seemed to fill.

Whether Melikoff had received assurances that the scheme of reform would be tried is not known, but when the emperor's manifesto was issued May 11, without consultation with the full committee, Melikoff and several of his colleagues in the ministerial council took offense at the matter or manner of the proclamation, and resigned.

The manifesto is more noticeable for what it does not contain than for what it actually states, but its promulgation at this juncture indicates the rumored reforms have been abandoned, if, indeed, they were seriously projected. Moreover, the manifesto was issued with the knowledge of only two of the ministers, M. Pobiedonettseff, procurator of the holy synod, and M. Nabokoff, minister of justice. This was in violation of the agreement of mutual co-operation and unity, and showed that the committee did not possess the confidence of the crown. Melikoff, therefore, resigned his presidency of the interior office, and with it his place in the private cabinet, and was succeeded by Gen. Ignatieff. Ignatieff is a favorite of the emperor's, who had previously appointed him to the ministry of the imperial domains, vice Walouieff. The other changes in the ministry include the retirement of Ccunt Abaza (not Dabaza, as first reported), minister of finance, who was succeeded, *ad interim*, by his assistant Bunge—the substitution of Pobiedonettseff for Nabokoff in the department of justice, of Wanowsky for Milutin in the war department, and the resignation of the ministry of public instruction by Baron Nicolai, whose successor has not yet been named. Von Geirs has also resigned his place as assistant minister of foreign affairs. Gortschakoff still holds this ministry, in spite of his announcement that he intended to retire.

The "reaction" in Russian political affairs upon which the foreign press has been commenting, consists in the emperor's changing his advisors, and in his definite rejection of the scheme to seek advice from the chosen delegates of the Zemstovos. In Gen. Ignatieff's circular of May 18, it is stated that the government will seek the co-operation of local assemblies in carrying out the emperor's plans, in some way as yet undescribed.

As to the influences at work, correspondents differ. Some ascribe the emperor's decision to German influence. Others attribute it to the ascendancy of the Slavophil (Old Russian) religious element, which is directly opposed to German predominance at the court.

The reaction, whatever it may imply, does not affect the scheme of economical and agrarian reform. Though this reform may lose somewhat in the retirement of Melikoff and Abaza, who were its enthusiastic advocates, it has by no means been abandoned. The ukase for the relief of the peasantry has been prepared and approved by the council of state and its promulgation by the emperor is daily expected.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Chinese news, coming by mail, is always late and not always trustworthy. By steamer, landing at San Francisco, June 5, we learned that the report of the death of the empress mother, the "empress of the west," given to the world over a month ago, was a canard. The empress has been very ill, but was reported, May 14, in a fair way to recover. The emperor, who was reported indisposed from a slight attack of the measles, is now admitted to be very low with the smallpox, and at last accounts his life was despaired of. The Chinese doctors are unskillful in dealing with this disease, and in this case, as in that of the preceding emperor, T'onngche, who died in January, 1875, the help of foreign physicians seems to have been persistently refused. The present child-emperor dying without issue, it is something of a question who will succeed him. If the empress of the west recovers, she will, as empress mother, have the right to name the heir. She exercised this right in the choice of the present sovereign, though, in that case, the right clearly belonged to the youthful widow of T'oung-che, who died March 27, 1875. In case of the empress' death before that of the emperor, the right will probably be exercised by the interior council, under the supervision of the Han-lin, or Great College. This would result in the overthrow of the reactionary party, the prince Ch'un losing his prestige as father of the emperor.

To the Teacher.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Let no teacher postpone taking the SCHOOL HERALD because the summer vacation is at hand.

There are many reasons why this advice should be heeded. In the first place, teachers must accustom themselves to the study of current events before they attempt to teach it to their classes. No pupil takes sufficient interest in a study without showing some desire to discuss it. The teacher should make this a test, both for himself and his scholars. Are you disposed to put this and that together, to compare various reports and correct your impressions, to inquire into the significance of events? If not, you have not fairly grasped the study. This being the case, no teacher of this study especially can afford to get "rusty." Even an editor can better afford to deal ignorantly with a subject, for his object is to impress his readers with his wisdom; your object is to make your pupils wise.

A second point is that for the proper conduct of this study, a file of newspapers must be kept. To appreciate a topic one should know as much about it as possible. You can not depend upon books. The history of the present never came from the hands of the bookbinder. In this study, too, the use of themes will be of excellent service. "Writing makes an exact man" notes Lord Bacon, and inaccuracy is a crying evil in ordinary discussions of the questions of the day. Do not encourage the pupil's natural tendency to deal with principles. Pin him down to a plain statement of facts. Let him exercise his ingenuity in separating the important from the unim-

portant, and giving a straightforward account of some event, including only those points of the narrative which will live in history.

It would be easy to block out a score of such themes for the use of scholars, with proper instructions, references to all needful authorities etc., if one could only be certain that any of the sources of knowledge were within the pupil's reach. This is a point which every teacher should take into consideration. Every event is connected with the past and the future. The provident young man who refused to take a paper because he had not yet perused those that his father had kept in file, was only half a fool. He should have read both, and traced the sequence of events. He should have compared the prediction with the result, meditating upon the possibility of the prophet's sharpening his foresight by an occasional use of his hindsight.

Much use, profitable use, may be made of the simple, brief record of the time, if it can be caught and preserved. Passing, it is like St. Paul's beholding his natural face in a glass, and straightway forgetting his appearance, as every one else forgot it until portrayed with Italian, English or German features, according to the nationality of the painter. Transfixed, it is the sun-painted negative, ready to testify for or against the accuracy of our memories.

Is it not worth the trial? The collection of the facts contained in a file of the HERALD will not be easily made if you should ever want them. Is it not possible that you will want them? Forewarned should be forearmed, not only against the certainties, but also against the possibilities, of the future..

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—Has Congress ever appropriated money to build a canal? If so, when?—When does Ohio hold her next state election? When was Foster elected governor?—How often is the United States census taken? When was the present census begun?—How many auditors of the treasury are there? What are the official duties of an auditor?—How many states levy a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting? How many members in the Illinois senate? How many in the house of representatives?—What do we pay for the right of inshore fishing in Canada? To whom do we pay it?

A Discussion of Principles.—How long has this "civil service reform" question been under discussion? Do other counties find such difficulty in dealing with this matter?

The New York Senatorial Election.—Will there be a state election in New York before the next meeting of the legislature? What is the usual penalty for bribery? Does it fall on the briber or the bribed? Conceding the suffrage to be a right and not a trust, why should a man not sell his vote?

Notes Abroad.—How much would the Corinth canal shorten the voyage from Arta to Salonica?—Is Morocco a civilized country? How is it governed?—Is either of these princes a member of the royal family in his native country?—What are the products of Southern Mexico?—When and by whom was the Panama railroad built?—Why do they usually have two houses, or chambers, in a congress?—Is horse-racing for amusement general throughout the world?—What are the differences between the Irish riots and those in this country in 1877?—Give the accepted dates, B. C., to include the period "from Judges to Ezekiel."—Is our commerce affected by the existence of an Anglo-French Commercial treaty? If so, how?

Close of the Franco-Tunisian War.—Why did Russia submit her treaty with Turkey to the Berlin congress? What interest have the European powers in maintaining the Turkish empire? How long since they assumed this guardianship of Turkey?

German Politics.—What does the word Reichstag mean? What Bundesrath? What is the economic council? Is it usual to refuse to a house of representatives the right to originate legislation?

French-African Railway Project.—Supposing that you had money to invest, would you invest it in an African railway? If not, why not?

Rumors of Afghan War.—What is the government of India? How far is it subject to England? What advantage is it to India to control any portion of Afghanistan? Are the Afghans and Turcomans of the same race? Do they profess the same religion?

The Reaction in Russia.—Is the American cabinet a ministry? Is it "responsible," collectively or individually? Does the Russian system of jurisprudence differ essentially from the Anglo-Saxon? What is the system of land tenure in Russia, and what is the proposed agrarian reform?

The Chinese Empire.—What is the Chinese Han-lin? What is the state religion of China? Has it a priesthood? What position in it does the emperor hold, ex-officio?

MAGAZINES.

THE first article in the June *Scribner* is "The Farragut Monument," by R. W. Gilder. It is a description, with five illustrations, of the monument to the late Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, set up in Madison Square, New York City, by the Farragut Memorial Association, and unveiled and presented to the city, May 25. The statue is of bronze, designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, a New Yorker, but of French descent,—and is pronounced by critics an admirable work of art. The *Scribner* illustrations give us a very good idea of the appearance of the statue, and especially of the expression of the face, of which a competent critic remarks that it portrays a man "easily approached and endued with no divinity, and, on the other hand, an admiral in whose face and bearing are apparent the qualities of which actual heroism are made up." With this conception of the admiral's character, the readers of the magazine will peruse with interest the description of the battle of Mobile Bay given in J. C. Kinney's "An August Morning with Farragut." "Sic Semper Liberatoribus," a poem by Emma Lazerus, on the assassination of the Czar, is far above the average of magazine poetry, both in sentiment and execution. "Along the North Shore of Long Island," "The Lobster at Home," "Practical Floriculture," and "Some New Berries," are profusely illustrated papers of considerable merit. "The Largest Extinct Volcano" describes Mt. Haleakala in the Sandwich Islands. The second paper on "The Sanitary Condition of New York," by Geo. E. Waring, Jr., gives us "the remedy." Geo. W. Cable's serial "Madame Delphine," increases in interest with the second number, W. D. Howell's "A Fearful Responsibility" seeks to interest us in the fortunes of an American girl abroad. The situation is by no means new, and Mrs. Elmore must seem like an old acquaintance to Mr. Howell's readers. Indeed, the trait of imbecility common to this author's married women, reminds us of the wife who sought to learn what effect her husband's promotion had upon her status and found she was still "the same old fool you always were."

"The Lost Stopper," by Paul Fort, in the June "St. Nicholas," is an interesting story in a highly original vein. "The Frog's Tea-party," verses by "a little girl, ten years old," and illustrations by H. McVickar, is very entertaining, as are also the verses "How Shocking" by Jennie McDermot. "Pease Porridge Cold," and the "Mastiff and His Master," are both good stories. Of the serials, "Phaeton Rogers" continues in interest, but "The Saltillo Boys" is slightly disappointing.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Vol. III (1881) of the American College Directory and Universal Catalogue. A handbook of education, containing the name, location, names and titles of the presiding officers, etc., for all the colleges, seminaries, academies, normal, commercial, law, theological, medical, dental, pharmaceutical, scientific, art, reform, and industrial schools, deaf and dumb, blind and orphan asylums and kindergartens, in the United States, and much other information. Published by C. H. Evans & Co., agents for colleges, schools and families in securing teachers, St. Louis, Mo. No price given.

From the author, Birdsey Grant Northrop, LL.D., secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, we acknowledge the receipt of the following pamphlets: "Tree Planting and Schools of Forestry in Europe," "Lessons from European Schools and the American Centennial," "High Schools," "Rural Improvements," "The Legal Prevention of Illiteracy," "The New Departure (a review of the Quincy, Mass., school system)," "Menticulture and Agriculture," "Near-sightedness in Schools," "Obligatory Education," "Schools of Forestry and Industrial Schools of Europe," "How to Make a Town Beautiful." For further information with regard to these products of a most industrious life, address the author at New Haven, Conn.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, JULY 1, 1881. No. 11.

☞In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from June 15 to 30.

AT HOME.—News Notes—New York Politics—The Whittaker Case—The "Ladies' Deposit."

ABROAD.—News Notes—The Victoria Constitution—The Hamburg Treaty Russian Agrarian Reform—France vs. Italy.

TO THE TEACHER.—Questions for the Use of Teachers—Magazines

TERMS:—Seventy-five cents per year for single copy: Five copies to one address, $2.50: Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM JUNE 15 TO 30.

News from Australia reports a reform in the Victoria constitution adopted June 17, also changes in the New Zealand ministry; also the resignation, June 24, of the South Australian ministry, headed by the Hon. William Morgan. The leader of the opposition, Mr. Bray, immediately formed a ministry, with himself as chief secretary. Dispatches from China and Japan reveal nothing of importance. From Afghanistan we hear of another fight, June 18, between the forces of Abdurrahman and Ayoob.

France is withdrawing her troops from Tunis, but there is still need of them in Algeria, an insurrection having begun in the Oran district, in the western part. The conduct of France with regard to Tunis, has embittered the feelings of the Italians, and has led indirectly to riots between the French and Italian workmen in the south of France.

The Italians are discussing a proposal to extend the suffrage June 15, the bill introduced by the Depretis ministry, conferring the suffrage upon all who pay taxes to the amount of $4 instead of $8, as heretofore demanded, was debated by the chamber of deputies. The voting showed a decidedly conservative feeling. An amendment establishing universal suffrage was rejected by a vote of 314 to 39; female suffrage rejected by 352 to 1; extending the suffrage to all who can read and write, by 220 to 104; reducing the tax-paying qualification to $2, by 178 to 12.

The Spanish police have discovered a clue to the recent bomb-explosions in Madrid, which were supposed to be the work of the radicals. June 21, they arrested a bomb-thrower, who confessed the existence of a conspiracy to alarm the government, and cause the dismissal of the governor, who had been very rigorous in his suppression of gambling. Many arrests among the gambling fraternity were made in consequence of this clue. June 26, the Cortes was dissolved, and a new election set for August 21. It is predicted that the Liberal ministry will lose ground in the election, especially in Cuba, on account of its neglect to carry out liberal principles in the government of that island. The Cubans threaten to let the election go by default if the Liberals treat them no better than the Conservatives.

Czar Alexander has received a letter purporting to emanate from the leaders of the Nihilists, denying that he had been sentenced to death by the executive committee, but warning him that the "measures of the new ministers were fast driving the country to revolution." The Finnish Diet, whose powers have heretofore been almost nominal, is said to be promised the right to originate all legislation for the grand duchy of Finland.

The Roumanian ministry resigned June 18, in consequence of an adverse vote in the chamber of deputies.

The elections for the Great National Assembly of Bulgaria were held June 27. At latest accounts Prince Alexander's friends were believed to have won. The opposition accuse the government of intimidation.

The trial of the persons charged with the murder of Sultan Abdul Aziz, began at Constantinople June 27, and closed June 28. They are not bothered with jury trials in Turkey. Moreover, the evidence was complete, the assassins confessing. Nouri Pashi admitted having ordered the murder, but said that he did so by command of a commission consisting of Midhat, Ruchdi, and Mahmoud Pashas. These denied their guilt, but despite their denial the judge found them guilty.

June 20, the Porte issued a circular announcing the suppression of local postoffices in Constantinople, to prevent the transmission of revolutionary literature, and calling on the European powers to abolish their postal service in and with Turkey.

The election of members of the Hungarian Diet, or house of representatives, began June 24. All citizens of full age, who paid direct taxes to the amount of $4, were entitled to vote.

From Germany, we hear of the ratification of the Hamburg treaty, both by the Bundesrath and the Hamburg government. June 17, the emperor granted Prince Bismarck leave of absence to recruit his health, and appointed Baron von Botticher as his substitute. The same day he also transferred the minister of public worship, Von Pottkamer, to the interior office, and appointed Gustavus von Gossler, president of the Reichstag, to the vacancy. Von Gossler is a "reactionist," and his appointment to the ecclesiastical office gives pleasure to the clerical party, and also to the Ultramontanes, though he is not a Roman Catholic.

The discussion of the Irish land bill in committee of the whole has occupied most of the attention of the British Parliament. The obstruction has almost wholly ceased, and Gladstone hopes to have the bill passed and sent to the house of lords by July 16.

From South America we hear that the Republican government of Uruguay has issued a decree forbidding the discussion of politics in the newspapers. It is not stated whether this is the action of the parliament or a usurpation of the president, Dr. Francisco Antonio Vidal.

The republic of San Domingo, which ten years ago asked to be annexed to the United States, is not showing a very decided capacity for self-government. The president, M. Marino, a priest in holy orders, who was inaugurated October 13, 1880,

has been declared dictator in order to maintain his authority. June 17, he proclaimed that citizens attempting to disturb the existing order of things would be tried by court martial for conspiracy. Bearing arms is made a capital offence. Yellow fever is raging at the Isthmus of Panama, and all work on the canal has been abandoned for the summer.

A horrible accident was caused June 24 by the falling of a bridge on the railroad between the city of Mexico and Cuernavaca, the capital of the little state of Morelos. The killed, who numbered 205, were mainly soldiers.

The deadlock in the New York legislature still continues. The result of the evidence in the bribery case was the indictment, by the grand jury, June 28, of State Senator Sessions.

The agitation of the star route scandals continues in the public press, but the evidence against the delinquents is evidently far from complete. A grand jury of the District of Columbia being impanelled, Gen. Brady, through his attorney, applied for an order from the court directing the examination of his case at once. The government lawyers opposed the motion, which the judge decided not to grant. Brady makes a bold stand and evidently means to make a vigorous defense.

J. A. Bentley, commissioner of pensions, resigned June 16, in compliance with the expressed wish of the president, who has appointed as his successor ex-Marshal Dudley, of Indianapolis, who shared with Dorsey the glory of "carrying Indiana." No fault is found with Bentley's administration, but considerable pressure is said to have been applied by the soldier element of the country to effect the change. Col. Dudley is a one-legged soldier and, moreover, the veterans hope for more sympathy from his administration. It is predicted, for instance, that he will dismiss Bentley's Democratic appointees and give the offices to his fellow soldiers in the late war. In his letter of resignation, Bentley claims to have saved the government $1,300,000 by his economical administration of the pension bureau.

Some excitement was caused, June 21, by the reported discovery, near Batavia, N. Y., of the remains of William Morgan, whose disappearance, after the publication of a book revealing the secrets of Masonry, fifty-five years ago, led to the anti-Masonic movement and the calling the first national convention to nominate a president. The evidence of identity was, however, but slight.

The Virginia Republican committee held a meeting June 28 to decide whether to nominate a state ticket or indorse the Readjuster ticket. Failing to agree upon a course of action, the committee summoned a convention to meet August 10, and propose to leave the question of fusion to it.

At Home.

JUNE 9, the North Carolina state executive committee met and agreed by a majority of one to issue an address to the public in opposition to the prohibition bill, which is now before the people for ratification or rejection. The last legislature passed a law making it a penal offense to sell intoxicants within the limits of the state, thus revoking the long established license system. The final ratification of the bill was, however, left to the people of the state at their next election, which occurs November 8, 1881. The week before the meeting of the committee an anti-prohibition convention was held at Raleigh, which issued an appeal as the "real representatives of the cause of temperance," calling upon the people to rally in defense of their liberties and the only genuine temperance reform. The first signer of this address was T. N. Cooper, ex-chairman of the state Republican committee. The present chairman, J. J. Mott, who is also a revenue collector, coincided in the opinions of his predecessor, and laid a plot, it is charged, to capture the committee in favor of the anti-prohibition movement. To this end, he omitted to notify four members of the committee of the proposed meeting, and by their absence secured a bare majority. Though the prohibition movement was supported mainly by the Democratic leaders, it is by no means a party measure and is supported by many Republicans, who are very angry with Cooper and Mott for trying to make the question a party issue. If the Democrats take the prohibition side, and if Mott can control his own party, he may carry the state, but he seems likely to lose caste with Northern Republicans by the stand he has taken.

FOUR relief-expeditions have been dispatched in search of the Jeannette. Lieutenant Berry, who starts from San Francisco, will sail direct for Wrangel's Land, and he is thought to have the best chance of success. The attempt will also be made from the Atlantic side; and if the Jeanette is not found it will not be for want of searching. The *N. Y. Herald* has only lately discovered that Lieutenant De Long, the commander of the Jeannette, was inexperienced in Arctic navigation, and hence doubts his ability to extricate himself if he should be caught in the ice. Cognizance of this fact might have been taken at an earlier day without any real injury to the reputation of the projector of the expedition. There does not seem, however, to be any serious reason for questioning the wisdom of sending out as many relief expeditions as possible with the least needful delay. The concurrent opinion of all experts in such matters is, that, while the crew of the Jeannette may be still living, they could not reasonably be expected to survive the rigors of another Arctic winter.—*Interior.*

JUNE 14, the New Hampshire house of representatives voted to postpone the election of a United States senator to succeed Edward H. Rollins until the meeting of the next legislature. Mr. Rollins' term expires March 3, 1883, and the next legislature, which is to be elected in November, 1882, does not meet until the following June. Hence for three months there would be a vacancy in the New Hampshire senatorial delegation. To avoid this the main body of the Republican members of the New Hampshire assembly wished to hold the senatorial election at this session. The literal construction of the federal law which requires the election of the United States senators by the legislature chosen next preceding the beginning of the senatorial term, makes the postponement necessary, but the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, on the application of the State senate, has decided that this law is not to be literally construed, and that the present legislature should elect a senator. In voting to postpone, therefore, the house of representatives ignores the opinion of the Supreme bench. It is thought that the postponement will imperil the chances of Senator Rollins, who is a candidate for re-election. He controls a majority of the Republican vote, but his opponents within the party, who are in favor of Wm. H. Chandler, combined with the Democrats to leave the election to the next assembly.

IN these peaceful times, our great soldiers can do little else than fight their battles over again in the interest either of their personal reputation or of the "truth of history." Gen. Sherman opened the warm season, in which such kind of warfare is as natural as the real thing, by undertaking to prove that the union army was not surprised at Shiloh, and became at once engaged with the Cincinnati *Gazette* and other hostile critics. Badeau's "Life of Grant" was found to depreciate

Thomas, and, while the combat deepened over this injustice, Gen. Schofield gave it a living interest by denying Thomas the credit of the Nashville campaign. Meantime, Jefferson Davis's ponderous vindication of himself and the confederacy appeared, and attracted Gen. Sherman's attention by its statements in regard to the removal of the non-combatant population from Atlanta, and the burning of Columbia. The meeting of the army of the Potomac at Hartford last week gave him the opportunity of rectifying them publicly, which he did with his accustomed frankness and incisiveness, and without bitterness. He proved conclusively that the removal was accomplished in a manner so humane and so satisfactory to the confederate officers detailed to superintend it, that to compare it, as Davis does, to Alva's atrocities in the Netherlands "is simply absurd." As for Columbia, and his alleged responsibility for the burning of it, for which Gen. Sherman is likened to Wallenstein, he spoke as an eye-witness in supreme command at the time, and attributed the destruction of the city to the firing of cotton bales by Wade Hampton's retreating cavalry, and the preservation of what was saved to Logan's corps. He would not have hesitated to burn Columbia openly, if such had been his intention, as an act of war, but his orders to Gen. Howard were given in writing two days before Columbia was entered. The conclusive argument as to the origin of the fire was found in the action of the mixed commission appointed under the treaty of May 8, 1871, which unanimously rejected every one of the twenty-three British claims brought against the United States for cotton destroyed at Columbia. —*N. Y. Nation.*

NEW YORK POLITICS.

June 22, the inquiry into the charges of bribery in connection with the New York senatorial election, came to an end. All that remains is for the investigating committee to draw up and present its report. The committee, which was appointpointed June 9, just after Bradley made his exposure, contains seven members of the assembly, representing quite fairly the different factions. The evidence taken is not conclusive. It seems to show that if money was to be offered Sessions was a man likely to be chosen to offer it, having had some experience as a lobbyist; also that Bradley was a man likely to be approached with a bribe; but the same facts cast doubt on Bradley's testimony. Again, it is asserted that Bradley's charge was preconcerted, and that certain persons had been warned that a revelation was to be expected. The hints thrown out were, however, too ambiguous to be conclusive evidence of a plot.

Other members testified that they had been informed that they would be rewarded for voting against Conkling, but the offer was not definitely made, except in one case. State Senator Robert H. Strahan, of the eighth New York district, testified that he was offered a United States marshalship with the admonition that if he took it, he would be expected to side with the administration. The offer was made before the balloting for senator began, by John I. Davenport. Davenport's testimony shows that he was not "authorized" to make this proposition, but had received a carte blanche from the president to suggest a good man for the office of marshal. He says that he did not know that Strahan was an adherent of Conkling's, and simply conferred with him to make sure of his acceptance. Strahan then asked if he would be expected to vote against Conkling, and Davenport, in accordance with the recognized stalwart principle, answered, "Of course." Senator Strahan thereupon declined the office.

The balloting has continued at the rate of one or two votes each day without material change in the strength of the factions. Some changes have occurred in the strength of the candidates. Ex-Vice President Wm. A. Wheeler is put forward as the first favorite of the Half-Breeds (as the anti-Conkling Republicans are called,) for the short term, Depew remaining their chief candidate for the long term. The Democratic vote for Conkling's successor has gone from Jacobs to ex-Congressman Clarkson N. Potter, on account of the inelegibility of Jacobs under the state constitution.

Tuesday night, June 21, all the factions held caucuses or conferences. The newspaper correspondents make much fun of these meetings, facetiously styling them the "Dancing Lessons." The political nicknames invented for the Garfield-Conkling imbroglio already form quite a list, and every week adds to their number. None of them are apt enough to live in history.

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

April 6, 1880, Johnson C. Whittaker, a colored cadet at West Point Military Academy, was found in his bed at 6 a.m., with his hands and feet tied, the latter fastened to the bedposts, his ears cut severely enough to bleed freely, and his hair clipped, but with no other apparent injury. He seemed to be unconscious when found, but the post surgeon, who examined the case, thought he discovered signs that the patient was shamming. Whittaker explained that he had been attacked by three masked men, who had beaten him, cut his hair, made his nose bleed, tied him as found, and slit his ears. The surgeon reported that the patient's nose had not bled, and there appeared no bruises as the result of the beating, and gave it as his opinion that the boy had either committed the outrage upon himself, or had connived at its perpetration by some confederate. The wounds received were slight, and not such as would mutilate, and the cadets in the adjoining rooms were not awakened by any struggle or outcry. Whittaker thereupon demanded a court of enquiry, in order to clear himself. The evidence presented showed the existence among the cadets of so much prejudice against Whittaker on account of his color, that popular sympathy was roused, and many people not merely exonerated the boy, but accused the cadets and even the officers of the academy of aiding and abetting in his maltreatment. Further evidence appeared to implicate Whittaker. He had stated that the attack was not entirely unlooked for, since he had received an anonymous note of warning some days beforehand. Acting on this clue, the court of inquiry collected specimens of the handwriting of all the cadets and numbered them, and laid them together with the note of warning, before five experts in detecting resemblances in handwriting. These five, who were, of course, kept in ignorance of the writers of the samples, reported unanimously that lot No. 8 was written by the same person who wrote the note of warning. This sample was written by Whittaker himself. Further, one of the experts, Mr. Southworth, found that the paper upon which the note of warning was written had been torn from another sheet on which Whittaker had begun a letter to his mother. It was also remarked that although, according to his own story, he had been hit on the head, with an Indian club, which club was blood-stained, his head showed neither bruise nor abrasion, and though choked into unconsciousness, his throat bore no marks of the choking. In view of these facts, the court of inquiry unanimously reported, May 29, that (1) the wounds inflicted were too slight to have been the work of the persons whom Whittaker swore to have entered his room; (2) that it was not probable that Whittaker would submit to ill-usage without making some outcry; (3) that a person tied as he described himself to have been, could readily have released himself; (4) that from the testimony of the post surgeon, the court believed that Whittaker feigned

insensibility on the morning after the alleged outrage; (5) that there was not offered the slightest evidence to warrant the belief that any of the other cadets or any outsider committed the outrage; (6) that Whittaker himself could have inflicted self-mutilation, and finally (7) that the court held the evidence of the experts as to Whittaker's handwriting conclusive.

Whittaker was thereupon arrested, but before the war department had acted upon the finding of the court of inquiry, the school examination came on, and Whittaker failed to pass. He was, therefore, dropped from the roll of the academy, and might, had he so chosen, retired to private life. But the absence of all rational motive for his crime, led many people to believe in his innocence, and encouraged, no doubt, by their sympathy, Whittaker appealed to the president for a court-martial. The finding of the court of inquiry was a mere indictment, the court not having power to impose a penalty. The court-martial is a different thing; it is not probable that President Hayes would have ordered it of his own motion, but he recognized Whittaker's right to demand it. The court-martial convened in New York January 20, 1881, and continued in session until June 11, when it reached a verdict and dissolved. The evidence as reported by the press shows little that is new, except some proofs of the general untrustworthy character of expert testimony.

The verdict of the court-martial, which has been submitted to the president, but has not yet been made public, is confidently stated to be unfavorable to Whittaker. This will be a keen disappointment to the young man's friends, as a verdict "guilty" implies not merely a dishonorable discharge for conduct unbefitting an officer and gentleman, but a criminal punishment for perjury.

THE "LADIES' DEPOSIT."

Apropos of the appearance of two papers in the *Atlantic* discussing the "Ladies' Deposit" swindle, in Boston, we give the history of that affair, which, indeed, belongs constructively to the history of the present from the fact that the trial of the chief conspirator, Mrs. Howe, has but lately been concluded. Some time before April, 1879, Mrs. Sarah E. Howe opened a private bank, called the Ladies' Deposit, at No. 2 Garland Street, Boston. Publicity was shunned rather than sought, but the managers of the bank let it be known that they would pay interest at the rate of two per cent per week on all money deposited with them. Conditions were imposed, however. Depositors must be single women, owning less than $1,500; and they must deposit not less than $200 nor more than $1,000. Each new depositor must be introduced by some preceding depositor. The payment of interest was afterward changed to eight per cent a month, payable every three months in advance, and the bank removed to a larger house at No. 2 East Brookline Street, but beyond this few changes were made.

The success of the enterprise in securing deposits was remarkable. It was apparent that the institution was not doing a legitimate banking business, since no business could afford to pay the rate of interest for the use of money. In explanation on this point, Mrs. Howe stated that she was dispensing a charity, a fund contributed by "the Quakers."

There was no appearance of keeping a bank, no sign upon the building, no office fixtures, no safe, the money being simply placed in a bureau drawer; no books were kept, no entries made except in the little pass books which were given to depositors. To all inquiries as to the financial standing of the bank, there was returned a simple refusal to explain or to give references, accompanied with a reminder that "You need not deposit unless you wish; we do not solicit."

Mrs. Howe herself is described as vulgar in appearance, and brusque in manner, utterly without reputation, her previous life (unknown, of course, to the depositors) having been criminal to the last degree. And yet, in spite of these drawbacks, the bank must have received during the two years of its existence, nearly $500,000.

January 8, 1880, a reporter of the Boston *Herald* wrote up the bank very fully, implying but not actually stating that it was a swindle. Mrs. Howe replied in a letter to the paper, advising the reporters to mind their own business. Some few of the depositors took the alarm and withdrew their funds, but most were deterred by the regulation that a person withdrawing should not be allowed to deposit again. The publicity given by the newspaper drew in new depositors, who seemed to think the solvency of the bank assured by its ability to pay out a few thousand dollars. After a season of exceptional prosperity, came the exposure and collapse. September 25, 1880, the Boston *Advertiser* commenced the exposure of the concern and kept on attacking it for three weeks. If Mrs. Howe had been shrewd, she would have decamped at this juncture, but she evidently hoped to weather the storm, and for a week maintained her position, paying out to her frightened depositors about $80,000. Then she was forced to suspend "temporarily." A week later her dupes appealed to the law, and bank and banker were put into the hands of the sheriff. October 18, Mrs. Howe and her assistant, or partner, Mrs. Julia Gould, were held to bail for "cheating by false pretenses," and in due course of time were indicted. Mrs. Gould has not yet been tried. Mrs. Howe was tried and found guilty, April 25. Her motion for a new trial has been overruled, but an appeal was taken, the result of which is still in doubt.

The defense made was remarkable. The chief attack in the newspaper controversy was made by disinterested parties, and the chief defense by the depositors. The fact that most of the depositors were women of considerable intelligence, many of them teachers in the public schools, was naturally commented on, and the criticism aroused the ire of the women suffragists. Gail Hamilton had been one of the depositors, not in her own name, but in that of a friend, and was one of the first to answer the *Advertiser's* attacks. Mrs. Howe was declared the victim of man's injustice to the weaker sex, and appeal made to the sympathy of the public on that score. Even in her paper in the July *Atlantic* Miss Dodge refuses to see the folly of this defense. In the trial, numbers of witnesses came forward to swear that they had never taken any account of the false pretenses, *i. e.*, the story of the $150,000,000 Quaker fund—but had simply trusted to Mrs. Howe's business ability. This evidence was ruled out, however, as the four victims mentioned in the indictment testified that their conduct was influenced by it. To this the defendant's counsel retorted, that if so deluded it was their own fault, since they could have learned that there was no such fund by applying to any banker. In her review of the affair, Miss Dodge pleads that the depositors were justified in believing the "charity" theory.

Altogether, the episode is decidedly interesting to the student of human nature, even without entering into the question, which is now being discussed, whether the depositors should not have felt themselves degraded in receiving charity.

THE Choctaws and Chickasaws have brought on a crisis in regard to white sojourners in Indian Territory. United States cavalry have been ordered to co-operate with the Choctaw militia in banishing white men and their stock. Several extensive Texas cattle-raisers have compromised with the Chickasaws, paying for the privilege of grazing for three weeks more; 300 families of intruders have crossed the borders in the last ten days, leaving all their property behind. The Choctaw forces are encamped at Scullyville, 300 strong. Some whites are bold enough to declare that they hold genuine permits, and will not be expelled by force.

Abroad.

THE rejection of the scrutin de liste bill by the French senate, provoked the anger of the followers of Gambetta, and there was some talk of revising the constitution to do away with the seventy-five life senatorships. But the consent of both chambers was necessary to unite in a national assembly to revise the constitution, and the majority of the senate were certain to oppose it. In view of this, it was proposed to change the electoral law of 1875, so as to advance the date of the next general election to the middle of July, 1881. This would bring the question of revising the constitution before the people while the defeat of the scrutin de liste bill was still fresh in their minds. But to this plan also the consent of the senate was necessary. Hence the groups of the left wisely determined, June 13, to attempt nothing of the kind, but leave matters to take their natural course.

THE destruction by lightning of the obelisk "Connetable," at Gatschina, June 4, has caused the circulation of many singular rumors among the people of St. Petersburg. The obelisk was about ninety feet high and was crowned with an immense metal ball. It was erected by order of Czar Paul, by the Russian serf Kirjan Plastin, from the province of Archangel, during the years 1792 and 1793. The obelisk is totally destroyed, and the sentinel on guard at the foot of the monument was torn to pieces. The Russian government felt it necessary to issue a proclamation stating that the destruction was caused by lightning, in order to quiet the rumor that it was the work of dynamite. Petersburg correspondents express their doubts about this terrible stroke of lightning "such as never has been heard of before, shattering a massive stone column, ninety feet high, and tearing the body of a man into fragments." They suggest that it may have been a dynamite explosion, intended to warn the czar that he was not safe even in the doubly guarded fortress of Gatschina.

THE VICTORIA CONSTITUTION.

Dispatches from Melbourne, dated June 17, state that the bill reforming the constitution of the province of Victoria, has passed both houses of the colonial parliament. This colony, situated in the southeastern portion of Australia, contains an area of 88,198 square miles, and a population of something less than 1,000,000. With the exception of Tasmania it has the smallest area of any of the Australian provinces, but it has by far the largest population. It was settled in 1835, but formed a portion of New South Wales up to 1851, when it was made a separate colony. In 1854 it was given a constitution vesting the legislative power in a parliament of two chambers, and the executive in a governor appointed by the British crown. It is this constitution which the bill just passed is intended to amend. The chief amendment reported is the reduction of the property qualification for members of the upper chamber, the Legislative Council, and their constituents. By the constitution of 1854, six of the thirty members of the Council were elected every second year by electors possessing an annual income of fifty pounds within a municipal district, or of one hundred pounds beyond those districts. Moreover, to be elegible for election to the Council, candidates must own twenty-five hundred pounds, or an income of two hundred and fifty pounds per annum. The bill just passed reduces the property qualification for electors to ten pounds income, and for members to one hundred pounds per annum. The lower chamber, the Legislative Assembly, contains eighty-six members, of whom no property qualification is required, and who are elected every third year by universal suffrage.

The amendments as agreed upon were the result of a compromise between the chambers, but Premier Graham Berry announced that the passage of the bill would be regarded "as an installment only, and not as a final settlement of the question.

THE HAMBURG TREATY.

June 16, the Hamburg Burgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, ratified, by a vote of 106 to 45, the treaty with the Federal Coufcil incorporating Hamburg in the Zollverein. The House of Burgesses is the lower and principal chamber in the Hamburg legislature, the duties of the senate being chiefly executive. The Burgerschaft contains 192 members, 84 of whom are elected by the votes of taxpayers, and 48 by the votes of householders with a property qualification, the remaining 60 representing various guilds (trades unions), corporations and courts of justice. The term of office is six years, and the terms are so arranged that one-half expires every third year. The senate is composed of eighteen members elected for life by the House of Burgesses.

The city of Hamburg is a "free port." This must not be confounded with "free city," though that title also belongs to Hamburg. Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg are the three free cities of Germany, their independence being a remnant of the Hanseatic League. This league was formed in the latter part of the thirteenth century by the union of Lubeck, Cologne, Brunswick and Dantzig, for defense against the encroachments of the German barons. It was afterwards joined by eighty other cities, belonging to different states, and formed a sort of commercial republic. The "free ports" of Germany remain outside of the line of customs by paying annual tribute to the Zollverein Council.

This "free port" privilege, which Hamburgers considered highly advantageous to their city, was assured to them by the constitution of 1871. But Chancellor Bismarck was by no means satisfied with the arrangement, and set himself to cajole or coerce the city into coming within the tariff line. Hamburg is situated on the river Elbe, the jurisdiction which belongs to the city. Foreign goods enter the Elbe free, and are landed at Hamburg free, but if intended for consumption by the Germans outside of the 148 square miles comprised in the city and state of Hamburg, they are subject to a duty, and must be entered at the imperial custom house. Bismarck threatened to extend the customs line across the mouth of the Elbe, and to remove thither the Hamburg custom-house, thus subjecting the foreign trade of the city to vexatious treatment. Hamburg would get its goods free, of course, but would be denied the privilege of handling the goods for the interior.

Then, too, the manufacturers within the Zollverein have the right to expose their goods for sale in Hamburg, and if not sold, bring them back across the line without paying duty. This privilege also Bismarck proposed to abolish. The opposition of the Reichstag seemed likely to foil the chancellor's scheme of coercion, and the result has been a compromise by which, probably, no one is entirely satisfied.

The city of Hamburg is to enter the Zollverein, October 1, 1888, when its present annual contribution of $495,132 to the imperial treasury will cease. The privileges of a free port will thenceforth be confined to a district embracing a portion of the river and harbor, a portion of the city containing the chief warehouses, and also several islands in the river. This

district is to be fitted up with quays and warehouses, etc., and the imperial government is to share the expense of building these to the extent of $10,000,000.

As to the effect of the new arrangement upon the trade of Hamburg, there is, of course, much reason for conjecture. Its foreign trade will suffer to some extent, but the trade with the interior of the empire will no longer be hampered by a tariff. The citizens will find their cost of living enhanced by the indirect taxation of the Zollverein, but they will escape the present direct taxation of nearly two dollars per capita to pay the annual tribute.

Bremen, the only remaining free port, has likewise been invited to enter the Zollverein under conditions somewhat similar to those of the Hamburg treaty, but the negotiation has as yet led to no definite result.

RUSSIAN AGRARIAN REFORM.

When, March 3, 1861, Emperor Alexander II. set free 23,000,000 of Russian serfs, he introduced some very radical changes in the land tenure of that country. The Russian peasant population is divided into village communities, supposed to be the outgrowth of the Slavic colonies. Previous to the emancipation these villages were the property of the nobility, of the empire or of the czar. The ukase (decree) of March 3d had reference only to the property of the nobles, the crown serfs being set free by special edict. The land act accompanying this first emancipation divided European Russia, exclusive of Poland, the German Baltic provinces, and Finland, (which were not affected by the measure) into three zones, and these again into respectively twelve, eight and nine districts. The landlords were obliged to apportion the land among their former serfs, giving them perpetual tenure at a fixed rent. The land was assigned, not to the individual tenant, but to the village community, according to its male population, a graduated scale, fixing the number of acres per capita, being arranged to suit the different districts.

The amount of rent for a maximum share was fixed at forty days of man's labor and thirty days of woman's labor, or their equivalent in money. The legal-tender value of labor being less than its market value, the peasants usually preferred to pay in money, and when this mode of payment had been mutually agreed upon, the agreement was to remain in force twenty years, and rent was collected by the government as "obrok," that is to say, a tax. For the first nine years the peasants were obliged to hold their land at this fixed rent, with the option of purchasing it outright by paying sixteen and two-thirds times the annual obrok. This purchase could be made either by the commune or by individual peasants. To encourage such purchases the government offered to advance four-fifths of the money, to be repaid in forty-nine years in 6 per cent annual installments. Very many such purchases were made. When, as in the northwestern and southwestern provinces and in Poland, this establishment of a peasant proprietorship was made compulsory, the landlord was obliged to receive the four-fifths advance by the government as payment in full.

At the end of nine years, and thereafter at irregular intervals, a new apportionment of land was to be made, allowing for the fluctuation in the population of the villages.

The result of this land law has been the establishment of a large number of peasant proprietorships, both individual and village, subject to a tax of about five per cent on the value of their land. Where the transfer of land has not been effected, as is the case in about seven per cent of the cases, the land is held by the peasants at the rent fixed by law or agreement in 1861.

In the fertile and thickly settled portions of Southern and Western Russia, the ownership of land is desirable, and hence the obrok is not felt as a burden. Any one who wishes to escape the land tax has only to sub-let his land, or withdraw from the commune of which he is a member. But in the sparsely settled districts the normal rate of rent is below that of the land tax, which thus becomes a burden. It is in such cases that the village community, or "mir" (world), as it is called, puts forth its full authority. No person can leave the commune without permission, and wherever he may go is liable to be recalled if he neglects to remit his share of the land tax. [A good description of the mir is given in the eighth chapter of Wallace's "Russia," and also in an article by the same writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* for June, 1876.]

Such is the system of land tenure in Russia; now as to the proposed reforms: The ukase, drawn up by the committee for the reorganization of the landed property of the peasantry and considered and recommended by the council of the empire, decrees that after the 1st of January, 1883, the transfer of land to the peasants shall be made obligatory. The government will advance the full appraised value of the land, but will base the future rent upon only four-fifths of it, thus presenting the peasantry with one-fifth of the rent, amounting to about 9,000,000 roubles ($7,001,280). Moreover, the land tax of the peasants who bought their land with the government loan is to be lightened where it appears burdensome, and all claims for arrears of tax are to be canceled.

The resignation of Melikoff and Abaza postponed the promulgation of this edict, and it is still under consideration by a special committee, but its enactment in substantially the same form is confidently predicted. It will do much to prevent the spread of Nihilism among the peasantry, the only class, except the clergy, who remain thoroughly loyal to the czar.

FRANCE vs. ITALY.

The relations between France and Italy are, to use the diplomatic term, severely "strained." The appointment of the French minister-resident at Tunis, M. Roustan, as intermediary between the bey and the foreign powers, gave great offense to Italy. The Italian representative in Tunis, Signor Maccio, was indignantly recalled, June 15, to prevent his recognition of M. Roustan. A partial disclaimer issued semi-officially, by the French Government, June 18, went for nothing. The same day, 1,000 of Gen. Vincendon's army, returning from their Tunisian campaign, landed at Marseilles, and were enthusiastically welcomed by the populace. In their parade they passed the Italian National Club-house, conspicuous by the absence of decorations, and by its flying the Italian flag. It is charged, but denied by the Italians, that the soldiers were hissed from the balconies of the club. A mob was formed, which tore down the Italian flag and threw it into the street. Marseilles contains a large colony of Italians, mainly workmen, and the insult to their flag produced riots in which several persons were killed and many wounded. Some 250 persons of both nationalities were arrested, and will be tried for murder or assault. Many manufacturers discharged their Italian employes, and large numbers of the Italians emigrated from fear or indignation. The news of the affair created great excitement in Italy, and anti-French demonstrations were held in the principal cities. In Naples a French clubhouse was mobbed, June 22. In response to the popular feeling, the minister for foreign affairs, Signor Mancini, repremanded the Italian representatives at Marseilles and Paris, for their too

conciliatory attitude toward the French. As the French both hate and despise the Italians, it would not take much, under the present circumstances, to incite them to war. Both governments will, however, endeavor to avoid this, since France has little to gain by war with Italy, and Italy's finances are in no condition to justify warfare. Even the present ill-feeling will be seriously felt by that government, which has counted on placing its new loan by the help of the Paris *Bourse* or public exchange.

If war should be declared, the French would have the advantage upon land, having an effective military force of over 500,000, while the Italian army even on war footing does not number more than 325,000. The navies would seem to be even more disproportionate in strength, that of the French numbering 498 vessels, carrying 2,854 guns, and the Italians only 88, armed with 684 guns. But the French navy contains an immense number of sailing vessels and transports, of little use in fighting, and two of the Italian ironclads, the Duilio and Dandolo, though credited with but four guns each, might safely engage the entire French fleet. These are double turret ships, reputed to be the most powerful types of men-of-war yet launched, though the Italian government have two others much surpassing them, in process of construction. Their armor is twenty-two inches thick at the water line, while the French navy has but two ships with armor as thick as fourteen inches. The armament of each ship consists of four 100-ton Armstrong guns, thirty-three feet long, and firing projectiles 2,500 pounds in weight, with powder charges of 350 pounds. Compared with these, the French thirty-eight ton guns are nowhere. The building of these ships cost the Italian government a fortune, and their possession will prove even more costly, for they constitute a standing temptation to the government to go to war.

LITTLE Greece is borrowing money again in foreign markets. Her loan of 1881 is for 120,000,000 francs at 5 per cent. The measure of her credit abroad is indicated by the heavy rate of discount she allows. The unit of the loan is the bond of 500 francs, which is placed on the market at 373 francs, that is, about 74.6. This makes the annual revenue of the bonds about 6.7 per cent, a rate, in the present state of the money market, which shows that Greece is conscious of the inferior quality of the security she offers. Indeed, a cautious lender would not touch her bonds. With a population of a million and three quarters, her total debt is $110,000,000. More than one-fourth of her entire annual expenditure is for interest on the public debt, and then much remains unpaid The unpaid interest on her loans of 1824 and 1825 now amounts to something like $30,000,000. The loan of 1824, contracted when Greece was in the throes of revolution, was taken in London at 59; the next year $10,000,000 more was issued at 56½. Interest was paid for a year or two, and then wholly suspended. In 1878 these obligations were "scaled," the English bondholders agreeing to exchange their $500 bonds for new 5 per cent bonds worth $157.50 and $152.50. Greece agreed to set aside $300,000 a year as interest and $75,000 as a sinking fund. The new loan of 1881 is "secured" as usual by a pledge of customs revenues and land and tobacco taxes, amounting to 10,762,140 drachmas a year while the interest charge on the loan amounts to but 7,300,000 drachmas. This kind of security is good to just the same extent that the general faith and credit of the nation is good and no further. That is to say, Greece adds very little to the worth of her bonds by proclaiming that the customs revenue of Athens, the Piræus, Patmos, and Zante are pledged to the payment of the interest. If her credit fails in any way, the failure will carry these pledges with it.—*Ex.*

To the Teacher.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—When and by whom was the Jeannette sent out? What was the object of her cruise?—Can a state legislature choose its own time for holding a senatorial election?—What is the comparative strength of the two parties in North Carolina?

The Whittaker Case.—When was the academy at West Point established? How does it differ from other schools? How far are the cadets under the control of the war department? Are they governed by military or civil law?

The "Ladies' Deposit."—Upon what is the rate of interest based? What is the average rate of interest paid in the United States? In the eye of the law, is cheating by false pretenses a greater offense than simple cheating? Why?

New York Politics.—Who is John I. Davenport, and why should he be consulted in appointing a United States marshal? Are the restrictions of a state constitution binding upon the United States senate? Do many political nicknames "live in history?"

Notes Abroad.—Is not lightning more powerful than dynamite? Can the force of either be measured? How?—Can a single chamber demand a new election? What is meant by "the groups of the left?"

The Hamburg Treaty.—Which is the more burdensome, direct or indirect taxation? Which is, generally speaking, most profitable to a city, its foreign or its inland trade?

The Victoria Constitution.—How many states are there on the Australian continent? Are they all subject to England? What is the difference between the constitution of Victoria and that of England?

Russian Agrarian Reform.—What fixes the normal rate of rent? If the land be equally fertile, why should rent be more burdensome in a thinly settled country than in one of denser population? How would the Russian land reform apply to the condition of things in Ireland?

ADVANCE sheets of "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," a history of the rebellion by Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the Confederacy, have been given to the press. The book, which is published by D. Appleton & Co., and sold by subscription only, will be ready for delivery shortly. It is hailed by critics as a most important contribution to history, as indeed it could scarcely help being. A man of Mr. Davis' literary attainments would hardly write a book of this kind without making it a critical review of what had been previously written, and the prominent part taken by the author in the government of the confederacy, makes his every reminiscence of importance. However offensive his defense of the rebellion may prove to Northerners, no student of the history of the late war can afford to leave the book unread.

MAGAZINES.

The art papers in the July *Scribner* are "The Younger Painters of America—III," and "Decoration of the Seventh Regiment Armory," both by W. C. Brownell. Two other interesting illustrated articles are "The Sea Horse," by Henry W. Elliott, and "A Day in the Ma'sh"—descriptive of the swampy hunting-grounds in the lower part of the peninsula between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers—by Maurice F. Egan. Of Albert Stickney's paper on "The People's Problem," we shall be better able to judge when he gives his views as to the remedy for political dishonesty. Mr. Stickney—author of "A Free Republic"—is a talented writer, but as a political thinker is original rather than practical. In speaking of the difficulty New York city finds in getting her streets cleaned (which difficulty suggests "the people's problem") the author says that 'we all know that the governor of New York, its United States senators, or the vice-president of the United States, could by a word honestly spoken give New York city clean streets.' As there is neither proof nor explanation given with this, the assertion seems very loose. Other articles of note are "The Levees of the Mississippi." "An Old Virginian," and "Dr. Dollinger and the Old Catholic Movement in Germany." Two serials, "A Fearful Responsibility,' by W. D. Howells, and "Madame Delphine," by George W' Cable, conclude in this number. The characters in Mr Howells' story are a womanish college professor in Venice, his wife (Howells' patent), a beautiful young lady entrusted to their care, and five admirers of the said young lady. The "responsibility" arises from the fact that the professor and wife are unwilling to simply play propriety and fairly burn to engage in match-making. It is, indeed, much the same responsibility that a toper assumes in guarding a whiskey bottle When the young lady finally comes home single the reader draws a breath of relief and wishes the author had named his story A Fearful Predicament. How much of the interest of Mr. Cable's story depends upon his use of the creole dialect we do not know, but we confess to enjoying the broken English very much. The interest of the story depends chiefly on the reader's sympathy with a quadroon mother who is trying to shield her daughter from her own fate. The girl is finally provided for by marrying her to a gentlemanly and philanthropic pirate, who falls in love with her at first sight and reforms in consequence. The scene is in New Orleans and the law forbids marriage between the two races, but the mother evades that by disowning her daughter, whom she declares is the daughter of a white woman. But however the plot may be criticised, the story is both amusing and touching.

The best short stories in the July *St. Nicholas* are "The Story of a Bad Bird," and "Captain Sarah Bates." The last, which is by Charles Barnard, is really very good. "Up," by Geo. H. Hebard, "History of the 'Star-Spangled Banner'," and "Eugenio Mauricio Dengremont," the Brazilian Child Musician, are instructive as well as entertaining. The same may be said of the adventures of "Molly Mogg and Lucy Lee," with a "Megathumollopodtenterhookdaws."

The address of the publishers of *Scribner* and *St. Nicholas* is changed from Scribner & Co. to The Century Company; office as before, 743 Broadway, New York.

The two most entertaining illustrated articles in the July *Harper* are "Life at Rideau Hall," (the Canadian court) and 'A Day in Africa;" the latter, by T. B. Aldrich, presenting a glimpse of Morocco. The articles entitled "Thomas Blanchard, the Inventor," "Railroads in Mexico," and "A Bicycle Era," are worth reading for the instruction they convey. The same may be said of Mrs. Champney's "Neglected Corner of Europe," which in this number treats of Oporto, and of Mr. Drake's second paper on "The White Mountains," but the interest of the illustrations entirely overshadows that of the text. The two serials, "Anne" and "A Laodicean," are as good as the reputation of their respective authors, Constance Fenimore Woolson and Thomas Hardy, would lead us to expect, but the short stories in this number amount to nothing. For genuine interest, the tragedy, portrayed on page 320, excels them all.

Interesting and instructive and worth keeping for future consideration are the two papers in the July *Atlantic* on the "Ladies' Deposit." The first, "The Gentlemen's Contribution to the Ladies' Deposit," is a defense by M. A. Dodge, alias Gail Hamilton, of the part she took in maintaining that unique fraud. "Sympathetic Banking," by Henry A. Clapp, presents the other side of the story in a brief history of the bank, as developed in the evidence at the recent trial of Mrs. Howe. "What is Mythology?" by John Fiske, is as fair an answer to that question as can be compressed into a magazine article. "Mischief in the Middle Ages," by Elizabeth Robins, is an interesting description of the mischievous sprites of medieval mythology. "Trial by Jury in Civil Suits,' is an argument by John C. Dodge against blind reliance upon "the bulwark of liberty." A good portion of the article is devoted to the evolution of the jury trial. "Andrew's Fortune" is a very good short story, by Sarah O. Jewett. In "Four Days with Sanna," H. H. continues her experience of a tourist in Norway. In "The Portrait of a Lady," Henry James, Jr., portrays about as unsatisfactory a set of characters as he could collect. His readers will look forward with delightful indifference to the inevitable denouement wherein the author would fain give their feelings the usual wrench by slaughtering his principal character. As Mark Twain has it, they are "perfectly willing to see them die—even anxious." A new serial by W. D. Howells, will begin in the August number.

Appleton for July begins with the second part of Cherbuliez, "Saints and Sinners." A series of articles on "Arab Humor" opens most promisingly, and seems to indicate a new and rich field of amusement. "Babies and Science" gives a scientific view of infancy, and is most interesting. "The Two Prisoners," a short story from the German, has a highly original plot. George Edward Woodberry takes a not very hopeful view of "The Fortunes of Literature under the American Republic." "Mrs. Lamb's History of New York City," and "At Home in Fiji," are comprehensive reviews of books of the same name. "A Dialogue on Poetic Morality," by Vernon Lee, is a bit of moralizing with a very Mallockish flavor. "French Family Life and Manners" is the first of a series by Karl Hillebrand.

The most amusing piece in *Our Little Ones* this month is, "Out for a Walk," but the second illustration is fearfully and wonderfully designed. One of the runaways is taking such a long step that her front foot is two years and a half younger than the one which follows it. "Milly's Red Napkin" was written to celebrate a little dog's licking her chops, and to encourage gyrations of the tongue on the part of children. "Paul's Guide" is good, as is also "Catching a Goat," though the last is inaptly named. "Goat Catching" would have had the oracular ambiguity suitable to the occasion. "Table Manners" and "A Lawn Party" point their own moral.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, JULY 15, 1881. NO. 12.

☞ *In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send* ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from June 1 to 15.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The Virginia Repulicans and the Readjusters—Auditor French and the Central Pacific—The Attempted Assassination of the President.

ABROAD.—News Notes—The Bulgarian Election Returns—The New German Elections.

TO THE TEACHER.—Questions for the Use of Teachers—The New York "Nation"—Magazines.

TERMS:—Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM JULY 1 TO 15.

Apparently as the result of the attempt to change the constitution of Victoria, Australia, the Berry ministry has been overturned by a vote of want of confidence. The governor, the Rt. Hon. George Augustus Constantine Phipps, marquis of Normanby, was called upon to dissolve the parliament, but refused, and the ministry was forced to resign.

From Japan Consul General Van Buren sends to the state department a long report concerning the working of the new local representative government system. From China we learn that the emperor and the empress of the west are, or were up to June 18, still alive.

Ameer Abdurraham is not pushing the war against the rebellious Ayoob, and rumor accounts for his indolence by saying there is dissension in his own forces.

The royal commission are still at the capital of the Transvaal, and will stay there till the end of August, to examine the claims of the royalist Boers for compensation for loss incurred through Great Britain's failure to annex the country. Claims filed already amount to one million pounds for direct losses, and five millions for indirect. The natives also are discontented, and threaten war. Montsoia, a Baralong chief with a much greater army than the Boers can muster, has sent word that he means to fight as soon as the British retire. The royalist Boers have sent delegates to England, where they were greeted by Lord Salisbury and his party, with Stalwart Tory fervor, and Gladstone was denounced for abandoning their cause.

Liberia, the republic founded on the model of the United States of America, by the American Colonization Society, in 1822, to be a home for the liberated slaves, has just elected its president, Anthony W. Gardner, for a third term of two years. The issue of the campaign was "anti-monopoly," the opposing candidate, Mr. Cheeseman, being a wealthy representative of the mercantile interests.

The troubles of France in Africa are not yet over: The insurrection in Western Algeria still continues, and a revolt has occurred in southeastern Tunis. These troubles seem to be inspired by Turkey, with whom France is becoming daily more provoked.

European news have been unusually meager. July 13, the Great National Assembly of Bulgaria met at Sistova, and accepted Prince Alexander's terms by acclamation and without debate. By means of some extraordinary "supplemental elections," the prince had extirpated the opposition as effectually as any returning board could have done.

The dissatisfaction of the European powers with the trials of the pashas charged with the murder of the ex-sultan, seems likely to end in the commutation of the sentence to banishment.

The dissolution of the Danish Folkething and the adjournment of the Paris conference without making any progress toward a monetary union are the chief items of interest from the other parts of the continent. The delay on the land-bill will prevent its passage till the end of July, and parliament can scarcely be prorogued till the latter part of August. This will be a sore disappointment to many members, to whom the opening of the shooting season, August 12, seems of far more importance than the condition of Ireland. The negotiations of the Anglo-French commercial treaty are delayed by France's refusal to substitute specific for ad valorem duties, but as the French congress has authorized the prolongation of the existing treaty three months, the English merchants are less anxious about the delay.

From South America we hear of an attempted revolution in Venezuela, to suppress which President Guzman Blanco has raised an army of ten thousand men. The condition of San Domingo is not becoming any more peaceful, and ex-President Guillermo is said to be at St. Thomas, fitting out an expedition of four hundred men to invade San Domingo, and overthrow Dictator Marino.

The quintennial presidential election has occurred in Chili but the returns from the electoral college have not been received.

In this country the attempted assassination of President Garfield has overshadowed all minor occurrences, and to a certain extent suspended political action. July first, the refunding of the 6 and 5 per cent bonds closed, some $607,000,000 of the bonds being extended at 3½ per cent, and the remainder of fifty-eight million dollars either paid off or their payment provided for. The deadlock at Albany continues, though one of the "Buck" (anti-administration) candidates has withdrawn from the canvass.

At Home.

JUNE 28, it was decided at cabinet meeting to remove Joseph R. Smith, collector of the port at Bangor, Me., and to appoint in his stead ex-Gov. Daniel F. Davis of that state. No charges were made against Smith, who is admitted to have been a good collector, but the change is said to have been made at the instance of Senator Eugene Hale, who was under obligations to Davis for refusing to enter the senatorial race against him. What representations Hale made to the president and cabinet to secure the change is not known, but the remonstrances of the Maine Republicans and the civil service reformers against the change evidently convinced the administration that it was making a mistake, and the change has been postponed. The case is much the same as that in New York, except that in this instance it was in compliance with the wishes of the senator from the state instead of against them.

THE possibility that Vice President Arthur might be called to the office of president, has drawn attention to the vacancy in the office of president of the senate *pro tempore*. It is customary, when we have a new vice president, for that officer to vacate his chair just before the close of the first session of the senate after his inauguration, to give that body an opportunity to elect a president pro tem. By law, this officer succeeds to the vice presidency in case of a vacancy in that office. In case of the death or disability of both president and vice president, the presiding officer of the senate becomes acting president until a new election can be held. During this time he never ceases to be senator, however, and returns to that body as soon as a president can be elected. For this reason a person constitutionally ineligible to the presidency may become acting president, which is not a constitutional office, being created by simple act of Congress. The resignation of the New York senators at the last session of the senate left the democrats in the majority, and hence Vice President Arthur purposely omitted to leave the chair, so that no presiding officer pro tempore was chosen.

JULY 1, Thomas C. Platt withdrew his name as candidate for re-election as senator, and the vote of his adherents was transferred to Richard Crowley, member of congress from the thirty-first district. The attempted assassination practically defeated Conkling, who else might have effected a compromise after Platt's withdrawal. July 6, sixty-five Republican members of the New York assembly united in a call for a caucus, which was held after some delay on July 8, at 4:30 a.m. 66 Republicans were present, the Conkling men refusing to take part. Chauncey M. Depew withdrew his name for the sake of harmony, and after balloting, Wm. A. Wheeler's name was withdrawn, after which the caucus settled on Warner Miller and Eldridge G. Lapham as its candidates for the long and short terms respectively. The Conkling men refused to acknowledge this caucus, claiming that it was irregularly called, and their section of the caucus committee, July 11, put forth an appeal for a new meeting on this ground, also urging that the nominations of Miller and Lapham be reconsidered, as they were members of congress, from the twenty-second and twenty-seventh districts respectively, and their withdrawal from the house of representatives might throw the organization of that body into the hands of the Democrats. The administration men would not consent to this, and the deadlock continues. The daily vote is held as required by law, Conkling commanding, July 12, 32 votes to Lapham's 68, and Wheeler and Miller dividing the vote for the long term. The bribery investigation resulted, July 6, in a majority, and a minority report from the committee; the former, tendered by Republicans, giving the evidence, but withholding comment, as the case has gone before the courts, and the latter (Democratic) denouncing the bribery and corruption exhibited in vigorous terms.

THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS AND THE READJUSTERS.

There is a division in the ranks of the Virginia Republicans; one faction, the "straight-out" Republicans, headed by Gen. A. C. Wickham, desiring the nomination of an exclusively Republican ticket, and the other, the Mahone men, headed by John F. Lewis, desiring a fusion with the Readjusters. Lewis, indeed, is a candidate for lieutenant governor on the Readjuster ticket.

June 17, Wickham and a number of his adherents called up on the president at Washington, and laid before him their views as to the impolicy, not to say dishonor, of a coalition with the Readjusters. The president expressed his disapproval of repudiation in general terms, but declined to decide whether the proposed readjustment was repudiation. He left the question to judgment of the party within the state, but assured the delegation that the influence of the administration, so far as it related to the distribution of offices, would not be cast against them. Relieved by this assurance, which was rendered necessary by reports that the president agreed with the Republican senators in the late senatorial deadlock, the delegation withdrew.

June 21, the Virginia Republican State Committee met at Richmond. Eighteen out of twenty-seven members were present, but the chairman, who was John F. Lewis himself, stayed away, announcing that he postponed the meeting to June 28. Ignoring this, the committee resolved that Lewis had forfeited his chairmanship by accepting the Readjuster nomination, and elected Wickham to the vacancy. It then called a convention to meet at Staunton, July 24, to be composed of "straightout" republican delegates, elected by equally stalwart constituences

To prevent confusion, however, the committee agreed to meet again June 28. At this second meeting Lewis was present, and presided, claiming that his deposition on the 21st was illegal. He was, however, willing to resign, and, after much discussion, a compromise was effected. Lewis and Wickham both retired, and J. W. Cochrane, a colored man and straight-out Republican, was elected chairman. The date of the proposed convention was changed to August 10, and its place of meeting to Lynchburg.

The change of place was considered significant since Staunton is a small town where Wickham's railroad influence is powerful, while Lynchburg is on Mahone's old road, the Norfolk & Western, and is supposed to be very favorably disposed toward him. Readjusters and Republicans who participated in the Readjuster convention, are expressly excluded, so that Wickham stands a good chance of controlling the convention, and if a ticket is put up, of being the nominee for governor.

Though the Wickhamites would seem to best deserve the title of stalwart, the stalwart Republicans throughout the North generally favor the coalition. This was shown during the senatorial deadlock, and in the letters received by Mahone since the adjournment. The administration remains neutral, mainly, no doubt, because Garfield is averse to interference in state politics. The reason given for this is not sympathy with the Readjustment policy, but the conviction that if there is no fusion, both Republicans and Readjusters will be defeated by the Democrats. The Democrats, indeed, count upon a victory whether their opponents fuse or not, so that the stalwarts think the action of Wickham and his adherents suicidal, and accuse them of covert sympathy with the Democrats, or of a desire to monopolize the federal patronage by keeping the Rejusters out of the Republican party.

a

AUDITOR FRENCH AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

The dismissal of Auditor French, though postponed by the attempted assassination of the president, is said to have been decided upon by the cabinet, and July 6 French was notified by Secretary Kirkwood that his resignation would be looked for at an early date.

The circumstances of the case are these:

The office of auditor of railroad accounts was made a bureau of the interior department, by act of Congress, June 19, 1878. The duties pertaining to the office are, briefly: to prescribe a system of reports to be rendered to him by the trans-Mississippi railroad companies, which have received grants from the United States government in the shape of loans of credit or subsidy in bonds or lands; to examine the books and accounts of each of said railroad companies once a year, or oftener if deemed necessary to verify the reports; to assist the government directors of said roads when requested; to see that the laws relating to these roads are enforced, and generally to furnish the department with information concerning the tariffs, regulations, etc., of the roads under his supervision. To this office Theophilus French was appointed, at a salary of $3,600 per annum.

The Central Pacific Railroad runs from San Francisco to Ogden, Utah, where it connects with the Union Pacific. It is 895 miles in length. In building the road, the Central Pacific Company were assisted by a loan from the government at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the comparatively level portion of the route, and $48,000 per mile for the section crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains. Besides this, there was a land grant of some $15,000,000 acres. The government loan was secured by a second mortgage, and to protect this interest in the road the government claims a voice in its management, and also the right to supervise its accounts.

It has always been a disputed question between the company and the government whether the interest on this indebtedness was due annually, or at the expiration of the loan in 1904. This interest now amounts to over $20,000,000, and the government has sued the company for it. Moreover, anact of Congress directs the company to maintain a sinking fund—that is, put by a certain portion (25 per cent) of its net earnings each year—to secure the final payment of the loan. The company has neglected to comply with this law, and has paid its surplus earnings to the stockholders as a dividend. This also has been made the subject of a suit at law.

These suits were based chiefly upon the information furnished by Auditor French, and he further expressed the opinion that the company was not dealing honestly with the government; that it was diverting its profitable business from the Central Pacific road to the Southern Pacific branch, and otherwise lessening the profits of the road, in order to evade the sinking fund act.

Such was the auditor's position toward the road when he went west in May to examine its accounts. The interior department at Washington was, therefore, surprised by the appearance in the New York *World* of June 16, of a letter from French to Leland Stanford, president of the Central Pacific railroad company, giving the results of his (French's) examination of the company's books. He states that he found the road in a most prosperous condition, its surplus earnings having increased over two and a half millions as compared with the reports of last year. He is "impressed with the expediency, not to say the necessity, of consolidating the Central with the Union Pacific." He states that he has, in conjunction with the secretary of the Central Pacific company, E. H. Miller. Jr., arrived at a satisfactory arrangement with regard to the division of business between the main line and its unsubsidized branches. That according to this settlement the company's payment to the sinking fund would this year amount to over $1,000,000, but $800,000 of this was paid in transportation in 1880. He thinks, therefore, that the road will be able to pay a dividend of at least six per cent per annum after all its liabilities are discharged. He advises all subsidized roads to negotiate loans wherewith to pay off their indebtedness to the government, and thus free themselves from government supervision. Further, he expresses his approval of the terms of the lease under which the Central company operates the Southern Pacific road, and thinks that the operation of this branch will add materially to the income of the main line. For these and other reasons he proposes to advise the discontinuance of the government suits against the road.

Ignoring the charge of corruption that the newspaper criticism of French's action seems to imply, there are still many reasons why his writing this letter should displease his superior officers. French's duty was to report to the department of the interior, leaving it to the discretion of Secretary Kirkwood to make the facts public. The only reason for departing from this natural course of duty and making an advance report to the public would be to strengthen the credit of the company in the stock exchange, and this French, being a subordinate officer, had no right to do.

He states that Mr. Stanford asked for a letter stating the favorable showing of the company's accounts, and that he saw no reason for refusing the request. There were two reasons, one being that his views of the relation of the road to the government might be modified by his superior officers, in which case the advance publication of his report might mislead the public; and the second being that no government official should use his position to bolster up the credit of a private interest. An acknowledgement of previous injustice might have been allowed, but Mr. French's letter was more—it was a positive letter of recommendation.

Such, at least, seems to be the view taken of the case by the cabinet, though until his successor is chosen, the public cannot judge how far the dismissal was prompted by the spirit of reform, and how far by the importunities of the office seekers.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

July 2, at 9:25 a.m., as President Garfield was entering the Baltimore & Potomac railroad depot at Washington, preparatory to taking the cars for a two weeks' jaunt in New England, he was fired upon and severely wounded by Charles Jules Guiteau, a native of Illinois, but of French descent. The details of the affair are thus given by the reporters:

"The scene of the assassination was the ladies' reception room. This room is situated on the north side of the building, and has one main entrance in the center of the B street front, and two doors on the opposite side that connect with the general reception-room. The ladies' room is provided with wooden seats arranged so as to be perpendicular to the B street front, and leaves an aisle for the B street entrance, and a passageway by the end of the seats through either the right or left doors, which are about fifteen feet apart. The President and Secretary Blaine, arm in arm and walking slowly, had taken but two or three steps in this isle, near the B street door, when Guiteau entered by the left door from the general erception room, and passed quickly around to the back of the benches. came behind the President and fired the shot that struck his arm. The President walked about ten feet, to the other end of the aisle, and was in the act of turning to face his assailant, when the second shot struck him in the small of the back, and he fell diagonally across the aisle."

The assassin was immediately secured and taken to jail. The wounded president was conveyed to the White House in an ambulance, the physicians, after a hasty examination, deciding that he had better be moved thither as soon as possible. The first shot took effect in the president's right arm near the elbow, making a trifling flesh wound. The second struck him just above the eleventh rib, to the left of the spine, inflicting a dangerous wound, but, it is hoped, not a mortal one.

There was much speculation as to the course of the ball after it entered the body, it being deflected by striking the rib, and there was naturally much difference of medical opinion as to the extent of the injury. The first fear was of internal hemorrhage, and the faintness caused by his removal from the depot, was taken to indicate this, and there seemed little hope of the patient's living another day. During the evening he rallied, and the physicians judged that the hemorrhage had stopped, but the danger of inflammation was imminent. Of the physicians in attendance, but one (Dr. D. W. Bliss) expressed any hope, while Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes declared that recovery was impossible. The symptoms of the second evening were very unfavorable. The third day passed without important change, and the fourth also, but the continued absence of the dreaded inflammation led many to hope that the crisis was passed. And so, indeed, it seemed, for the pain had diminished, and the patient was able to rest without the huge doses of morphine which had been hypodermically injected.

The indications now were that the wound was not so severe as had been feared, and that the rugged strength of the patient gave him a chance for his life. The pulse fell to 94, a very favorable symptom. It even began to be questioned whether the liver, directly in the apparent pathway of the bullet, had been touched at all, but symptoms of jaundice appearing on the fifth day, destroyed that hope. The laceration seems, however, to have been less than was feared, and the condition of the patient, as reported at present writing, is very hopeful. As the critical nature of the wound depends much upon the extent of the injury originally inflicted, the president's continued existence, even though he gained no strength, would be considered hopeful. With the favorable symptoms, and a daily growth in his power of resistance to disease, the patient is in a fair way to recover.

As to the motive which prompted the assassination there is some dispute. The assassin has always impressed people as being not altogether sane, but he is by no means what we would style a maniac. His moral sense seems to be lacking, as shown by his habit of incurring debts that he had no means of paying, and the total want of veracity in his statements. He was also subject to the delusion that he was a person of great importance. But though these idiosyncracies are sometimes found in madness, they are by no means peculiar to them. Still, the man is not malignant, and though he must have been sorely affronted by the slights he has received from others, he does not seem to have borne malice. He has a conceited person's natural desire for notoriety, but this propensity is not abnormally developed. The plainest clue to his state of mind is that furnished by himself in exclaiming as he did when arrested, "I am a Stalwart, Arthur will be president now," or words to that effect; and also in the following letter, which was found on his person:

To the White House:

The President's tragic death was a sad necessity, but will unite the Republican party and save the Republic. Life is as a flimsy dream, and it matters little when one goes. A human life is of small value. During the war thousands of brave boys went down without a tear. I presume the President was a Christian, and that he will be happier in Paradise than here. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her husband this way than by a natural death. He is liable to go at any time, anyway. I have no ill-will toward the President. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, a theologian, and a politician. I am a Stalwart of the Stalwarts. I was with Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I have some papers for the press, which I shall leave with Byron Andrews and his cojournalists at 1420 New York Avenue, where all the reporters can see them. I am going to jail. CHARLES GUITEAU.

It may seem strange that any one should take the struggle between the administration and Senator Conkling so in earnest as to meditate assassination, yet we should remember that the conflicts for place and power are always the most bitterly fought, though the public always makes allowance for insincerity. Since his arrest, however, Guiteau has not talked like a fanatic, but rather like a man who had no conception of the magnitude of his crime.

The news of the attempted assassination of Garfield drew expressions of sympathy from all parts of the civilized world, together with comment more or less suggestive on the causes which lead to it. In this country the act has generally been treated as that of a madman, and therefore with political insignificance. The administration papers cannot altogether forego the advantage the affair has given them as against Conkling and his followers, whom they accuse of moral responsibility for this "outcome of the spoils doctrine." The argument may seem a little weak, but it has proved effectual in prejudicing the people against Conkling.

One moral seems to have escaped proper attention—namely, the inexpediency of sharing the two chief offices between factions. Some papers, lamenting that Vice-President Arthur was not a more widely known and generally trusted man, have expressed a wish to return to the original mode of election, as practiced before the adoption of the twelfth constitutional amendment in 1804. Then the two candidates receiving the highest votes for president were president and vice-president respectively, according to their comparative vote. This plan resulted in the choice of more prominent men to the vice-presidency, but almost certainly in their holding different political views from those of the president. For many reasons the passage of the chief magistracy from president to vice-president should make no change in the policy of the administration, and not the least of these reasons is the removal of all motive for political assassination.

Abroad.

JULY 6, King Christian IX of Denmark, dissolved the Folkething, the lower house of the Rigsdag, or Danish parliament, on account of its refusal to pass the ordinary appropriation. The Folkething consists of 102 members elected by universal suffrage—that is, by the votes of all men thirty years of age, and neither paupers nor house servants. Elections will be held on the 20th inst. The term of office is three years, if not dissolved by royal decree. The upper house, the Landsthing, comprises sixty-six members, twelve of whom are appointed by the crown, and the rest elected by an electoral college representing partly the largest taxpayers, and partly the people. The Folkething, however, as having full power to make or to refuse appropriations, is the more powerful chamber.

DISPATCHES concerning the progress of the Irish land bill in the house of commons are not very luminous. The first twenty-five clauses of the bill have passed "with considerable amendment," but the effect of the amendment is not explained. An attempt was made, during the discussion of the ear-

lier clauses, to paralyze the bill by exempting from its working all cases wherein the improvements of a holding had been made at the landlord's expense. There was a certain fairness in this, since tenant-right is supposed to rest on a species of investment by the tenant, but the discrimination would have been fatal to the purpose of the bill, and it was defeated, but only by the help of the Parnell Home-Rulers. Another critical point was the seventh clause which was passed, July 2, with important amendment. As it stood, it apparently directed the court in fixing a "fair rent," to subtract the value of the tenant-right from that of the farm, thus granting the tenant bona fide ownership, instead of simply a right to compensation if disturbed. This was more than the English landowners could stand, and the clause was amended to leave the definition of a fair rent to the discretion of the court. In this shape it passed by a vote of 289 to 141—about the usual majority.

THE monetary conference of the United States and European powers, reassembled at Paris, June 30, and continued in session until the 9th, when it adjourned to meet April 12, 1882. The conference has failed to reach any definite agreement. The chief obstacle was the opposition of England and Germany. Neither of these countries would agree to coin silver, though both seemed anxious that the other powers should use it. Germany was willing to promise not to retire from circulation the silver already coined, and even to retire small notes and gold pieces to create more demand for the silver. England, it was intimated, would guarantee the maintenance of the silver standard in India, and the Bank of England was willing to keep a portion of its reserve in silver. The countries of the Latin monetary union, and Austria and Russia, could have been persuaded, or, if necessary, ignored, but the cooperation of England and Germany was considered indispensable to maintain a bimetallic standard at any given ratio. Just before adjournment, Mr. Evarts read a declaration on behalf of the French and American delegates, to the effect that the recent depreciation and fluctuation in value of silver bullion had proved very injurious to commerce, thus rendering expedient an international agreement to fix the relative value of the metals. It was urged that a combination which should include England, France, Germany, and the United States, with the concurrence of such other states as this union would naturally insure, would be able to freely coin silver at any ratio now in use, and fix its value in gold. The failure of the conference may lead Congress to temporarily suspend the coinage of silver.

THE Franco-Tunisian war is not yet over. June 26, it was reported that some powerful tribes near Sfax (or Sfakus) and Kairwain, on the northern coast of the gulf of Cabes, had collected under a chief who refused to recognize the bey's authority. A French man-of-war was dispatched to that coast, and was fired upon by the Arabs, to prevent her landing troops. The French consul at Sfax was mobbed and had his arm broken by a blow with a stick. This was about the first of July. Since then there has been a steady movement of the troops to the southeastern coast. Sfax has been bombarded (July 5) and the principal towns on the coast occupied. The tribes in the interior are said to have joined the insurgents, and it is feared that the Arabs of Tripoli will send aid. The Porte has been sending troops to Tripoli, ostensibly to maintain its authority against a French invasion, but really, the French say, to encourage a revolt in southern Tunis. Now that the revolt has occurred, the war may be carried into Tripoli, or, possibly, France may offer Tripoli to Italy, on condition of her maintaining order there. This would be a grand scheme, as it would do much to allay Italy's mortification at being outwitted in Tunis. Turkey cannot make any effectual defense, but the European powers would have to be consulted, Tripoli, which, with the provinces of Barca and Fezzan, covers an area of 344,423 square miles, and contains a population of 1,152,000, is undoubtedly a part of the Turkish empire, the bey being subject to the sultan. It was anciently called Tripolis, taking its name from the three cities on the coast, Sabrata, now Sabart, Œa, now Tripoli, and Leptis Magna, the ruins of which are still called Labida.

JULY 9, Dervish Pasha, governor of Albania, reported to Constantinople that the movements of the Austrians at Novi Bazar appeared to indicate the intention of Austria to advance to Salonika. The Turkish ambassador at Vienna sent similar information, but the Austrian ambassador scouted the report as wholly imaginary. The rumor, however, calls attention to what Austria is doing in the east. By no means content with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were entrusted to her by the treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878, Austria is pushing her claims into Servia and Albania. Novi Bazar is over fifty miles from the Bosnian line, but it is quite near Servia, and the projected Austria-Servian railway, which will ultimately connect Austria with the gulf of Salonika, passes through it. The movement of Austria along this line is merely a matter of time. An advantageous commercial treaty has been made with Servia, which strengthens the alliance between the empire and that state. Nor will Bulgaria escape. Austria already claims the control of the lower Danube, though it belongs geographically to Bulgaria and Roumania. Moreover, she demands that Bulgaria shall finish the railway from Sofia to the Servian line. This would put Austria in communication with Adrianople and the Bosphorus. Another movement to the same end, is the projected line from Crajova, on the Austria-Roumanian road, via Sistova and Tirnova to Yeni-Saghra in Eastern Rumelia. Roumania is opposed to Austrian predominance, but Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, courts it for obvious reasons, and Prince Milan, of Servia, who wants to be king, is complaisant. Russia may be supposed to be jealous, but the other European powers are indifferent.

JUNE 29, the court pronounced sentance of death on the person convicted of the murder of Sultan Abdul Aziz. As to the evidence against the accused we cannot definitely judge, but it seems certain that the trial was "organized to convict," and that the present sultan has reasons for wishing the convicted pashas out of the way. It appears, for instance, that the counsel for the prisoners, appointed by the judicial authorities, conducted the defense so tamely as to excite suspicion of a determination to lose it; and when Midhat Pasha undertook his own defense his demands for the production of witnesses were disregarded. Sourouri Pasha, president of the court, is said to have received instructions from Sultan Abdul Hamid as to the conduct of the case, and left the court in high dudgeon when Midhat insinuated that he was not getting a fair trial. In fact, there are some points which, not being explained, tell strongly in favor of the prisoners, and give color to the statement that the confessions of the alleged assassins, if not altogether fictitious, were obtained by torture or bribery. When, May 30, 1876, Abdul Aziz was deposed in favor of his nephew, Mohammed Murad Effendi, the pashas making the deposition (of whom Midhat was one) shut up the ex-sultan in his palace, under care of Nouri Pasha. One morning a few weeks later the deposed monarch was found dead in his rooms with extensive slits in his arms, made by a small pair of scissors. The public naturally suspected that he had been

murdered, that being the customary disposition made of ex-rulers in Turkey, but an examination by seventeen doctors of high standing and representing in nationality most of the European countries, resulted in a verdict of unmistakable suicide. Moreover, the women of the palace, including the dead man's mother, the Sultana Valide, confirmed the report. None of these were called as witnesses in the present trial, though the defense repeatedly asked for them. Nor were the confessing prisoners cross-examined, though one of these is said to have declared that Abdul Aziz was stabbed in the abdomen, a statement altogether at variance with the doctors' official report. These facts have created much sympathy for the convicted pashas among the European powers, and it is thought that they will remonstrate against the execution of the capital sentence.

THE BULGARIAN ELECTION RETURNS.

The returns from the Bulgarian election show that of 342 deputies elected 198 are for the prince and 144 for the Liberals. The telegram states that as the prince wants a two-thirds majority, he is going to order some supplemental elections. The necessity for the two-thirds majority, as well as the meaning of "supplemental elections," await further explanation. It is clear, however, that Prince Alexander has succeeded and that the Bulgarian constitution is doomed. How he has succeeded is, unfortunately for the Liberals, only too plain. He has had from the first the support of Russia, of Austria, of the Porte, and of the magnates of the Greek church. It is now stated that the prince has, from the day he ascended the throne, plotted against the constitution. The first Russian agent, Davydoff, abetted him in this, but the second agent, Cumanin, opposed anything like a usurpation. Hence, the prince during his visit to Petersburg on the occasion, Czar Alexander's funeral, is thought to have urged Cumanin's recall. At any rate he was superseded by Hitrovo, formerly Russian consul-general at Constantinople. Then came the manifesto and the dismissal of the ministry, followed by the prince's note to Gen. Ernhoff, declaring his intention to abdicate if his conditions were not agreed to. He did not by any means rest his case here, but proceeded to use all the influence of the government to carry the elections. How far the charges of intimidation are true we cannot say, but moral pressure was certainly used. The exarch of the church came from Constantinople to Sofia to convoke a synod in support of the prince's cause. The representatives of Russia, Austria, and, it is said, of Germany urged the Bulgarians to rally about the prince. The Porte issued instructions to the Mohammedans in his favor. Finally, the prince himself joined in the canvass by making a tour to all the principal towns to rouse the enthusiasm of his friends.

The opposition, headed by the ex-ministers, Zancoff, Karaveloff, Slaveikoff and Siknaroff, was not idle. Appeals were made to the Bulgarians, to Russia, and to Germany, and England, not to desert the course of constitutional government in Bulgaria. Prince Alexander so resented their appeals that he had them arrested, but was constrained to release them almost immediately for fear their illegal arrest should rouse popular sympathy. He threatens them, however, with legal proceedings based upon charges of malfeasance in office. Since the prince has complete control of the army, mostly officered by Russians, and the sympathy of surrounding nations, excepting Servia and Roumania, his peaceful victory may save the country from civil war, as, if defeated at the polls, he would probably have tried to maintain himself by force.

THE NEW GERMAN ELECTIONS.

On June 16 the fourth Reichstag held its last session, and closed the legislative period of the last three years. None of the parties concerned is satisfied with the result of its labors. The deputies return home rather humiliated and even despondent, as by Bismarck's constant assaults upon the parliamentary principle and the unbecoming conduct of some of its members, the Reichstag has lost much of its authority in the eyes of the people.

The government feels somewhat angry because the Conservative members refrained from wading through thick and thin with the chancellor, and did not carry out his new tax-laws and socialistic experiments. The people at large, however, are quite easy at being delivered from a representative body, which, if not sent home, would have made an even greater intellectual sacrifice than it had already made.

Bismarck, in fact, had succeeded so well in dissolving and entangling old party ties, and in baffling the attempts at new party formations, that he was not able to obtain a perfectly reliable majority for his pet schemes. In spite of all the favors bestowed upon the Ultramontanes, and of all allurements extended to the Conservatives, who were resuscitated solely by the fiat of the almighty man, his new friends have only shown a united front when they were allowed or ordered to attack some Liberal leader, or to do away with the remnants of some Liberal law. The interest of Bismarck's strongest followers—viz., the agrarians and ironmongers—naturally agreed as long as they felt sure of obtaining a new monopoly, and of making a handsome profit out of the new taxes laid on the people; but they separated when they had to face the solution of a practical question lying beyond their personal interest. This time the agrarians defeated the ironmongers by saddling them with the compulsory insurance of the workingmen, while they exempted their rural help from such insurance, and the landowners, of course, from the compulsory payment of the premium. Although this fact is of no consequence, as the bill will never become a law, it shows the brotherly love which prevails in the happy family of our protectionists, and does not augur well for their alliance in the future.

For the above reasons it is admitted on all sides that the last session was a session of failures, only a few very insignificant laws having been passed. Thus, the project of biennial sessions and quadrennial elections, and all plans of taxation with the exception of a higher duty on flour and wool, were defeated; the military tax on those unable to serve in the army found a single supporter in the son of the Chancellor; of all the bills directed against the merchants' exchange, such as stamps on receipts and checks, only one passed; the German (not Prussian) council of experts (*Volkswirthschafterath*, or *conseil superieur du commerce*) was disdainfully rejected; the bill against drunkenness, together with that touching trade regulations (*Gewerbeordnung*), and that on breweries (beer), were thrown into the waste-paper basket; and last, not least, the leading measure of the session, that bold and reckless socialistic experiment, the compulsory insurance of workingmen by the government, was so materially changed that Bismarck refused to endorse it.

He will not, of course, quietly submit to his defeat, but, accusing the obstinate Reichstag of dogged resistance to his benevolent plans, will throw all the weight of his position and influence into the scales of the approaching elections. When they are to take place is not yet fixed—they will probably be held in the month of September; but there will certainly be a bitter strife between the exasperated chancellor, with his rich resources and unlimited means, his numberless official and officious assistants, and with his cries for helping the poor

man, on one side, and the progressive liberal element of the country, which forms about one-half of the whole population and is divided against itself, on the other. In surveying the field of action, the question arises, what the chances for the several opposing parties will be.

The Reichstag altogether numbers 397 members. During the late session its Ultramontane-Conservative majority consisted of about 220 members. The Ultramontanes are at present the most powerful party, having been elevated by the chancellor's domestic policy to the proud position of a parliamentary arbiter, whose every demands are almost sure to be granted.

The appointment of Herr von Gossler, the last President of the Reichstag, and a very insignificant but orthodox gentleman, as minister of public instruction and worship, shows how the government is steering towards Rome. The Ultramontanes already now triumphantly hail Herr von Gossler as their redeemer from state authority and suppression. They will, of course, for a valuable consideration, support Bismarck in his reactionary policy. With the appointment of the new minister they have, in fact, won the battle, and the late conquests of the government will be surrendered to the Roman clergy. We are more than half way to Canossa. Although the Center has lately shown some signs of intestine war, and a tendency to form at least a liberal wing against its still dominant aristocratic elements, all mutiny will be suppressed when the advantage of the church is at stake. Flattering themselves with the hope of victory, they will, therefore, at the present moment keep together more than ever. The ultra Conservatives, for the greater part belonging to the landed aristocracy, are the natural allies of the Ultramontanes, and most cheerfully side with them as well as with any government which tries to blend secular and spiritual interests. The free Conservatives are to a man protectionists and enthusiastic admirers of Bismarck's person and policy, but even they have shown signs of meek disobedience, which does not prevent them, whenever ordered, from giving up their coyness and falling into line again. As to their numerical strength, the two Conservative wings together have 120, the Center about 100 members.

To these 220 votes are opposed three groups of Liberals—viz., about 80 National Liberals, 40 Progressists, and 20 Secessionists, or 140 in all, to whom in the majority of cases must be added 15 Poles, 9 Social Democrats, and a small independent Liberal fraction. Thus, if the Liberals of all shades conquer 20 to 25 new seats at the approaching elections, they will obtain a majority in the next Reichstag. Can that be done? I think it may be; but I do not say it will. What, then, are the *pros* and *cons*? Let me first state that the chancellor has lost enormously in popularity. The new era of wealth and abundance which for the last three years he has been promising the people, if they would follow him in his protective policy, has not set in. The taxes have been increased and raised, but the material condition of the masses has not changed for the better. The workingmen understand that the government's socialistic schemes aim at taking the wind out of the sails of the Social Democrats, and are waiting for their turn; the farmers and peasants begin to realize the fact that a comparatively small number of noblemen and large real estate holders are benefited by the duties on the necessaries of life, and every citizen has daily experience that he himself, and not the foreign exporter, must pay the duties laid on his indispensable wants. By treating as his adversary every independent man who dares to think for himself, and to act accordingly, Bismarck has lost the support of unselfish and public spirited Liberals, and won only a smaller number of doubtful and egoistic friends, with an eye to a handsome profit from their adherence to his wild schemes. The manufacturing and industrial classes are kept in perpetual suspense and fear. They are threatened with the tobacco monopoly, with new taxes, and amendments of the tariff. Although they do not yet appreciate it, they begin to feel that their conservatism has to deal with, or rather to submit to, a strong revolutionary power, which resorts to every stratagem and violent measure (see Hamburg) in order to gain its ends.

Thus, there is really a Liberal, or at least an anti-governmental, breeze passing over the whole country. Will Liberals avail themselves of it, and will they be able to swell it to a storm which will bring in a new order of things? For this purpose the petty jealousies and personal animosities which too long have prevailed among the Liberals ought to be buried. The Secessionists have thus far tried in vain to rally them under the same flag, but to-day it looks us if they understood the signs of the times, and as if, although marching separately, they would this time fight together against the common enemy. This hope is strengthened by the position into which the National-Liberals have been driven. Up to the last session they were the most willing and obedient followers of Bismarck. If he had really wanted that compact majority the absence of which he has always complained of, he would have respected their patriotic sentiments, and given them a small share of his favor, instead of wantonly offending them and insisting upon their absolute submission. Thus it happened that even so moderate and far-seeing a gentleman as Herr von Bennigsen, the leader of the National-Liberals, gave public notice of the dissolution of the partnership hitherto existing between his party and Bismarck, and that he cannot help working against him. If united, the Liberals will carry the next elections. But, whether these prove a victory or a defeat for the chancellor, his efforts at personal government and imperialism in its worst form are doomed. Awkward as the German people still may be in the management of its political affairs, it is mature enough not to suffer a dictator, and to thwart his schemes and cravings. We stand at a turning-point of our political development, and just as in your presidential election in 1856, the slaveholders' last victory was the forerunner of their ultimate defeat in 1860, our next political campaign will be the dawn of a better and clearer day.—*Berlin Correspondence of the N. Y. Nation.*

To the Teacher.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—What are the duties of a collector of the port? In this case, what is the salary?—Is the vice president a member of the senate? Could he be so, constitutionally?—Would the loss of two votes endanger the Republican majority at the organization of the next house of representatives?

The Virginia Republicans and the Readjusters.—What has the president to do with the Virginia election? Would the combined Republican and Readjuster vote in the last presidential election have carried the state?

Auditor French and the Central Pacific.—When was the Central Pacific railroad begun? When completed? Did the Credit Mobilier have anything to do with it? What is a sinking fund? Who invented it?

The Attempted Assassination of the President.—In case the president should die, who would be president? Who vice president? Will Guiteau be tried by federal or state law? In changing the mode of electing the vice president was the temptation to political assassination considered?

Notes Abroad.—Why is the Danish parliament called a Thing? How does the constitution of Denmark differ from that of England?—Have we such a thing as "tenant-right" in this country?—What interest had we as a nation in the monetary conference? How does the annual product of our gold mines compare in value with that of our silver mines?—Who is bey of Tripoli? What are his powers?—Are there any railroads in Servia? In Bulgaria? If so, how many miles of it? What are the productions of these countries, and how are they exported?

The Bulgarian Election Returns.—Are the Bulgarian deputies elected by districts? Who is the exarch of the Greek church here mentioned? Has he any share in the government of Bulgaria?

The New German Election.—What was Bismarck's compulsory-insurance scheme? What principles do the German political parties represent? Are politics as partisan in that country as in this?

THE NEW YORK NATION.

Beginning with the 33d volume, the number for July 7, the New York *Nation* will appear as the weekly edition of the New York *Evening Post*. It is to retain its name and be under the same editorial management as heretofore, but the pages will be divided into three columns instead of two, in order that the same matter may be used in the *Evening Post*.

The New York *Nation* was founded in 1865 (its first number appearing July 6th of that year), by a joint stock company, but at the end of the first year passed into the hands of Edwin L. Godkin & Co., who have owned and controlled it up to the recent transfer to the *Evening Post*. The most noticeable characteristic of the paper during its fifteen years' existence has been its consistency, suggesting admirable foresight, as well as straightforward honesty on the part of its editors. In politics it is moderately Republican, yet its criticism of that party shows that it is in no sense partisan. It has stood for good government, specie payments, free trade, monomentalism and civil service reform consistently and persistently. Occasionally it has thought more of influencing than of instructing the people, but it is so far ahead of other papers in this regard that much can be forgiven.

Its editorial department has been, from the first, managed by E. L. Godkin and Wm. P. Garrison, but the contributors to its columns have been numerous. In scanning its list of writers one cannot but notice how large a proportion of them represent the universities. Most of the other names given are those of well known writers. Articles generally appear in the paper anonymously, the only exceptions being the special correspondence from abroad and the occasional letters to the editor.

The size of the *Nation* will be enlarged to twenty-four pages, and its price reduced from $5 to $3 per annum. This will be beneficial to the public, provided the standard of the paper is maintained. That it will lose in prestige with the critical portion of the public is, we fear, a foregone conclusion. There is a dignity about a weekly paper that does not pertain to the weekly edition of a daily. Charles Dudley Warner recognized this when he nicknamed the *Nation* the *Weekly Last Judgment*. It will not be easy to maintain its reputation as an authority on political questions. Sum up as gravely as it may, the public will not escape the impression that the counsel is masquerading as the judge. Furthermore, there is always the danger that it will deserve this depreciation. There is a crudeness about an editorial for a daily paper, inseparable from its hasty preparation. Once in type, there is great temptation to "make it do" for the weekly. The retention of the editor, Mr. Garrison, is, however, a safeguard against this.

To new readers the *Nation* will be sent for examination eight weeks for 25 cents. The address of the paper is as before, No. 115 Nassua St., New York.

MAGAZINES.

In "The Present Aspects of the Indian Problem," the first paper in the July *North American Review*, ex-Secretary Carl Schurz gives the results of extensive experience in dealing with the Indian question. The article is, therefore, neither a diatribe nor a scathing criticism of the government, but a rational attempt to state the difficulties which the interior department finds in civilizing the Indian. The chief trouble is not in the civil service, though the government is naturally embarrassed by incompetency and corruption, but the fact that the wild Indian scorns civilization till he comes in contact with it, and then he is allowed no time for repentance. Indians brought in contact with the whites learn to desire the white man's knowledge, and show considerable rivalry in learning, but before they can arrive at this hopeful state of mind the clamors of the pioneers for their reservation, if not the lawless invasion of it, irritates and provokes the Indians to outrages. Then, too, the unlettered savage is no match for the white man in cunning, and is unconscionably cheated, an evil from which the government cannot protect him. These are the main difficulties of the Indian problem. The remedy proposed is the vigilant guarding of the rights of the Indians and their systematic education with a view to citizenship. The purpose of the second paper, "The Religious Conflicts of the Age," by "A Yankee Farmer," is quite obvious. But a moral, quite as obvious, may be drawn from it, namely, that it is very easy to refute an argument if you have the privilege of stating it; but a prize fight with a dummy seldom leads to fame.

"The Power of Public Plunder," by James Parton, is a forcible presentation of the corruption of the public service, and an argument for civil service reform. The chief remedy proposed is, however, the more generous, not to say lavish, payment of public officials. This is impracticable. The public will never consent to high salaries until it has some guarantee that the right kind of men will be appointed to receive them.

"The Common Sense of Taxation" is by Henry George, and would be more entertaining and instructive if the writer could dismount from his hobby—the iniquity of the ownership of land.

"The Cost of Cruelty" is a plea by Henry Bergh for more humanity towards animals.

"The Study of Tennyson," by R. H. Stoddard, is the criticism of one poet by another, and duly profound and technical. It is not altogether satisfactory to those readers who are simply poetical—not poets at all. We know several, for instance, who will not thank him for wishing that "Maud" had never been written.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, AUGUST 1, 1881. No. 13.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from July 15 to 31.

AT HOME.—News Notes—End of the Albany Deadlock—Sitting Bull—Removal of the Utes—"The People's Problem."

ABROAD.—News Notes—France in the Barbary States—Bulgaria, a Review.

TO THE TEACHER.—Questions for the Use of Teachers—Book Notices—Magazines.

TERMS:—Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM JULY 15 TO 31.

Dispatches from Australia report the formation of a new ministry in Melbourne, headed by Sir Bryan O'Loghlen. Also the meeting, July 14, of the new South Australian parliament.

From Afghanistan we hear of the crushing defeat of the ameer, Abdurrahman Khan, by his rebellious cousin Ayoob. The effect of this may be to put Ayoob on the throne, where he will doubtless prove as bitter an enemy to England as was his father, Shere Ali.

The negotiations between the British commission and the Boer triumvirate—President Martin Pretorius, Vice President Paul Kruger and Commandant P. J. Joubert—have been obstructed by serious disagreement, but at last accounts promised a favorable conclusion. The points of dispute are concerning the compensation to plundered loyalists, the authority of the British to intervene in struggles between the Boers and the natives, the territory south of the Vaal, which the Boers first waived their claim to, but which they now demand, and finally the surrender of the guns taken at Potchefstrom, which the triumvirate conceded, but are unable to enforce. Potchefstrom surrendered on the 21st of March, after the armistice had been concluded, and when provisions were already on their way to the besieged. It is claimed by the British that the besieging Boers under Cronje, should have permitted news of the armistice to reach the commander of the invested garrison, Col. Winslow, but plain Dutch farmers cannot be expected to take this chivalric view of their duty, and Cronje and his followers insist on keeping their plunder. Concerned with Cronje in this affair was a Hollander named Buskes, who is also accused of brutal treatment of prisoners. When, therefore, Buskes appeared as secretary of the Boer commission, the British commissioners demanded his withdrawal. At this the Boers took offense, and were not readily appeased. It was reported that the Boer triumvirate had refused to accede to sixteen of the thirty-six articles drafted by the royal commission, but this report is not officially confirmed. Among the points agreed upon are the Boers' free right of electing both president and legislature, the retrocession of the entire Transvaal (including that strip of the province which is not across the Vaal at all), and the supreme right of England to declare peace and war. The treaty when complete will be submitted to the Volksraad or general assembly, elections for which will be held forthwith.

Disturbances continue in North Africa; the Algerians of the Oran district are in revolt, headed by Bou Amena. The French have attacked them with some success, but the heat of the summer weather forbids pursuit. The Arab rising in Southern Tunis is spreading, and threatens even the capital. France attributes this fanatical outbreak to Turkish influence in Tripoli, but being questioned by England, declared her fixed intention not to invade Tripoli, but to maintain her defense within Tunisian territory.

Russia is still agitated by Nihilistic plots, the boldness of which shows how far the conspirators count on popular sympathy. The burning of one hundred and nineteen villagers imprisoned in a barn at Koursk, a town too small to appear on the ordinary maps of Russia, seems to have been a canard.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, having secured all he wanted by usurpation, has summoned a new ministry in place of the extraordinary cabinet headed by Gen. Ernhoff, and promises a liberal administration. The ministry is as follows: Stoveloff, foreign affairs; Kriloff, war; Romelingen, interior; Jeleskoviez, finance; and Theocharoff, justice.

Midhat, and the other pashas convicted of complicity in Abdul Aziz' murder, except Izzet and Seyd pashas, have had their sentences commuted to exile for life, which they will spend in the province of Hedjaz, Arabia.

A Paris dispatch, July 29, says: "A decree has been promulgated, ordering elections for members of the chamber of deputies on the 21st of August, and second ballots (?) the Sunday following."

The Irish land bill passed the house of commons for the third time, July 24, by a vote of 220 o 141. Most of the opposition, including Parnell and his followers, abstained from voting. The land league demonstration at Dublin, July 24, is reported a failure, probably owing to the expected passage of the bill.

The election of deputies to the Danish Folkething was held amid great popular excitement, July 26. The struggle is between the ministry and the Folkething. The ministry refused to resign, claiming that its majority in the Landsthing justified it in remaining in office, as both houses have equal powers under the constitution. The Folkething demanded the dismissal of the ministry before it would vote the usual appropriations. The King dissolved the recalcitrant body, and appealed to the country, but from appearances the opposition have carried the elections.

Peru is reported in a state of anarchy owing to the contention between the Pierola and Calderon governments. The presence of the Chilian army alone maintain a semblance of order; in many places these troops are harassed by the Peruvians in a sort of guerrilla warfare. The representatives of foreign nations stationed at Lima are endeavoring to mediate in the interest of peace and settled government.

Chili has just elected a president for five years; his name is Domingo Santa Maria.

The chief news in this country relates to the final defeat of Conkling at Albany, and to the somewhat fitful progress of the president toward convalescence. Of the senators elect to succeed Conkling and Platt, the following brief account is

given: "Mr. Miller is from Herkimer county, N. Y., served in the war, and is now engaged in the manufacture of paper, to which business is ascribed his advocacy of the duty on wood pulp, by which he has been chiefly known in Congress, to which he was elected in 1878 and in 1880. Mr. Lapham is from Ontario, where he was born and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1844. He was a member of the [state] constitutional convention of 1867, and has represented his district in congress since 1874."

The president's recovery has been retarded by defective drainage of the wound and the consequent formation of an abcess. This was lanced with the most favorable results. A new danger appeared in the shape of chills and fever, caused by the bad condition of the wound or by malaria, or rather, say the homeopathists, by the quinine which the patient had been regularly taking.

Gov. Foster, of Ohio, issued a circular note to the governors of other states, asking that they unite with him in appointing a day of thanksgiving for the president's recovery. Kentucky and Arkansas had already appointed a day of fasting and prayer. All the governors returned favorable answers except Gov. Roberts of Texas, who considered it inconsistent with the separation of church and state, for him to "direct religious services."

Judge Nathan Clifford, of the United States supreme court, who has been ill and demented many months, died July 25, at his residence in Cornish, Me. He was appointed judge by President Buchanan, January 28, 1858. He was a Democratic and a partisan, inasmuch as he refused to resign when disabled, in the hope that the election of a Democratic president might give him a successor holding views with regard to the relation between federal and state governments similar to those he had always maintained. His successor now will be, certainly a Republican, probably a politician and possibly one rejected by his constituents, but assuredly it will not be Mr. Conkling, though that gentleman had the honor of declining the chief justiceship in 1873.

Civil service reform, if not growing rapidly in popular favor, is at least attracting a great deal of attention. The president's cabinet is said to be in favor of competitive examinations to fill the clerkships in the departments. This will relieve the secretaries from the importunities of office-seekers and their "backers." In an address at Williams' College, Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, took occasion to stamp the proposed reform as "un-American." Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, has been writing letters on the subject, especially condemning "congressional participation in appointments," which is an evil that "stares the most earnest and thoughtful statesmanship in the face," "eats out the soul and consumes the life-blood of the legislator and must be ended." He would have the president issue two orders, stating, first, that no man will be appointed to any office while he is in Washington, and, second, that no man will be appointed who brings, unasked by the president, the recommendation of any member of congress. This would relieve congressmen from the importunities of a large class of office-seekers, but would not materially aid in purifying the service. Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, has been speaking in favor of a more thorough reform, but he, being a Democrat, has less to lose by the change in the manner of appointment.

On the night of July 15, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train was boarded and robbed at Winston, Mo., by a small band of men, headed, it is thought, by one or more of the notorious James brothers. Only two of these brothers are believed to be living and at large, but the neighborhood, Clay County, seems to be the rendezvous of a gang of desperadoes whom the local authorities either cannot or will not cope with. The conductor, William Westfall, was killed, as was also a passenger, a stonemason named McMillan, and the express car was robbed of $900 in currency, and a $1,000 bond. The passengers were not plundered. The booty obtained was slight, as the bond cannot be negotiated. The moral seems to be that express companies must protect their valuables by a sufficient guard, as neither passengers nor trainmen care to risk their lives to protect the express company's property. The English press, which has lately been excited over a murder and robbery in one of the compartments of an English railway coach, takes occasion to point out that passengers in American trains are even less safe from robbery, but this inference is unwarranted. Passengers in compartments would have more time for preparation, but this with the knowledge that resistance would bring certain death, would not help the matter much.

At Home.

WHEN Secretary Kirkwood took charge of the department of the interior, he increased the force of the pension office largely, claiming that the additional force was authorized by Congress. Now we hear that the new commissioner of pensions, Col. Dudley, has recommended the dismissal of 100 clerks, and the reduction of the salaries of sixty others, in order to bring the expenditure of the office within the congressional appropriation. There seems to be a discrepancy here, but the newspaper correspondents have not noticed it, nor have they informed us what proportion of the unauthorized addition to the force are among those retained in the service.

THE Ohio Democratic state convention met at Columbus, July 13, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John W. Bookwalter; lieutenant governor, Edgar M. Johnson; supreme judge, E. F. Bingham; state treasurer, A. F. Winslow; attorney general, Frank C. Dougherty; commissioner of public works, John Crowe. The platform is not remarkable, and the chief candidate has no political record, so that we can scarcely expect a stirring campaign. The reports, however, say that the would-be governor is quite wealthy, and will spend considerable money to secure his election, which to the average political worker, covers a multitude of deficiences in a candidate.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S convalescence continues slowly, but surely. It has been interrupted twice, once by some indiscretion in diet, and again by an obstruction in the drainage of the wound. Both were, of course, serious matters if neglected, but under the circumstances furnish no cause for uneasiness. Meanwhile the assassin remains unindicted, as the district attorney has postponed presenting the case to the grand jury until after the president's complete recovery. The guilty man remains in prison, neither cossetted nor persecuted, but treated as an ordinary criminal, a course which he does not seem to relish. At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, July 7, Cyrus W. Field started a subscription toward a fund of $250,000 for Mrs. Garfield. About three-fifths of the fund was raised almost immediately, but the probable recovery of the president has raised no little opposition to the scheme. A gift to the widow of a president, and a gift, practically, to the president himself from the very class of men to whom he should not be under obligation, are two very different things. The question of propriety, however, rests upon the general principle, which the advocates of the fund think should yield in this particular case.

GOV. PILLSBURY, of Minnesota, has appointed Judges Young of Minneapolis; Crosby, of Hastings; Brown, of Montevideo; Brill, of St. Paul; and Severance, of Mankato, to constitute the extraordinary tribunal provided by the legislature—half-court, half-board of arbitration—to pass upon the validity of the "repudiation" clause in the state constitution. The situation seems to be this: While Minnesota was still a territory, some three or four millions of bonds were issued by her in aid of certain railroad projects. The first companies organized to build roads failed, forfeiting their partly built road to the state. New companies were organized, and the property was turned over to them in a fit of generosity, without equivalent. The people resented this action of the legislature, and confounding—with what reason we cannot say—the second railroad company with the first, refused to pay the bonds of the original subsidy. In 1860, they inserted a clause in the constitution, prohibiting the payment of the bonds unless ordered by a direct vote of the people. The question has been

mitted to popular vote several times, but always decided in the negative. The advocates of payment are now trying to put the question before the courts, hoping that the anti-payment provision of the constitution will be declared null and void, as conflicting with the constitution of the United States. Payment was, therefore, ordered by the legislature, and the question of its legality (without submission to the people) referred to the special tribunal just appointed. From this court the question will be carried, by injunction, to the state and federal supreme courts.

END OF THE ALBANY DEADLOCK.

The deadlock in the senatorial election at Albany, N.Y., was broken, July 16, by the election of Warner Miller to succeed Thomas C. Platt. Nine of the opposition went over to Miller, raising his vote to seventy-six in a vote of 145—three more than was necessary to a choice. The most significant of the changes was that of George H. Sharpe, speaker of the state house of representatives. Sharpe had peculiar claims to be considered "a stalwart of the stalwarts," as his appointment to the New York marshalship by President Grant in 1873 was the cause of G. W. Curtis' resignation from the chairmanship of the civil service commission. Mr. Sharpe explained, however, that his defection was not caused by any faltering of his personal admiration and friendship for Mr. Conkling, but solely by his allegiance to the party caucus which had nominated Miller and Lapham. He was denounced by his former associates, but the break thus begun in the ranks of Mr. Conkling's adherents was fatal. A compromise might have been made by joining the Democrats and forcing an adjournment, but the "Bucks" would not hold together. Another caucus was demanded, but the administration Republicans would not grant one until their opponents had agreed to abide by the decision of the caucus when called. At 3 p. m. of July 22, the caucus was held, and Lapham was made the choice of the party. At four o'clock the legislature met again in joint convention, and elected Elbridge G. Lapham United States Senator, vice Conkling, resigned, by a vote of 92 out of 134.

Whether Conkling was consulted as to the propriety of the surrender is not known. His first act on hearing of Lapham's election was to telegraph from New York City, his deepest admiration for, and gratitude to, the "Spartan band who had stood so long for principle and truth, until borne down by forbidden and abhorrent forces, which never before had sway in the Republican party."

After the election the legislature adjourned sine die, forgetting, or, at least, neglecting, to pass the bill ordering a special election to fill the congressional vacancies caused by the promotion of Miller and Lapham to the senate. The Democratic members improved the opportunity to issue an address to the people, arraigning the Republican party in the state so sharply that the newspaper correspondents attribute its authorship to no less a person than Samuel J. Tilden.

SITTING BULL.

July 20, Sitting Bull, with 200 of his people, all that was left of his once powerful band, arrived at Fort Buford, D. T., and surrendered himself to the United States authorities. The surrender was brought about by the negotiation of Louis Legare, a French scout.

The terms of capitulation have not yet been made public, but judging from the reports of privations endured by the band during last winter and spring, "peace with honor,"—and an occasional bite at something to eat—would seem to meet the exigencies of the case.

Previous to 1876, Sitting Bull was a chief of some note among the Ogallalla Sioux. The Sioux reservation, as established by the treaty of 1868, lay in Southern Dakota, between Owl river on the north, and the Nebraska line on the south, and bounded on the east and west respectively by the Missouri river and Wyoming Territory. The treaty also provides that the country west of the reservation, north of the Platte river and east of the Big Horn mountains, should be considered unceded Indian territory, which no white man should be permitted to settle upon, or even enter, without permission from the Sioux, who expressly reserved the right to hunt in the territory so long as game abounded there. The treaty was broken almost immediately by an army regulation branding all Indians found in this Sioux hunting ground as prima facie hostile, and subject to military authority. Moreover, the army, instead of keeping exploring parties out of this territory, aided and abetted them by furnishing military escorts to protect them from the Indians. In 1874, an expedition was fitted out semi-officially, and sent in charge of Gen. Custer to explore the Black Hills, which lay entirely within this territory. Gold was discovered, and the usual invasion by mining parties followed, with apparently no resistance from the army. Now, this was bad enough, but it was rendered still worse by the means taken to quiet the Indians. They were solemnly assured that the miners would be removed from the Black Hills, and this assurance was repeated by the Sioux investigating commission of 1875. Sitting Bull was a witness before this commission, and to him the promise was explicitly made that the miners would be removed by August 15. Further, the evidence taken by the commission showed that the rations furnished the Indians at the agency were meager in quantity and indifferent in quality, so that the intention of Sitting Bull and his band to spend the fall and winter hunting in the Black Hills cannot be taken as evidence of hostile intentions. In December peremptory orders were issued to these Indians to return immediately to the reservation. They demurred, but promised to return in the spring after the hunting season was over. Orders were then given to stop the sale of ammunition on the reservation, and all absentees were called upon to come in and surrender their arms and ponies. These orders naturally offended and alarmed the Indians, and many joined Sitting Bull's band in consequence.

February 1, 1876, the Indians in the Black Hills region were proclaimed hostile, and turned over to the army for correction. March 17, an attack was made upon Crazy Horse at Bear Buttes, in the southern part, near Ft. Fetterman. Later in the season the army under Gen. Crook marched north to the Yellowstone Valley in Montana, where they fought, June 17, the "battle of the Rosebud." The Indians were routed, but with so much difficulty that no pursuit was attempted. The next battle was that of the Little Big Horn, fought June 25, by the Indians under Sitting Bull, and a portion of Gen. Terry's forces under Gen. Custer. The result was the annihilation of Custer and his command.

Later in the season Sitting Bull is said to have participated in a three days' skirmish with Col. Miles, but when the Indians surrendered, he was not with them, having escaped north with a few followers.

The next year he crossed into British America, where he has since lived, most of the time, on a reservation assigned him by the authorities. Being an irreclaimable nomad, he has wandered far beyond the limits assigned to him, and has occasionally crossed into Montana. His hostility to the United States seems to be rather an inveterate distrust than for a desire for vengeance, and may by kind treatment be entirely removed. At all events it is much cheaper to pamper him on a reservation than to keep an army to herd him while he picks up his own living in the wilderness.

THE REMOVAL OF THE UTES.

The Ute commission reported through its chairman, J. J. Russell, July 18. The text of the report has not yet been made public, but it is said that the commission proposes to locate the Uncompahgre Utes on lands near the junction of the Green and White rivers, in the neighborhood of Fort Robedeaux, Utah. Thus the Utes of the Uncompahgre, White river and Uintah agencies will be grouped about the junction of the Uintah and Green rivers, almost entirely without the boundaries of the state of Colorado. This establishment of the Utes upon farms of their own, to be held and tilled in severalty, is in accordance with the treaty made with the tribe last fall, but Russell recommends that a military force be employed in moving the Indians, evidently expecting resistance on their part.

The Ute nation comprises the Tabaquache, Muache, Capote, Weenminuche, Yampa, Grand River and Uintah bands of Ute Indians, and their territory, before their location on reservations, included parts of Western Colorado, Eastern Utah, Northern New Mexico and Arizona, and Southern Wyoming. The Pi-utes are Utes proper, but the Pah-utes, or Paviotsoes, a band numbering (in 1873) some 2,000, and inhabiting Nevada and Northeastern California, are quite distinct from the Ute confederation, and speak a different language. The name Pah-ute seems, however, to be applied in the dispatches to renegades from the Southern Utes, who are attacking and plundering miners in New Mexico.

The first treaty with the Utes was made in March, 1868, by N. G. Taylor, commissioner of Indian affairs, Gov. A. C. Hunt, of Colorado, and Col. Kit Carson. The reservation assigned the Indians by this treaty, may be roughly indicated as including all of Colorado west of the Rocky Mountains and south of White river. This treaty was proclaimed November 8, 1868, but the agencies were not established till the following year. One of these agencies was on White River, on the northern border of the reservation, another on the Uncompahgre river, a little south of the center, and still another, the Los Pinos agency, some distance to the east of this river.

For the next three years the reports of the governor of the territory, Edward M. McCook, (appointed June 12, 1868) give good accounts of the behavior of the Indians, but express a desire for their removal on account of the value of their lands. In 1872, congress authorized a commission to treat with the Utes for the purchase of their mining lands. Miners were already entering the reservation, and the United States authorities were unable to keep them out. The Utes were very unwilling to sell, but finally, September 13, 1873, concluded an agreement exchanging the mining lands on the east of the reservation for a perpetual annuity of $25,000.

This, however, did not settle the question, as the pioneers still invaded the reservation, killing and disturbing the game. The Indians resented this intrusion, and the citizens of Colorado clamored for the removal of the Indians, and the throwing open to settlement of their reservation.

Under these circumstances, the Indian department thought it advisable to send a special agent to examine the case and advise the government concerning the possible settlement of the Utes upon separate farms. The proposal was a rash one, as the tribe had had no experience with civilized life, and were scarcely prepared to give up their hunting and become farmers. About this time, namely, September 29, 1879, occurred the outbreak at the White River agency, wherein Agent W. C. Mecker and his employes were killed, and his family carried off. The same day an attack was made fifteen miles from the agency, upon Major Thornburgh and his command, who were marching toward the agency.

Full investigation showed that the Indians had received no little provocation, but the horrible barbarity of their conduc roused popular indignation against them, and the country w in danger of being hurried into war of revenge—a war which was certain to include the entire tribe, though but a small number even of the White River Utes had been concerned in the outbreak. Fortunately, war was averted, but the cry of the people of Colorado that "the Utes must go," constrained the government to insist that the Indians of the Uncompahgre valley, against whom little could be alleged except that they were Utes, and owned the best farming lands in the state, should exchange their hunting grounds for other lands, where they could be taught agriculture. Compensation was, of course, allowed them, but the change of location and of their habits of life are very distasteful to the most of the tribe, and when called upon by the commission to select their new lands, they seemed disposed to disavow the treaty. Even yet, as we see, they are not satisfied, and the commission think that only the presence of United States troops can reconcile them to the removal.

"THE PEOPLE'S PROBLEM."

The series of articles now appearing in *Scribner's* ***Monthly***, proposing a radical change in our system of government, deserve more than a passing notice. The author begins with the following quotation from the preamble to the state constitution of Massachusetts, framed in 1780:

"The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights and the blessing of life, and whenever these great objects are not maintained, the people have a right to alter the government and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness."

Starting from this point, Albert Stickney, the author of this series of articles (aptly entitled "The People's Problem") proceeds to argue that despite the great results of the government established by the founders of the republic, it must be considered at least a partial failure. For instance, the people of New York city were unable, even by a "most earnest effort," to procure permission "to clean their streets with their own money, and thus secure their lives against the dangers of pestilence." The opposition was not, we may explain, to street-cleaning by, or at the expense of, private citizens, but to taking the municipality's work from the political ring which controlled it.

The cause of this failure he finds in that distrust of public officials which resulted in the establishment of direct elections, multiplicity of elective officers, frequent elections for stated terms, and division of power and responsibility. This vastly increases the work of election, and produces naturally the "election machine," namely the combination of politicians to control the nominating conventions. It forces public men to give special attention to the work of nomination and election, to the detriment of their independence. It centralizes power in the hands of those willing to give their time and attention to party organization. It lessens the sense of responsibility by dividing it, leaving it uncertain who is to blame if things go wrong. It destroys the efficiency of the public service, corrupts it or renders it liable to corruption by those willing to bribe, fetters the popular will, and by the constant turmoil of elections renders a healthy national life and growth impossible. Such is the indictment brought against our electoral system by Mr. Stickney, and he supports it not indeed by the production of evidence, but by pointing to generally known facts. The immensity of our unofficial election machinery, from the meeting of the primaries to the closing of the polls, is recognized by every one at all acquainted with politics. The

power necessarily wielded by those willing to do this work is also generally recognized, as well as the restriction of the popular will to confirming nominations instead of originating them.

This being the case, we naturally look anxiously for Mr. Stickney's "remedy." It is thus summarized:

"In order to secure a people's government, in order to have the people's common work done according to the people's common will, we must have a system with these main features:

1. All political action, by more men than one, should be taken by men meeting and acting as one body—giving to every man one voice.

2. The people should act in their own persons only in the local affairs of the small districts where they can meet and act as one body.

3. In all other than the local affairs of small districts, the people should act by delegates.

4. Each man and each public body in the service should have work of only one kind.

5. The only elective officers should be the chief executive and the members of the legislatures.

6. In executive administration each work should be in the hands of one man; and each officer should have the appointment and removal of his own immediate subordinates.

7. Each man in the service should be selected for fitness for his one work.

8. Every man in the service should be removable at once—for his failure to do his one work.

9. The process of election should be used only to fill vacancies, when there are vacancies. It should not be used constantly, at fixed periods, in the fruitless attempt thereby to enforce responsibility.

10. For supreme supervision and control, there should be the one common judgment and will of the whole people.

11. Every political act should be open.

12. Time and quiet must be had to secure a healthy political growth.

The first three of these prerequisites to popular government, Mr. Stickney would secure by dividing the country into election districts of, say, 500 voters each. Local affairs should be settled in "town meeting;" on general questions the district should delegate its suffrage to an elector, who, meeting in an electoral convention of not more than 500 members, should elect municipal or state officers. Still another electoral college must be chosen for presidential election, and this should be a veritable choosing, not the cut-and-dried affair that it now is.

The chief objection to this is its impracticability, owing to that very distrust of officials which Mr. Stickney so deprecates. The revival of the independence of the electoral colleges has been often proposed, but the voters of the United States will not give up their right of final judgment. Nor, considering the part that bribery and barter, under the more euphonious names of concession and compromise, play in our elections, is a more confiding spirit on the part of the people altogether to be wished.

For the rest, Mr. Stickney's scheme would establish a government something like that of the czar—a bureaucracy of little autocrats individually responsible to one mighty autocrat—with the important difference, of course, that the head of the government would himself be removable at the pleasure of two-thirds of the legislature. The belief that by entrusting undivided powers to some one man, and then holding him responsible for the general result of his administration, we could secure more efficient and faithful service, has many adherents. Unfortunately, it is eminently unsatisfactory in practice. Napoleon III., of France, and Alexander I., of Bulgaria, are the only two modern, "responsible" autocrats that occur to us. It is curious how small a part law seems to play in Mr. Stickney's ideal republic. We say seems, for he does not say that his responsible administration is not to be judged by its adherence to law, but he certainly implies that the results—the material effects of an administration, are the sole tests of its fitness to exist.

The argument against the secrecy of the ballot, and the demand for more stability in the administration, are not peculiar to Mr. Stickney's reform, and need not be here considered. One further word of criticism and we close. Since the defect in the present electoral system evidently arises from the unofficial work there is to be done, why not diminish it by making part of it official? Why should the government merely let the people choose their rulers instead of seeing th they do so in a manner calculated to give free expression the popular will? It can do this without in any way changi the form of the government, though it may be necessary to some degree alter the character of the civil service.

Abroad.

JULY 18, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, dean of Westminst Abbey, died at London, of erysipelas. He was born, Decemb 13, 1815, at Alderly, in Cheshire, his father (afterward bish of Norwich) being rector of that parish. He attended scho at Rugby and Oxford, graduating at University College 1833. He remained connected with this university as tut and professor, until 1864, when he was made dean of We minster. He was the recognized leader of the "Broad Churc element in the Anglican church; was an eloquent speake but is best known through his writings, which have been vo uminous.

DISPATCHES from Afghanistan report a battle fought, Jul 27, between Ayoob Khan and the ameer, ending in the tot rout of the latter. The scene of the battle was Karaza Att in Western Afghanistan, north of the Helmund river. Th tribes in this neighborhood are favorable to the cause of th pretender, and had he himself led the June campaign woul no doubt have joined him. Instead of doing so, Ayoob remai ed at Herat, and sent three of his cousins in charge of 1,0 men. These were defeated and beat a hasty retreat. Finall Ayoob started and reached the neighborhood of Girishk abo the 20th inst. The ameer, with a large army, approached fro Kandahar. Ayoob's heart seems to have failed him, for he se a messenger, July 24, to Abdurrahman's camp to treat f peace. The ameer spiritedly replied that he would treat f peace after he arrived in Herat. After the forces had joine battle on the 27th, one of the ameer's regiments went over t the enemy. This caused a panic in the royal army, and th troops threw down their arms and fled in all directions. Th rout was as complete as it was unexpected, and victory seem to be within Ayoob's reach, if he has energy enough to seize i

THE presence of King Kalakaua at a public dinner in Lo don, July 16, reminds us that his majesty is making a tour o the world for the purpose, it is said, of selling his kingdom Hawaii to some foreign prince or power. Another story i that the king a short time ago actually negotiated a sale wit China. The plan was to be consummated by the importatio subject to a capitation tax of $7 per head, of 1,000,000 Chin men, who were to be immediately naturalized by royal proc mation, and were expected to vote solidly for annexation t China. China was to pay the poll tax, and Kalakaua pock the $7,000,000 in exchange for his kingdom. The scheme wa discovered and balked by the action of foreign residents an officials, and the king gave up his plan, recalled his commi sioner—whose name was *not* Harris—and went abroad to fo get his chagrin and escape popular indignation. The mai foundation of these stories is, no doubt, reportorial faith i the gullibility of the people, but it is perhaps true that Kin David Kalakaua would consent, for a consideration, to the an nexation of his kingdom to some foreign power. From 183 to 1850 annexation schemes were popular with the Hawaiians and France, England and the United States were successively approached. The sudden death of the king in 1854 is said t have frustrated a nearly completed scheme of annexation t this country; but since then, popular sentiment in Hawai has turned in favor of preserving their separate nationality The kingdom was founded in 1782, by Kamehameha I, nephe

of Kalamhopmi, who was chief of the island of Hawaii at the date of its discovery by Captain Cook. Kamehameha, who was a great warrior, usurped the chieftainship on his uncle's death, and having conquered the other islands of the group, founded a kingdom. His power was absolute, but he left a limited monarchy to his successor, who established a constitution. Under this, the king has power to name his successor, subject to the approval of the legislature, which has also power to elect if the king dies without naming an heir. By it it King Kalakaua was elected, February 12, 1874, by a vote of thirty-seven to six, his opponent being the Dowager Queen Emma.

JULY 14, the house of commons passed the 26th clause of the Irish land bill, authorizing the land commission to enter into agreements with the governments of the British colonies or with other public bodies, to promote emigration from Ireland and appropriating $1,000,000 to be expended in forwarding emigration. The Parnellites opposed the clause bitterly, resorting to obstruction to defeat, it a move for which Gladstone savagely arraigned them. The fight will be repeated on the third reading of the bill. To many persons, especially the Tories, the emigration clause is the redeeming feature of the bill, not merely because they think the country over populated, but because they distrust the Irish race. The desire to rid Ireland of the Irish has a firm hold of the Tory mind, which thoroughly approves of Lord Lyndhurst's remedy for Ireland's woes—submersion. It is resentment of this feeling rather than any good reason they can bring against emigration that leads the land league to oppose it. On the 18th, Mr. Gladstone announced the names of the commissioners under the land bill. They are Sergeant John O'Hagan, once an enthusiastic member of the Young Ireland party, but now a sober-minded county judge; Edward Falconer Lytton, Liberal member of Parliament from County Tyrone, and John E. Vernon, who is agent for Lord Pembroke, an absentee landlord, and who is therefore offensive to the land league. The clause (34) under which these judges were appointed, received its final consideration in committee of the whole, on the 20th. This, together with clauses 12, 15 and 27, had been left till the last on account of the multiplicity of amendments; with its passage, the committee was expected to rise and report the bill, but two new clauses were added which prolonged debate until the 23d. The bill now passes to its third reading, and will reach the house of lords probably by the 1st of August.

IN the house of commons, July 25, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, home secretary, stated, in reply to inquiry, that ten infernal machines had been discovered on board two vessels at Liverpool, just arrived from America. The machines, which were shipped in barrels purporting to contain cement, each contained eleven cartridges, charged with nitroglycerine and a compound similar to gun cotton. These were enclosed in an oblong case of zinc, together with a clock-work arrangement intended to explode the machine in six hours after it was set going. The assumption is that the machines were the property of Fenians, intended to be used in the destruction of public buildings, and possibly in assassination also. The home secretary further stated that the United States would be asked to cooperate in ferreting out and punishing a secret society of Fenians or Irish revolutionists, who were making this country the base of their plots to destroy life and property in England. There is an Irish brotherhood, with headquarters in New York, whose awowed purpose is to encourage plots of this character. The chairman of this organization was until recently O'Donovan Rossa, a somewhat notorious Fenian. On the 24th it was stated that he had been deposed from the leadership for being "too explicit" in his boastful threatening of the English government. Some time ago the society let it be known that it had condemned Gladstone to death. Rossa himself has declared that the society was concerned in the explosion of the English man-of-war Doterel in the Magellan's Straits. Whether the members of the society are bona-fide plotters, or whether, as generally believed, they are merely a set of humbugs who live off the "skirmishing fund," which they most assuredly collect from Irish-Americans,—they are equally offensive to England. The British government has already complained of the bloodthirsty utterances of the Fenian press and speakers in this country, but our government lacks certainly the legal authority, and possibly the will, to suppress incendiary agitation. Even the shipment of infernal machines can only be punished as a misdemeanor, first, in shipping explosives secretly, and second, sending them by a passenger vessel. It may seem strange that Gladstone's life should be risked, that O'Donovan Rossa may levy a Judas-like tax—veritable bloodmoney—upon his misguided countrymen, but this is part of the price we pay for our liberty.

FRANCE IN THE BARBARY STATES.

The French troubles in North Africa continue. France has, it is said, notified the Porte that she will hold it responsible for fanatical outbreaks among the North African Arabs, but there does not seem good ground for this suspicion. The Arabs of Tunis and Tripoli naturally resent the French invasion, and the Algerians have, like most other conquered nations, always cherished a tradition of a promised deliverer. Many have been the insurrections led by pretended Moslem messiahs, but the defeat of each pretender seems only to increase the popular belief in their final deliverance. The leader of the present rising in Oran, Bou Amena, probably claims to be the Moul-Saah, the promised deliverer. (The name Bou Amena is evidently a title or nickname, and signifies "the man of *amena*," whatever that may mean.)

But whatever their cause, the final result of these fanatical outbreaks will be to strengthen the hold of the French upon the country. It may be necessary to assign Tripoli to Italy, and Morocco to Spain, but that will be simply to keep those nations quiet. France is able to crush the insurgent tribes and carry the war as far into the Turkish empire as the European powers will let her. Each rising of the Arabs against her authority, ultimately strengthens, not merely her hold upon the country itself, but her title to such authority in the eyes of the European powers. The modern version of the "right of conquest" is, that territory which a power has been permitted to conquer, it shall, within reasonable limits, be permitted to keep. And this would apply to Tripoli as well as Tunis.

The present province of Algeria corresponds very nearly with the ancient Numidia as united under Jugurtha, in the second century before Christ. During the reign of the Emperor Claudius, however, Western Numidia, comprising the present province of Oran, was added to Mauritania under the name of Mauritania Cæsariensis, as distinguished from Mauritania Tingitania, so called from its principal city Tingis, now Tangier. The capital of Numidia was Cirta, now Constantine; northeast of this city on the coast and near the site of the present city of Bona was Hippo Regius, of which St. Augustine was bishop. In this neighborhood, too, is Mt. Edoug, the ancient Pappua, to which Gelimus, the last king of the Vandals, retreated after his defeat by Belisarius, A. D. 534.

Algeria embraces an area of 198,960 square miles, and contains a population, exclusive of wandering Arab tribes, of 2,867,626. Its conquest by France was begun by Charles X,

in 1829, to put an end to the ravages of the Algerian pirates. The invasion was stubbornly resisted, especially by Abd-el-Kader, emir of Oran, who for thirteen years maintained a hopeless struggle. At last, in 1847, he was forced to surrender, which he did only on the promise that he should be allowed to retire to Egypt. This promise was violated, and Abd-el-Kader was kept in close confinement for five years, until the accession of Louis Napoleon, when the captive chief was set free and given a government pension.

Up to 1871, France held Algeria under military rule, and used it chiefly as a training school for the army. In this year, after the suppression of a widespread rebellion among the natives, a half civil, half military government was set up, extending over the settled districts, the interior, with its population of nomad tribes, remaining under martial law. The country is divided officially into three departments, each comprising a coincident military division. These departments are called, each from its respective seat of government, Algiers, Oran and Constantine. The government, both civil and military, is administered by a governor-general, who is invested with legislative powers in civil affairs, and acts under the supervision of a colonial council appointed by the French government. The present governor is Albert Grevy, brother of President Grevy of France. His appointment, March 15, 1879, was hailed as the beginning of a peace policy in the government of Algeria. If the results of this policy have not been altogether satisfactory, it is still to be remembered that it was not strictly adhered to. At the very time France was planning the invasion of Tunis, her Algerian tribes were in revolt. The attack upon Uargla, which was attributed to the Kroumirs, was probably made by a desert tribe, as the post is 600 miles from the frontier. The massacre of Col. Flatters' expedition was undoubtedly the work of these tribes. The outbreak in the Oran department began early in June by an attack upon M. Bringard, inspector of telegraphs, and the killing of eight of his escort. Robbery was considered the motive of this attack, but a desire for vengeance seems always present in these plundering raids, and the troops sent in pursuit of the robbers found the whole country in revolt. Bou Amena, with a force estimated at 1,500 horse and 1,000 foot, raided the Tell, the uplands north of the Atlas Mountains, and attacked, July 7, the town of Kreider. Being repulsed with a loss of 250 men, he retreated toward the desert, closely pursued by Col. Brunetiere, who attacked and dispersed the retreating troup at Ain Medissa. The raid had, however, been frightfully destructive, 1,700 of the colonists being killed or carried off, and thousands fleeing to the coast in fear, leaving their possessions to the robbers. The chief industry of Oran is the raising of esparto grass to be used in the manufacture of paper. A large proportion of the loss, both in life and property, was borne by Spanish colonists engaged in this industry, and they have called on their government for protection or compensation. Spain has appealed to France to answer this demand, and since France has already complained of the hostility of Morocco, it is predicted that she will invite Spain to occupy that semi-barbarous state, to assist in maintaining order. Morocco, under Sultan Muley-Hassan, is quite as disagreeable a neighbor to France as Tunis under Mohamed-el-Sadoc. For though the Arabs of Morocco differ from the spiritual subjects of the Turkish Caliph on the proper interpretation of the Koran, their views as to the propriety of plundering Christians coincide perfectly. Bou Amena would find Morocco a most convenient base of supplies, though the French troops would hardly refrain from invading that country in pursuit of the robbers.

With Tripoli the case is somewhat different, as that state is undoubtedly part of the Turkish empire. Much as France may suspect that the revolt in Southern Tunis is instigated from Tripoli, and much as she may protest against the reinforcement of that province by Turkish troops, and talk of holding the Porte responsible, she would doubtless prefer that some other nation undertook the work of chastisement, even though that nation should be Italy. French interests in Tripoli are not large, and the occupation of the country, even with the permission of the powers, would be expensive. So, though the possession of Tripoli by some European power may be a matter of time, we may expect its final possessor to show some diffidence about accepting it.

BULGARIA—A REVIEW.

The Bulgarians are not, strictly speaking, Slavs, but rather Tartars Slavonized. The race is dispersed over a wide extent of territory, reaching from the Danube to the Ægean Sea and westward into Albania. While still a portion of Turkey, Bulgaria was recognized as including two divisions—northern and southern—separated by the Balkan Mountains, but when the principality was established by the Berlin Congress in 1878, Southern Bulgaria was called Eastern Rumelia. The principality governed by Alexander I. lies between the Danube and the Balkans on the north and south, and between the Black Sea and Servia on the east and west. The inhabitants speak a dialect very nearly akin to that of Southern Russia, and quite different from the Slavic-Greek dialects of the south and west.

Still, the Bulgarians are an adventurous race, and their intercourse with neighboring nations is sufficient to ensure their understanding each other's speech. This intercourse is not commercial; the absence of roads shows that commerce receives but little encouragement; but the half-savage condition of the people and their resentment of Turkish oppression, led to the formation of *haiduks*, mountain brigands or outlaws who subsisted from the plunder of the Turks. Naturally, these haiduks were forced to migrate from place to place to escape the vengeance of the authorities. During the Greek insurrection of 1821, the haiduks formed a considerable portion of the Grecian army. One of them, Botchar, a native of the Varina, became famous under the Greek name of Botzaris. Such are the people over whom Prince Alexander von Battenberg, nephew of the Grand Duke Ludwig of Hesse, and of the Empress Maria of Russia, was chosen to reign. The election was by the unanimous vote of the people through the electoral college or constituent assembly. This body must not be confounded with the ordinary national assembly or chamber of deputies, which is a legislative body chosen at a different election and armed with different powers. The extraordinary assembly—or, to use the Slavic term, skuptchina, from *skupiti*, to assemble—is really a part of the popular election, the action of the assembly being as mechanical as that of our electoral college. Newspaper correspondents, in describing the recent Bulgarian elections, commented severely on the facts that many of the deputies elected were uneducated, and that the assembly granted the prince's request without debate. The inference drawn, namely, that the deputies were tools of the administration, was unwarranted. "Regular debates do not take place at these diets," writes Dr. Ranke: "they resemble rather those *parliamenti* of the Italian cities in the middle ages, where the party happening to possess the ascendency dictated the law to the exclusion of the conquered." The election was, indeed, an appeal to the people after the manner of the French *plebiscites*—asking for a vote "yes," or "no," on a declared question. The assembly was merely an outward and visible mode of recording the people's will. Also sanctioned by the customs of the country,—for, of course, the whole affair is ultra-constitutional,—are the supplemental elections, which are simply requests to the people of certain districts to reconsider their decision.

The prince's justification of his course is given in an interview with a correspondent of the London *Standard*. He says:

"During the two years I have filled the throne, I have had to dismiss seven cabinets and three chambers, and I have had to oppose a large number of useless bills. No really useful law has been proposed in the chamber. They are all childish and selfish, not meant for the good of the people, but only to

benefit the governing cliques. Everywhere my name has been abused. The constitution has been flung in my face by way of intimidating me. When I replied that the constitution was not a reality—that the Bulgarian people had no idea of a constitution; that formerly they recognized the sultan and now the prince—then they appealed to my personal authority, but always against me and for their own ends."

The prince denies that his *coup d'etat* was instigated by Russia or any other power. He admits consulting with the emperors of Russia, Germany and Austria on the occasion of his visit to St. Petersburg, but say they answered simply: "Do what you please; but do not leave Bulgaria."

The prince desires, he says, to show the country what can be done by an honest administration, after which he will, if he thinks his subjects fit for it, restore the constitution in an amended form, modeled upon the government of Germany. The criticism upon this is, that the faults complained of in the Bulgarian legislature are to a great extent the result of inexperience in free government, and that no amount of experience of a benevolent despotism will remove these faults. Prince Alexander was fully empowered to maintain order and enforce the laws. Beyond that it was not necessary to go till the people were ready to follow him. "One of the benefits of freedom," says John Stuart Mill, "is that under it the ruler cannot pass by the people's minds, and amend their affairs for them without amending themselves. If it were possible for the people to be well governed in spite of themselves, their good government would last no longer than the freedom of a people usually lasts, who have been liberated by foreign arms without their own co-operation." "It is an old saying that in a despotism there is at most but one patriot, the despot himself. Leaving things to the government is synonymous with caring nothing about them, and accepting their results when disagreeable as visitations of providence."

So much for the general principle; now for its adaptation to this particular case. There are two political parties in Bulgaria: the conservative and orthodox party, headed by the "Tchorbadjees" or Bulgarian notables. These Tchorbadjees are the rich men of the towns—there is no landed aristocracy—the supporters of the church and the schools. The term used to designate them is not a title, but a complimentary epithet used by the Bulgarian towards his superiors, and signifies "lord of my life." Opposed to these are the liberals or "Young Bulgarians," headed by a set of enthusiastic reformers, who are naturally more inclined to rely upon theory than upon the teachings of experience. They are desirous to exalt the Bulgarian nationality to the exclusion of foreign influence, and oppose the clergy of the Greek church, who are a worldly class, having for the most part obtained their office by purchase, and being under the influence of the exarch at Constantinople, who in his turn owes his office to his favor with the Porte.

The prince apparently distrusts both parties, but the Tchorbadjees support his cause, hoping, doubtless, to form the aristocracy from which the prince is to choose his senate. The temper shown by the prince in dealing with the opposition, and the fact that the Liberal leaders fled the country as soon as the prince's victory was assured, indicates pretty clearly the reception that independent reform movements will meet with in Bulgaria under the prince's autocratic rule. Free institutions were never born of despotism. They may live under it, as the grass lives under the snow, enjoying a temporary protection, but they cannot take root in it nor flourish till it disappears.

To the Teacher.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—How large a force is employed in the pension office?—What are the legitimate uses of money in campaign work?—What are the constitutional restrictions upon the president's right to receive gifts?—Why could not the holders of these Minnesota bonds enter suit directly against the state?

End of the Albany Deadlock.—Who is Geo. W. Curtis? What was the Civil Service Commission? Is it still in existence? Are congressional elections regulated by federal or state law?

Sitting Bull.—Had the Indians any conception of land ownership previous to their dealings with the whites?

The Removal of the Utes.—When was Colorado made a territory? When a state? When was the Indian department established? What inducements have the Indians to become civilized? How many full blooded Indian voters have we in the United States?

"The People's Problem."—Could the work of nominating a president be done by officials without fettering the popular will? If so, how?

Notes Abroad.—Was Dean Stanley elected or appointed to office? By whom?—Could we properly speak of Ameer Abdurrahman's accession to "the throne?"—Is the Hawaiian race dying out? Is the manufacture of infernal machines a legitimate business?

France in the Barbary States.—Compare Bou with Abou. Was the Garden of the Hesperides in Algeria or in Morocco? What is an emir? Is the word akin to amir (of Afghanistan), or to the Russian village "Mir" (world)? What need of telegraphs in the interior of Algeria?

Bulgaria.—Was Bulgaria known to the ancients, and if so, by what name?

BOOK NOTICES.

LITERARY STYLE, and other essays. By William Mathews, L.L. D., author of "Getting on in the World," etc. Price $1. 50. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Mathew's reputation as an essayist is so fixed, and his style of bookmaking so marked, that many readers can doubtless form a definite conception of this book from a simple glance at its table of contents. Moreover, these essays have, in part at least, already appeared as periodical literature, so that many readers will welcome the book as an old acquaintance in more attractive dress and abiding form. The titles of the essays are "Literary Style," "The Duty of Praise." "Periodical Literature," "The Blues and their Remedy," "The Modesty of Genius," "Sensitiveness to Criticism," "The Ideal and the Real," "Fat vs. Lean," "Memory and its Marvels," "Fools," "Angling," "Intellectual Playfulness," "A Plea for the Erring," "The Secret of Longevity," "The Season of Travel," "Hot House Education," "Originality," "The Art of Listening." "Who are Gentlemen?" "Office Seeking," and "Americanisms."

Prof. Mathews' treatment of these themes is not profound, and if the reader has thought deeply on the subject, he may often wander through the essay without receiving additional light, but for rousing interest for awakening thought—the book is admirable. To school boys in search of "ideas" for their compositions it must prove a mine of wealth, embarrassing only in its richness. The topics are lightly and gracefully handled, the style is pure but racy, and the author is very easily followed. The book bristles with apt quotations, a fact which adds greatly to the attractiveness of the book, while it detracts from the author's reputation for originality. No such collection of good things can be made without the help of other compilations; but "howe'er he came to know it," the author's collection of wit is grateful to our senses, and we gape and swallow, asking no questions for conscience sake.

FORBRIGER'S PATENT DRAWING TABLETS, published by Jones Brothers, deserve a most thoroughly cordial recommendation to all teachers who have not yet made use of them. They are prepared especially for use in public schools, and furnish a system of instruction which can be used with good effect by any teacher, whether he is a skilled artist or not.

The series is composed of eight blocks or tablets, each containing twenty-five sheets of drawing paper, with a carefully prepared design upon it. Each block is accompanied by a manual for the teacher, giving full and very explicit directions how to use the tablets in the school, with definitions of geometrical terms used.

The designs given on the tablets are remarkably well graded, advancing by easy steps from the simpler to the more difficult elements of drawing. The plan of using the form of a tablet rather than that of a book is to be commended, for the increased convenience thus secured, as well as superior durability. We learn that these tablets have introduced the study of drawing into many schools, that otherwise might not have attempted instruction in the difficult study, without the aid of a "special artist." For this reason, were there no other advantage gained by them, it ought to be highly recommended. For it is very certain that, as the months go by, many new schools will add drawing to their curriculum. For there is no doubt that, in a practical age like our own, we cannot wisely neglect so useful and valuable a branch of study.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, AUGUST 15, 1881. NO. 14.

☞In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from August 1 to 15.

AT HOME—News Notes—The Pension Office.

ABROAD—News Notes—A Would-be Member of Parliament—More About Tunis—Progress of the Land Bill—Insurrection in Algeria—The Anglo-Boer Treaty.

TO THE TEACHER.—Composition, a Suggestion—Questions for the Use of Teachers—Book Notices—Magazines.

TERMS: -Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM AUGUST 1 TO 15.

Advices from China per steamer leaving Shanghai, July 19, report that the relations between China and Japan have been decidedly "strained" by the vexed Loo-Choo question, but that there are good hopes of a peaceful settlement. An insurrection in the towns of Wunchin and Faichin, in the province of Chin-Kiang, is also reported; the imperial troops sent against the insurgents were repulsed after three engagements.

The latest dispatches from Afghanistan report Ayoob at Kandahar and his ameer cousin at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, both rapidly gathering their forces for a final struggle. Persia reports the final crushing of the Kurdish marauders, and the execution of their leader, Hamgeh Ayab, and several of his relatives, who were shot at So-Uj-Balak, July 29.

From Africa, we hear that King John of Abyssinnia is engaged in the zealous persecution of Mohammedans and heterodox Christians—the Coptic church, of course furnishing the standard of orthodoxy. All the newly conquered Galla tribes have been ordered to stand back and not interfere with the autocrat's wholesale convention of the people.

The convention between England and the Transvaal has at last been signed and a republic is again established, with, however, the important addition of a British minister resident to mediate between the Boers and the adjoining negro tribes.

The Kroomirs of West Africa, native wards of the Liberian republic, have been thoroughly punished for pillaging a wrecked German vessel, by having their king and chief laid in irons, and their principal village, King William's Town, laid in waste by the guns of a German man-of-war. It was, of course, a high-handed outrage on the dignity of the Liberian Republic, which has paid for the damage done to the wreck, but that government is too weak to resent it.

The French-African troubles still continue, as do also the diplomatic explanations which France is forced to make to the other European powers with regard to her actions and intentions.

The czar has come out of his fortified retreat at Gatschina and gone to Moscow, and also to the annual fair at Nijni Novgorod. This is the annual market or emporium of Southern Russia; it lasts for eight weeks, and is considered the largest in the world The czar's visit may indicate that he feels less afraid of the nihilists, or it may be explained by the rumored discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the imperial family, in which many members of the court are said to be implicated.

Gen. Ehrnroth, premier of Bulgaria during the usurpation, writes to St. Petersburg in reply to the attacks of the European press, that he assumes responsibility for the extraordinary action of the government during the late election. It was within the powers granted by the constitution, he says, and was not intended to intimidate voters, but to encourage them by preventing intimidation by the opposition.

The emperors of Germany and Austria held a short conference at Gastein, August 5, but, despite the speculation of correspondents, the interview seems to have no political significance.

M. Gambetta, in an after dinner speech at Tours, questioned whether life senatorships were compatible with the principle of universal suffrage, and urged that they should depend upon reelection at certain intervals by the congress in joint assembly. The international electric exhibition met at Paris, August 10. Lamps, railways, boats and balloons are among the novelties exhibited.

Spain is in the midst of an exciting canvass, and Premier Sagasta is said to fear the utter defeat of his party at the coming election.

In Germany also the canvass for election to the Reichstag is causing excitement. which spends itself in anti-Jewish riots.

In the English Parliament the houses are at odds over the land bill, and it is a question whether the lords or commons will have to give in.

From South America we hear of the formation of a provisional government of Peru under Calderon, but ex-President Perolia still keeps the field, and large numbers of the Peruvian army are said to have joined him, to continue the war against Chili. Should Bolivia again take the field, as she is reported about to do, the reaction against Calderon's peace party may be fatal. Yellow fever is raging on the isthmus of Panama and in other parts of Colombia.

The result of the Canada census of last April has just been announced. The population is 4,350,933, an increase of eighteen per cent in ten years.

The credit of having manufactured the infernal machines discovered at Liverpool, rests between St. Louis, and Peoria, Ill. P. W. Crowe, a gasoline manufacturer of Peoria, was the first to confess, and for a week was a bigger man with the reporters than O'Donovan Rossa. Denis O'Hara is the name of the St. Louis claimant. Both men are extremely bloodthirsty in their utterances, but the very freedom with which they speak suggests that they are quite ready to prove an alibi if arrested.

The Kentucky election, August 2, for treasurer and members of the assembly, resulted in a Democratic success as expected, but with slight Republican gains. The Mississippi Democrats met at Jackson on the 3rd inst., and nominated Gen. Robert Lowry governor. A commission appointed by the governor and legislature of New Jersey, to consider and

recommend amendments to the state constitution, met at Newark, August 5, to hear arguments on the proposed changes in the judiciary. One of the changes, which it is predicted, the commission will recommend, is the abolition of the "lay" judges. These were men without legal training, associated with the law judges, and expected to take a more simple, common-sense view of cases, than it was possible for a lawyer to do.

There is trouble with the Apache Indians in New Mexico, where a band, supposed to be under the leadership of Nina, have been killing and plundering near Socorro and Pueblo Springs. In an engagement between the Indians and a body of Mexican troops near Paraje, thirteen Mexicans were killed.

At Home.

THE special court created to test the "repudiation" clause in the Minnesota state constitution convened at St. Paul, July 25. The state attorney general objected to the court's jurisdiction, alleging the unconstitutionality of the law creating it. Temporary writs of prohibition were obtained from the supreme court, requiring the judges of the extraordinary court to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual. Return was made, affirming the constitutionality of the court, which then adjourned for a week to await the decision of the supreme bench.

AUGUST 4, the people of North Carolina held a special election to ratify the prohibitory liquor law passed by the legislature at its last session. The law, which is based on the Kansas prohibition act, was passed by a vote of 104 to 17, 49 members not voting. It was by no means a party measure, but in the campaign the Democrat leaders generally favored it, and the Republican campaign committee was induced to come out squarely in opposition to it. The fact that the law was overwhelmingly defeated—the adverse majority being from 50,000 to 70,000 may, therefore, have a political significance and foreshadow a Republican victory at the next state election.

THE Nihilist Leo Hartmann, who was concerned in the attempt to kill the late czar by blowing up a train on the Moscow railway, has come to this country and been interviewed by the reporters. He acknowledges his complicity in the Moscow plot, but defends the deed and declares the intention of his order to pursue the policy of assassination "so long as there is need." He evidently felt himself quite secure in thus unbosoming himself to the public, but the rumor that Attorney General McVeagh had said that he would be given up to Russia if demanded, sent the too audacious criminal somewhat hastily to Canada. There seems no doubt that Hartmann could be extradited to be tried for the murder of the people killed by the blowing up of the train. His defense,—that he thought the czar was aboard, is as weak an extenuation as the excuse of the incendiary who did "set fire to the church, but then he thought the archbishop was within."

ON Monday, August 1, the collectorship of the port of New York was formally transferred by Gen. Merritt to his successor, Mr. Robertson. It has been frequently asserted that the latter was appointed for the purpose of making the custom-house a political machine again, and also that he promised a very large number of appointments to a variety of persons while conducting the campaign against Mr. Conkling in the legislature. We are glad to hear from the new collector that, on the contrary, he will maintain in force the civil service rules now prevailing, and also that he has neither himself promised anybody an appointment nor authorized anybody else to make such promises for him. Mr. Robertson's character permits no doubt as to the truthfulness of these declarations, and of the sincerity of his purpose to adhere to them. Moreover, he cannot but be aware that nothing would shock the people more at this moment than an attempt to replace the old political machine by a new one, and that every appointment and removal in the custom house will now be watched with too keen an interest to permit any covert attempt in that direction to escape public attention.—*N. Y. Nation.*

IN Virginia, the Democrats made their state nominations at a Richmond convention, August 4. John Warwick Daniel, of Lynchburg, was their choice for governor, James Barbour, of Culpepper, for lieutenant-governor, and Phil W. McKinney, of Farmville, for attorney general. Their platform agrees with that of the Readjuster in urging the better support of schools, both white and colored, and also in maintaining the sanctity of the ballot. The intimation that Virginia is in any degree opposed to an honest ballot and a fair count is denounced as a calumny. The only issue between the parties is on the payment if the state debt, the Democratic platform denouncing repudiation in any shape or form, but pledging itself not to increase the present rate of taxation. The Republican convention, which met at Lynchburg on the 10th, resulted in a victory for the Coalitionists, as after an extended wrangle the Coalitionists and Straight-outs separated, and the former endorsed the Readjusters, while the latter, after some little attempt to find a willing candidate, decided not to nominate a ticket. The result will be a division of the voters on the readjustment issue, with little or no reference to national questions.

AUGUST 1, experiments were made to determine the location of the bullet in the president's body, by means of an electrical apparatus, styled the Induction Balance, invented by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell (inventor of the telephone), and Prof. Taintor. The Balance consists of two flat coils of insulated copper wire, about four inches in diameter, and half an inch thick, connected with a battery, a condenser, an interrupter or circuit breaker, and a telephone. By means of the electrical apparatus a circuit was formed, and a musical note created in the telephone, varying in pitch or intensity with the relative position of the coils. By placing the coil on opposite sides of the patient's body and inducing a circuit, Prof. Bell was able, by the variations in the musical tone, to tell when the bullet was exactly in the circuit—that is between the coils. The ball was thus located in the front wall of the lower abdomen, just above the groin on the right side, but at what exactly what depth could not be determined. This is the first instance where an imbedded ball has been definitely located by scientific method without probing. Though satisfied as to its location, the surgeons will make no attempt to extract the ball at present, as they do not think it can do much harm where it is, and the weakness of the patient forbids an unnecessary operation. The president, however, continues to improve in health and strength, and the physicians begin to talk of humoring his desire for a sea voyage and a change of air.

THE Civil-service Reform Association of the United States met at Newport, R. I., August 11, and adopted resolutions approving the reform bill introduced last session in the United States senate, by Senator Geo. A. Pendleton, of Ohio (see page 18); advising the adoption of local competitive examinations in the different states, which "may be conducted under the supervision" of the association; urging a more thorough organization; approving the reform bill introduced in the house of representatives last session by Congressman Albert S. Willis

of Kentucky; and, finally, reiterating uncompromising opposition to "arbitrary removals from office, as well as all interference by members of congress with the exercise of the appointing power." The movers of these resolutions were, Geo. W. Curtis, Dorman B. Eaton, Carl Schurz and Everett P. Wheeler. The association has, it will be remembered, issued the committee report on the Pendleton bill as a campaign document. Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, criticising Senator Dawes' scheme of a responsible, autocratic reform, commends the Pendleton bill as a "simple, practical, and excellent plan, giving to the people an equal chance to go in on their own merits, and not on their control of political influences." The Massachusetts congressmen have, however, been interviewed on the subject of appointment by competitive examinations, and declare themselves either opposed to the scheme or very skeptical concerning its advantages.

THE word stalwart originally meant "worth stealing"—that is, desirable. In the heroic ages, it came to imply what seemed most admirable, aggressive qualities of body and mind, such as strength and boldness. As an epithet applied to a class of politicians, says the New York *Nation*, it "was first used by Mr. Blaine in 1877, to designate those Republicans who were not willing to give up hostility to the South as a political motive." "We are all stalwarts now," gleefully remarks Hon. Charles Foster, during the Ohio campaign of 1879; "the people down there can't bring up state rights' issues without bringing out the old spirit of fight among our people. We feel that they have been naughty boys again, and must be thrashed a little." During the late Albany deadlock, "stalwart" was frequently used simply to designate an adherent of Senator Conkling, without the slightest reference to attitude toward the Democrats or the South. After this, and particularly after Guiteau had proclaimed himself a Stalwart, many administration Republicans repudiated the term. "A Stalwart," said the New York *Evening Post*, "is simply a Republican politician who gets very angry when he cannot have all the offices he wants for himself and friends." But though this evolution of the term has been apparent to us, it has not been so to foreigners, as we may see by the following extract from the Strasburg letter to the *Nation:* "The term 'Stalwart' has been figuring largely in the telegraphic dispatches sent to German journals by their American correspondents. Much to the bewilderment of the home editors, no explanation of the word has been furnished them; they have, therefore, been compelled to invent an etymology of their own. Some of your readers will be interested in learning the ingenious manner in which the Strasburg journalist has solved the 'Stalwart' puzzle. According to this savant (who is not jesting), Stal=*stelle* and wart=*warten* (stellen-warter)—*i. e.*, those who are awaiting government appointment."

THE PENSION OFFICE.

The recent change in the administration of the pension office has called public attention to this department of the government business. The office was established by act of Congress, of March 2, 1833, which authorized the appointment of a commissioner to attend to the granting and payment of pensions, and appropriated $4,000 for the expenses of the office. Previous to this, pensions had been awarded and paid by the war department, and the new office remained under the supervision of the secretary of war until March 3, 1849, when it was transferred to the interior department. At the present time, the staff of the pension office includes: 1 commissioner at a salary of $5,000 per annum; 1 deputy, receiving $2,406; 1 chief clerk, $2,000; 1 medical referee, $2,250; 319 clerks, $1,000 to $1,800, and 56 minor employes. Besides these, there is an additional force of clerks, "temporarily" receiving $1,200 per year. These vary in number according, on the one hand, to the urgency of the office-seekers, and on the other to the amount of the annual appropriation. There are also seventeen pension agents, located in the principal cities of the Union, to receive evidence, make examinations, etc.

For the regulations with regard to pension-claimants and their rights under present laws, consult Lamphere's "United States Government," or *Lippincott's Magazine* for August, 1881. The Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, Jan. 25, 1881, quotes largely from Commissioner Bentley's report on the effect of arrears of pension acts of Jan. 25 and March 3, 1879. His estimate of the amount appropriated by the bill has, however, been questioned. The official estimates vary from $244,164,066 to $510,000,000. On the 25th of last January, E. B. Loring, of Boston, presented to President Hayes the petitions of the Massachusetts ports of the Grand Army of the Republic, asking that some action be taken to secure the speedy settlement of the pension claims under the new laws. The petition was referred to the commissioner of pensions, who replied that if Congress would permit evidence to be taken publicly, and increase the force of the pension office by about 100 medical examiners and a corresponding number of copyists and clerks, the petition might be granted. An attempt was made to secure congressional action in two separate bills, but they were smothered or defeated by technical points. Finally, the senate committee, added to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill an amendment authorizing the employment of twenty examiners and 110 clerks and copyists, and appropriating $500,000 for their annual salaries.

This bill was passed just before the beginning of the new administration, and hence Secretary Kirkwood, on taking charge of the interior department, was called upon to make the additional appointments. Secretary Schurz had filled clerkships of this sort by competitive examination, but his successor did not approve of this method and determined to fill the office on the "trial" system. That is, he would appoint those candidates who furnished the best recommendations,—"distributing the patronage as fairly as he could in all parts of the country"—with the understanding that if a clerk proved incompetent he would be summarily dismissed. This was an eminently practical method, and if Mr. Kirkwood had been managing his own business no one could have criticised it. As he was discharging a public trust, certain persons, called Civil Service Reformers, somewhat uncivilly asked "how the public would know that the least competent clerks were discharged." This the secretary did not feel called upon to explain, but finding that the law required a formal examination, and, moreover, that he could not spare time to personally test each candidate's qualifications, he did modify somewhat his original plan.

April 5, the dispatches announced that all these clerkships were filled. Some question arose as to the distribution of the higher offices, which, according to the rules of the office, should have been filled by promotion, but which the new men claimed. This was settled by a compromise, giving veterans and recruits an equal share. The Commissioner of Pensions, J. A. Bentley, criticized this course severely, on the ground that the appointment of outsiders with no experience, over the heads of experienced clerks, would tend to demoralize the service. Mr. Kirkwood, however, continued to ignore the commissioner, not even consulting him before ordering changes in the pension office. Indeed, there is reason for believing that Bentley's dismissal, for reasons not yet made public, had already been determined upon. His successor was not chosen, however, until the latter part of May, and the change was still further postponed for political reasons. Finally, June 15, the president personally requested Bentley to resign. It was not a voluntary resignation in any sense, if we may judge by the letter which contained it. Mr. Bentley yields to the desire of the president, "that I vacate the office of commis-

sioner of pensions in order that you may appoint another person to the place." In thus tendering his resignation, Mr. Bentley claims to have reduced the expenses of the office 25 per cent. by economical management, effecting a saving, during his term of five years, of $500,000, besides at least $800,000 saved by the consolidation of pension agencies.

June 27, Bentley turned over the office to his successor, Col. Wm. Dudley, of Indiana. In doing so, he commented on the increase in the office work, which seemed likely to continue until the pending claims were disposed. He thought that with the additional force authorized by Congress, the new commissioner could dispose of 45,000 to 50,000 cases during the next year. But it is noticeable that though he remarked on the deficiency of the congressional appropriation for pensions, saying that the $50,302,306.68 for the year ending June 30, was insufficient, he did not say anything about a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the office. Yet Col. Dudley had not been in the office two weeks before he discovered an alarming deficiency which necessitated his dismissing 100 of the clerks, and reducing the salaries of sixty others. So, at least, it appears in the dispatches, and, in this country, the Washington correspondents are the only means of communication between the departments and the public. In countries where the ministry hold seats in the legislative chamber, the case is different; there a minister is privileged to explain personally any point in his administration which seems open to criticism.

When Secretary Kirkwood appointed the pension clerks on probation, it was understood that competency was to be their only claim to their clerkships, but Col. Dudley seems to employ another and quite different test. He recommends the discharge of the inefficient, of course, "regardless of their political backing or length of service." By what test he discovers inefficiency in experienced clerks, we are not told. Next, he has inquired into the history of the remaining force, in order that he might dismiss no competent person having families or friends to support. To a certain extent, this is in accordance with the law which orders that disabled soldiers shall have the preference. Beyond this, arbitrary distinction is unwarranted by law, though in some degree supported by custom.

The recommendations of Commissioner Dudley have not yet received the approval of the secretary of the interior. If they are approved, the number of clerks will be reduced to what it was last February, and the adjustment of pension claims will again lag. This Col. Dudley says he regrets, but cannot help, since he cannot legally expend money in advance of the congressional appropriation, nor divert a surplus appropriated for one purpose to make good a deficiency in another branch of the public business.

Abroad.

THE congress of Peru, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, met, July 10, to form an organized government. The provisional president, Garcia Calderon, had summoned the assembly to meet in May, but the distracted state of the country prevented compliance. The meeting was held at Chorillos—the scene of Peru's defeat, which is still in the possession of the Chilian army—to guard against any disturbance by Pierola, who still claims the presidency, from which he has never been legally deposed. Eighty-five of the 110 deputies, chosen by direct vote of the people, were present, as were also (if we are to believe the report) fifty members of the senate, which contains but forty-four. These senators are chosen by an electoral college. The congress recognized Calderon's presidency, and authorized his provisional government for another year. Constitutionally, a president of Peru is elected for four years by a direct vote of the people, but the constitution was long since suspended. Pierola was proclaimed president with dictatorial powers, December 22, 1879, by the congress, after the defeat of the Peruvian army and and the consequent flight of President M. I. Prado. Calderon's government is recognized by most of the Peruvians, by Chili, and most of the foreign powers, including that of the United States.

AFTER the defeat of the ameer of Afghanistan by Ayoob Khan, July 27, the victorious army entered Girishk, while the defeated Abdurrahman fled to the northeast, in the direction of Kabul. The same day Hassim Khan, with a small detachment, took possession of Kandahar in the name of Ayoob, the governor of the city hastily leaving for Kabul. The retreating ameer met reinforcements at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, a city on the Kabul road, between Kandahar and Ghazni. Here he stopped, and there is some chance of his returning to contest with Ayoob the possession of Southern Afghanistan. He has sent Mire Ahmed Khan as envoy to the viceroy of India, Earl De Grey and Ripon, at Simla, asking British aid. He reminds the viceroy that Kandahar was evacuated by the British contrary to his (the ameer's) wishes, and to his great detriment. Earl Ripon will, it is reported, endeavor to mediate between the rival ameers, but forcible interference is out of the question. The Durani tribes adjoining Kandahar, have joined the pretender, but he is said to be ill-equipped, while Abdurrahman has at least 1,500 regular troops, beside his volunteer assistance from the Afghan khans. Ayoob's campaign is almost a perfect repetition of his last year's movement, when, coming by the same route, via Farah and Girishk, he attacked and half annihilated Gen. Burrow's command at Kushk-i-Nakhud, or Maiwind. This was done July 27, 1880, just one year before the recent battle of Karaza Atta. Gen. Roberts soon retrieved the British losses, but Abdurrahman, even if he possessed the generalship, lacks the resources of the British commander. For awhile the rumored defection from the ameer seemed so serious that the newspapers predicted that Kabul and Ghazni would also join the pretender, forcing Abdurrahman to flee to Balkh, and the territory north of the Hindu Kush mountains. This would greatly alter the Afghan situation. Abdurrahman, north of the great natural barrier of Afghanistan, would be almost certain to seek a Russian alliance, while Ayoob, established in Kabul and Kandahar, would be quite as sure to court British favor.

A WOULD-BE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

August 3, Chas. G. Bradlaugh, member elect from Northampton, attempted to take his seat in the house of commons, from which he had been excluded by a resolution. His purpose had been announced, and policemen were detailed to bar his entrance to Westminster Hall, but he evaded them, and endeavored to rush by the doorkeeper. He was seized and thrust out the door, struggling violently. Here he was taken in charge by the police, who, however, contented themselves with simply removing him, and the people who assembled to cheer him, from the yard. The man seems to have been roughly handled, since his coat was torn off his back, and he is still suffering from injuries received in his struggle.

The affair, of course, created considerable excitement, but the prevailing feeling among the members was resentment at Bradlaugh's impudence in thus forcing the house to take notice of him. A motion to sustain the speaker in ordering Bradlaugh's forcible exclusion, was carried by a vote of 191 to 9. It is to be remembered, however, that the Jews would probably be to this day excluded from the house of commons, if Mr. David Salomons, member elect from Greenwich, had not in 1851, taken his seat, and refused to leave it till forced. He did not struggle, however; the only forcible resistance to removal by the sergeant-at-arms, was made by Lord Cochrane, an expelled member, who entered and claimed his seat, tearing up the woodwork of the benches in his struggle to keep it. Salomons yielded quietly to arrest, but he had called attention to his case, and the house, which had allowed Baron Rothschild to sit for four sessions below the bar of the assembly to which he was a duly elected member, passed a special act per-

mitting Jews to take a modified form of the oath. Mr. Bradlaugh's case is quite different from that of Mr. Salomons, in that the latter was kept out by the refusal of the parliament to modify the oath which required a member to pledge "on the true faith of a Christian," while the former is excluded by the arbitrary act of the house. When Bradlaugh was first elected, he refused to take the "Christian" oath, as he is an infidel; he was not entitled to enter as a Jew, so he took his seat and voted without having taken any oath at all. In so doing, he broke a law and became liable to a fine of 500 pounds for each vote. The aggregate fine imposed by the court amounted to 50,000 pounds; more money than Mr. Bradlaugh had or was likely to possess. He appealed the case, resigned his claim to membership, and stood for reelection. Having won it, he appeared before the bar of the house, and offered to dispense with his scruples, and take the oath. The house, on motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, refused to permit this, and Mr. Bradlaugh, being unduly importunate, was excluded from the house. The action of the house is open to criticism on the ground that it excludes a member, not by a regulation like that which makes clergymen ineligible, nor by a special decision that the man is unfit for membership, but by an arbitrary refusal to permit the taking of an oath by a man who had once objected to it.

MORE ABOUT TUNIS.

An article in a late number of *Blackwood's Magazine* gives quite a full account of Tunis and its recent conquest by the French. It adds materially to our account of the history of the country during the middle ages, from the destruction of Byzantine Carthage by Hassan-ben-el-Noman, in 698 A. D., to the foundation of the present dynasty, by Ben Ali-Tourki, alias Hassien ben Ali, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The overthrow in 1835, of Muley Hassan, the last sovereign of the dynasty of Beni-Hafs, by the Turkish Porte in 1835, led to the deposed monarch's seeking aid from the Emperor Charles V., and doing allegiance as vassal to the crown of Spain. Reinstated by the forces of Spain, Flanders, Portugal and Italy, Muley Hassan maintained a show of authority during the Spanish occupation, but the Tunisians remained loyal to the Porte, and shook off their renegade ruler as soon as they were able.

In 1573, when Sinan Pasha obtained the government, Tunis was recognized as an ordinary pashalic of the Turkish empire, whose ruler was appointed by the Sultan, and dependent on his favor. This continued until the foundation of the present dynasty. It is a disputed question whether the regency of Tunis was a part of the Ottoman empire, from 1871 to the recent French invasion. The writer of this article maintains that it was, and that France both violated the quasi-sanctity of the Turkish empire, and acted perfidiously in invading the regency.

The bearing of the "Enfida case" on the question is here explained, and is nothing more than that, since England, in 1880, sent two ships of war to prevent M. Roustan's overriding Tunisian authority to reinstate a French society in possession of the palace of Enfida, the bey thought England would continue to support him in opposing French domination.

The marauding tribes of the Tunis-Algerian border are here styled the Hamirs, and any other rendering of the name is declared absolutely incorrect.

The history of the first brief campaign is fairly described, and when this article was written, the outbreak in Southern Tunis had evidently not occurred. The gathering of the tribes of the Slasi, the Hamama and the Ouled Drid, at Cairwan, is mentioned as a portentous rumor. Cairwan is greatly venerated by the Mohammedans, as the beard of the prophet is believed to be buried there. The city, which is situated in the interior to the south of the city of Tunis, was founded in the seventh century, by Okba, a celebrated Arabic general.

The coast cities of Sfax and Gabes, lately occupied by the French, are built on the ruins of ancient cities. Sfax was Taphrae to the Greek, so-called either from a surrounding ditch or from a strait in the adjoining bay. The modern name is said to be derived from *sfuzou*—Arabic for the cucumber, which is produced in great abundance in this neighborhood. The town is 140 miles south of Tunis, contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is surrounded by ramparts. It is, therefore, a post of considerable strength, but is ill provided with water, being dependent upon reservoirs and cisterns. Gabes,—or Cabes more properly, if we consider its derivation from the ancient name of the city, *Tacape*—is on the southern coast of the gulf of the same name. It is not a city of much importance, but its occupation by the French, who surprised and took it without opposition, is believed to have awed the neighboring tribes somewhat.

Apropos of the names of these Tunisian cities, Souk-el-arba, the name of the railway station given on page 71, means "the market of Wednesday," and by the same token, the border village Roum-el-Souk, must mean the "Christian of the market," or *vice versa*, unless, (which is quite possible) the name Roumia applied to Christian, is merely an epithet.

PROGRESS OF THE LAND BILL.

The Irish land bill received its first reading in the house of lords August 1. On motion for second reading, Lord Carlingford (Chichester Fortescue) briefly and clearly presented the argument for the bill; the opposition was led by Lord Salisbury, the Tory leader in the house of lords. He severely criticised the bill as trenching on the rights of property, and declared that it had been prompted by the fears of the ministry and not by its sense of justice. For all that he did not advise the rejection of the bill, but insisted on its amendment (1) by the definition of "fair rent," (2) by the exemption of estates managed on the English system, and also of tenancies of over $500 yearly rental; (3) by the maintenance of the inviolability of leases. He was followed by Lords Lansdowne, Inchiquin, Waterford and Lytton, all strongly condemning the bill. Earl Spencer, president of the council, defended the ministry's action in presenting the bill. The debate lasted until the following day, Lord High Chancellor Selborne and Earl Kimberly, colonial secretary, representing the government, and the Duke of Argyle and Lord Cairns, the opposition. Passing to consideration in committee of the whole, the bill was amended by exempting, by a vote of 219 to 67, estates managed on the English system, meaning, we suppose, cases where improvements are at the landlord's expense. Other amendments were made, one limiting compensation for disturbance to $1,250. The limitation of the act to holding of less than $500 rental was not pressed, as the Tory leaders had decided not to afford excuse for further agitation. Another amendment declared that tenant right should not be considered in determining the "fairness" of rent. This was adopted August 5, by a vote of 157 to 110. Amendments were passed denying compensation to tenants evicted for cause, and exempting estates where the tenant right had been purchased by the landlord. Clauses placing restrictions upon leases were expunged, and the authority of the land court hampered in several particulars. Finally, August 8, the bill passed, and was returned to the house of commons, where, at present writing, it is still under consideration. The commons disagree with most of the lords' amendments, and much reconsideration will be necessary to adjust the points of difference. Meanwhile, the land league is apparently losing its hold on the Irish tenants. The passage of the bill in satisfactory shape, together with the expected release of the leaguers imprisoned under the coercion act, will seriously weaken the agrarian agitation. John Dillon's release on the 7th is believed to foreshadow an amnesty proclamation to the imprisoned agitators, though it may have been granted out of regard for Mr. Dillon's health, which has suffered by confinement.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

Florian Pharaon, a Parisian journalist of African extraction, publishes in the *Figaro* an account of Bou Amena, the dreaded leader of the Algerian rebellion. This fanatic, who has so suddenly unfurled the banner of the Prophet of Islam, and preaches war against the infidels in the old Mohammedan spirit, is neither a scherif nor a marabout.* He has taken his sacred character upon himself, or, as he pretends, has been called to his work by a peculiar divine intervention. In other words, he claims to be a prophet. He professes to have no name. Bou-Amena or Bou-Amema are simply epithets which his adherents have given him, meaning "The Man of the Faith," or "The Man of the Righteousness." Some say that the words mean "The Man of the Turban." All previous agitators for Algerian outbreaks have taken upon themselves symbolical titles, or been provided with them by their followers. Such a title is called a "Kunia," and is frequently derived from some peculiarity in the prophetic chieftain's dress or habits. Thus, Bou-Akkas was "The Man with the Stick;" Bou-Maza, "The Man with the Goat;" and Bou-Bar'da, "The Man with the Little Mule." Bou-Maza was originally a goat-herd of Dahara, and for a long time gave the French great trouble, holding the troops in check. At last he was taken prisoner, and for the last twenty years of his life enjoyed a comfortable pension in Paris. This adventurer was most useful to the French government by giving them information about native Algerian views and schemes, and the Parisians mockingly flattered him by calling him "His Highness." Bou-Amena, however, appears to be a more incorruptible enthusiast. He is a splendid orator, and if he is not also a splendid general, he is at least a skillful leader of Arab bands. He is a master of the peculiar Arab tactics. When he arrives suddenly upon a tribe he presents himself at first as a friend, and tells them that Allah has sent him to them for their earthly salvation. The hour long appointed by Allah has struck, and if the tribe joins him in his war upon the infidel, it will see the triumph of the Crescent. Every one who falls in battle will go straight to paradise. The Arab tribes are both credulous and suspicious. If they accept the gospel of "The Nameless One," their wives, children, and goods are packed upon the camels, and their flocks follow the insurgent leader. If they decline, a razzia is ordered, and the cattle of the tribe are carried off in the name of Allah.

The home of this chief is at Moghar, an oasis about 120 miles to the south of Geryville. Toward the end of April his skirmishers crossed the chotts—stretches of fine sand covered with a foot or two of water—to Saida, which is the metropolis of the alfa or esparto grass raising district. Reinforced here by insurgents from the Trafi tribe, he attacked and defeated the native troops—styled "Goums"—of Saida, and also attacked and routed, May 19, the column of the French soldiers under Col. Innocenti, which was marching from Geryville in search of him. Turning east, he flanked the second French column under Col. Brunetiere, and entered the alfa district between Frendah and Saida. Here he massacred or carried off the inhabitants to the number of eighty, according to the government report, or 700 as reported by the Alfa company. This occurred about the 12th of June.

Four columns of French were now south of him; yet, encumbered with 1,000 car loads of plunder and hundreds of prisoners, the strategic Bou Amena again passed between the columns and crossed the chotts. He offered to exchange prisoners at the rate of ten Frenchmen to one Arab, but the French seem to prefer to ransom their captive friends.

With a force estimated at 3,000, the victorious raider again entered the north country, and, July 7, attacked the town of Kreider, from which Col. Swiney had just withdrawn the bulk of his force, on account of the scarcity of water. But the little garrison that remained was strongly intrenched, and the besieging Arabs were repulsed with heavy loss. Retreating south, they barely escaped Col. Brunetiere's column at Ain Medissa, and since five columns of 1,100 to 1,200 each were endeavoring to hem them in, they again fled across the chotts. Since then, reports are contradictory. Bou Amena is said to deserted by numbers of the Arabs, who, since his defeat, doubt his divine mission. It is even stated that he has sued for peace, but since the French are making preparations for an extended campaign, it is evident that they do not hope for an easy victory.

A word as to the nature of the country. Algeria is divided by nature into two distinct zones—the Tell and the Sahara. The former borders on the coast and extends from that inland to a line at which grain ceases to grow, or forms a very exceptional product. From that line the Sahara begins and stretches southward in an archipelago of pastures and palm oases, until it merges into the barren sand of the Great Desert. The native population, estimated at 2,400,000, is usually divided thus: Arabs, 1,500,000; Kabyles, 800,000; Moors, 40,000; Jews, 40,000; Kouloughis and Negroes, 20,000. The insurgent tribes live in the Sahara zone, whither unacclimated foreigners dare not venture at this season of the year, on account of the heat, drought, and the deadly malarial fever. The tribes of the Tell—mainly Kabyles—though they fiercely resisted the French invasion, are now reconciled to their rulers, and serve in large numbers in the French army.

* A Scherif is a descendant of the prophet Mohammed. Marabout (pronounced Ma-ra-boo) signifies "attached to God," and is applied to Moslem saints and their descendants. Bou Amena claims to be a marabout by the grace of God, but he is not one by birth. Abd-el-Kader, the Algerian of half a century ago, was a marabout by birth, and Abd-el-Kader the Great, a Moslem saint known and adored throughout Islam as second only to the prophet, was a marabout *par excellence*.

THE ANGLO-BOER TREATY.

A dispatch from Durban, Natal, dated August 4, states that the treaty between England and the Transvaal had been signed, and that the government of that state would be turned over to the Boers August 8. The exact provisions of the treaty have not yet been made public, but in general terms they seem to be that the republic shall be restored, subject to a British protectorate; that the Boers shall have full control of their local affairs, on their agreeing to abolish slavery in all its forms, and to maintain religious tolerance. The Boers are devout Presbyterians, and, like the Puritans, are by no means as careful of other people's religious freedom as they are of their own. As to slavery, they abolished it long ago, but they are charged with holding the natives in a kind of vassalage that does not comport with British ideas of freedom and the rights of man. Beyond this, England stipulates for the right of passing her troops through the Transvaal, and also of controlling all foreign relations, including those between the Boers and the neighboring native tribes.

A Newcastle (Natal) correspondent of the London *Times*, gives in the issue of July 15, a resume of the history of the Transvaal from the annexation in 1877 to the revolt in December, 1880. He comments on the hasty action of Sir Theophilus Shepstone in proclaiming the Transvaal British territory. His mission was one of inquiry; it was only in the most pressing emergency that he was authorized to proclaim British authority. It is suspected, however, that Shepstone had received private instructions to force the measure if there seemed a chance that the Boers would yield peacefully. The remainder of the story of Shepstone's usurpation is too well known to need repetition, but it should be noted that though the Boers were promised a separate government with their own "laws and legislation," the volksraad was never summoned, and their government was that of a crown colony. Not until 1880, after the Boers had met, and publicly declared their intention of fighting for independence, was a constitution prepared by the colonial office for the government of the Transvaal. Meanwhile Shepstone had tried to reconcile the Boers and failed, partly because he did not seek an alliance with the Boer leaders, but chose his assistants from "carpet-baggers" from Natal and the Cape Colony. Dr. E. J. Jorissen, the attorney general of the republic, and since the recognized legal adviser of the trium-

virate, was dismissed as "incompetent," and his place filled by an unknown immigrant lawyer from Kimberly. Early in 1879, Shepstone was removed, and Sir Owen Lanyon, administrator of Griqualand West, appointed to succeed him. Lanyon's very efficiency as an executive officer was one cause of his failure. He found a large amount of arrear taxes on the government books, which, by the way, were notoriously ill-kept. These he set to work to collect rigorously, and taking little account of the protest of taxpayers that their taxes had already been paid. The immediate cause of the revolt at Potchefstrom was the resistance of a village Hampden, by the name of Bezuidenhoot, to the sale of a wagon to pay arrears of tax amounting to twenty-seven pounds and five shillings. The Boer offered to pay fourteen pounds, which was all that the court, which afterward tried the case, found him liable for.

The arrest of ex-President Pretorius and Secretary Bok, for proclaiming the continued existence of the republic, and the prosecution of the Wakkerstrom *Volksstemm* for publishing the advertisement of the rebellious Boers, are also noted as causes of the final outbreak.

The treaty of peace with the Transvaal has not been made without fierce opposition from the Tory party in England. They denounce the peace as dishonorable, implying British defeat. To this, Premier Gladstone answers that the terms of peace are exactly those determined upon before the defeat at Majuba Hill, and that the government could not, without blood-guiltiness, continue the war, for the simple purpose of making "peace after victory." It should be remembered that the ill-fated Gen. Colley knew of the proposed terms, and doubtless hastened his attack on the Boer position at Laing's Nek, in order to forestall peace, and remove the disgrace of his former defeat.

To the Teacher.

COMPOSITIONS—A SUGGESTION.

If I were a teacher of English composition, remarks an experienced editor, I would drill my pupils thoroughly in direct narrative; and this before I permitted the slightest attempt at demonstration. They should be taught to write with no purpose but that of stating facts exactly as they occurred, with no moral to paint, no inference to draw, no Q. E. D., in short, to any part of the statement.

The difficulty with young writers is partly that they are not accustomed to writing narrative, but chiefly, I think, that they are not impressed with its importance. All writers in this age must be argumentative, in order to secure the readers, but they should first get a clear, unbiased conception of the facts. First, the facts, then the argument, and finally the application; that is the right order in the author's mind, however he may interweave the three in his work.

This mode of teaching composition is especially desirable when the topics are selected from current events; first, because it impresses the history of the event on the mind of the student, and second, because it teaches him to sift the mass of evidence (?) consisting of rumors, speculation and inference and to get at the few grains of fact in the bushel of chaff. Moreover, since the purpose of instruction in composition is to enable the pupil to express himself freely and forcibly, questions of the day form most appropriate topics. And to a discussion of these topics a knowledge of current events is indispensable. No man's argument is effective when his audience detects him in gross errors. The London papers who have commented on the conduct of Mr. "John" or "Horace" Conkling, have properly little weight with an American audience.

It is also to be noted in this practical age, that this journalistic style of writing is the only kind of writing that can be said to have a market value. Fiction is to some extent taken and paid for by the magazines and story papers at the East but there the market is overstocked, and at the West very few papers pay for stories or sketches. To a limited extent, reports, especially humorous ones, are accepted, as are also letters of certain favored correspondents. But a writer who can add materially to the public information concerning the news of the day, who keeps himself "posted," to use most expressive phrase, is always a valued contributor to an enterprising paper.

It is not hard to instruct a class in this sort of composition, though it is by no means always easy to lay before them the information which you expect them to summarize and arrange. For example, we will give the points of an essay on the Transvaal war, with the proviso that the pupil is not expected to consult all the authorities given, but only so many as he conveniently can, and to make the best use of the information that he finds. The file of the HERALD is, of course, to be constantly referred to.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

I. Describe the situation of the Transvaal, and note its geographical characteristics. Also the significance of the name. Give the character and descent of the people, and state when they settled this region. Sketch briefly the history of the colony. Consult on these points the gazetteer and any book of South African travel that treats of this country. McCarthy's "History of our own Times," chapter LXVI.; Quarterly Review, January, 1877; Edinburgh Review, April, 1877; Nineteenth Century, August, 1879, and February, 1881; and the Contemporary Review, April, 1881.

II. State the causes which led to the war. Give the history of the British annexation, and the struggles of the Boers to have it set aside. Describe the origin of actual hostilities. Consult the Nineteenth Century, February, 1881, and the Fortnightly Review for March, 1881. Also a Transvaal letter in the London Weekly Times for the 15th ult.

III. Trace the history of the war from the skirmish at Bronker's Spruit to the defeat at Majuba Hill. Tell also what is known of the sieges of the British garrisons in the Transvaal. For these facts you must rely on the dispatches and upon the Transvaal correspondence of the London papers. Be careful, however, to understand these, since they presume considerable previous intelligence on the part of the reader.

IV. Trace the history of the negotiation for peace; state what you know of the terms and their effect on the form of government of the Transvaal. For this, too, reliance must be placed on the dispatches, with the occasional summaries furnished by newspaper correspondents. The text of the treaty has not yet reached us, but cannot now long be delayed.

In cases where no authorities (except a file of the HERALD) are procurable, a series of these essays would still be decidedly beneficial, as a review of the study of contemporary history. But the more thoroughly the pupils understand the subject the better, even though they do not embody in the essay a tithe of their information.

These essays must, of course, be criticised from a literary standpoint. It is not sufficient to merely give the information; it should be stated in proper order, and the relative importance of events indicated. Moreover, the pupil must be warned to avoid the confusion of dispatches, which narrate in the same sentence events which happened hundreds of miles apart. For instance, the Basuto war must be kept distinct from that in the Transvaal, and the insurrection in Southern Tunis distinguished from that in Southwestern Algeria.

We invite criticism of this plan from teachers who have tried it or may be disposed to do so, It certainly seems practical, and we think will be found both pleasant and profitable. Especially will it be found beneficial as a preparation for the discussion of abstract principles of political science, such as those recommended by the Society for Political Education. To this, indeed, it is as essential as the study of anatomy is to the study of medicine.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—Who determines the jurisdiction of a state supreme court?—How many states have prohibitory liquor laws?—What is the origin of "extradition" law?—How were clerkships in the New York custom house awarded under Merritt's administration?—Can Virginia pay her debt without increasing the present rate of taxation?—Is lead attracted by a magnet?—When was the civil-service-reform question first raised in American politics?—How did the "people down there" bring up state-rights issues?

The Pension Office.—Are pensions bestowed out of charity? Are they granted in every branch of the public service? How do our pension laws compare with those of other countries?

Notes Abroad.—How did the presidential complication in Peru come about?—With what weapons do the Afghans fight? Whence obtained?

A Would-be Member of Parliament.—Do countries usually

demand religious qualifications of their legislators? When and why were clergymen debarred from sitting in the house of commons?

More About Tunis.—What can you tell about Charles V's Tunis expedition? Compare Roumia (Christian) with Roumania, Roumelia and Rome.

Progress of the Land Bill.—Has the house of lords an absolute veto on legislation? If so, what should prevent its rejecting the land bill, if it wishes to?

The Insurrection in Algeria.—Are these Arabs more civilized than American Indians? What are the tests of civilization?

The Anglo-Boer Treaty.—Who imposes taxes in the British crown colonies? How many and which colonies are under the direction of the colonial office? How are the other provinces governed?

MAGAZINES.

Lippincott's Magazine for August opens with "A Glimpse of the Cumberland Border," the first of a two-number sketch by Rose G. Kingsley. The description of the "debatable land" between England and Scotland is particularly fine. The second illustrated article, "The Home of the Giant Squid," by C. F. Holder, gives the author's experience in squid-fishing off the coast of Newfoundland. M. H. Catherwood's serial "Craque o' Doom" closes in this number. It has been by no means a satisfactory story, but it evinces enough talent to make us wish to hear again from the author. A new serial by Sherwood Bonner is announced for the next number. Dr. Oswald, in this number of his "Zoological Curiosities," treats of secretiveness in animals, with such abundance of illustrative anecdotes, that the reader is highly entertained if not convinced. Of the other articles, the New York Fresh Air Fund,"—The Pension Office,—and Going to Housekeeping in North Carolina, are interesting and instructive sketches, "Santa Lucia" is a short story of some merit, and "New Ground,—Capt. Put's Novel,—and On the Wrong River" are well written sketch like stories, interesting, but without plot or denouement. One statement in "New Ground," which is by S. M. A. Collins, deserves notice. "He misses something in life (ague?) who never knows the scent of virgin soil. Sweet and life-giving it is beyond question." Also beyond question, the discoverer of this new fragrance should communicate with a perfumer. "Quintessence of Malaria" would be a taking title.

In *Harper's Young People* for August 2 and 9, are given the first two numbers of a serial story by James Otis, entitled "Tim and Tip; or the Adventures of a [runaway] Boy and a Dog." These numbers also contain a two-part story, "A Bit of Foolishness," exceedingly well told by Sarah O. Jewett. Also "Mother Michel and her Cat," a dramatized translation from the French burlesque by T. B. Aldrich, a most amusing piece and well adapted for reproduction by an amateur theatrical company. The scene of David Ker's adventurous story "Blockaded by a Lion," is laid in a reed jungle on the Algerian coast near Bona. This is said to be the last lurking place of the Numidian lion north of the Sahara. "Jim the Ferry Boy," by Wade Whipple, is a short and not very probable story of how a little negro took a ride on a bassvio raft. In No. 93 (August 4) Will Carleton gives a characteristic poem on "Picnic Sam," a street Arab with a "first-class picnic appetite," who, after a long career of beating Sunday schools by "joining for the picnic," atones for all by pulling a little picnic miss out of a river, and then, "exhausted, choked and beaten, with the prodigious dinner he had eaten," drowning himself, making, as the author feelingly remarks a total loss of both Sam and his dinner. The moral is that "squeamishness is sham,"—of the truth of which the readers of this poem need to be thoroughly persuaded. "Lesson Stories," written for the *Young People's* natural history society, by George Cary Eggleston, describe, first, how a baby elephant cracked and ate peanuts, and second, the shrub Manioc, or Cassava, out of whose poisonous root are made tapioca and arrowroot. "Rabbits as Pets,—Digging for Indian Relics,—Seaweeds and How to Preserve them,—Bits of Advice,—and Swimming (in the New York public swimming baths), are instructive as well as amusing. The youthful readers of this magazine must be delighted with the cartoons on the last page. The "bull hound" who is "swallering me legs off" on page 640, and the formidable canine that confronts the little melon thief in the adjoining column, are especially seasonable in these dog-day numbers.

BOOK NOTICES.

SUBJECTS AND QUESTIONS, Pertaining to Political Economy, Constitutional Law, the Theory and Administration of Government, and Current Politics.

Tract No. III., just issued by the Society for Political Education, is complementary to Tract No. II., which was a priced and classified list of the books published on the various topics of political and social science, and also indicated the sources, whether in books or magazine articles, which the student should look for information on any given topic in these studies. Tract No. III. presents the topics for consideration, first, in the form of economic terms, which are to be defined; second, a collection of topics for essay-writing, and, third, a number of suggestive questions for debate, discussion or consideration. To these is appended a list of the more important questions which have of late years been debated be the Political Economy Club of London, and the Societe d'Economic Politique of Paris. These lists will, at least, show what questions are regarded, by those best qualified to judge, as yet open for consideration. Perhaps, we should state, that answers are not given to these questions. To attempt to give them would be to defeat the purpose of the tract, which is to incite study rather than convey information. To beginners, these unanswered queries may be repellant, as unsolved problems are to the pupil in arithmetic, but a true student is not daunted by puzzling questions. Still the questions presuppose a wider acquaintance with existing politics and systems of polity than the majority even of educated persons possess. The introduction to political science must come through the study of political fact. Other economic pamphlets discussing separately and specifically the leading economic questions of the day, and prepared by acknowledged authorities, are announced in course of preparation "for publication and popular distribution" by the society. Whether this means that they will be offered for general sale, we are not informed. At present, these tracts are procurabe only through members of the society. Active membership, however, only implies an annual tax of 50 cents, which entitles the member to the tracts published by the society. Address the secretaries, who are as follows: For the East, R. L. Dugdale, 4 Morton St., New York; Northwest, M. L. Scudder, 40 Portland Block, Chicago; Southwest, B. R. Forman, Box 2415, New Orleans: Southeast, F. W. Dawson, Box D 5 Charleston, S. C.; Pacific Slope, W. W. Crane, Jr., Box 915, Oakland, Cal.

Two books recently published—and both reviewed in the *Nation* of August 4—add materially to our knowledge not merely of recent history but of geography as well. One is Gen. O. O. Howard's account of the Nez-Perce war, published by Lee & Shepard of Boston, and the other a record of Col. Gordon's Campaign in Central Africa, compiled from original letters and manuscripts by George Birbeck Hill, and published by De La Rue & Co., London. Each describes a section of country almost unknown to the geographers, and each gives the commander's own report of his campaign. In the second case, the work is largely from letters and manuscripts not intended for publication, and we get a view of the character of Col. Gordon, which the modesty of that Christian soldier would have excluded from a directly intended autobiography. Col. Gordon, the commander of the Chinese army in the suppression of the Taiping rebellion, and for five years engaged in the self-sought mission to suppress the slave trade in Soudan region of Central Africa, was a character to be held up for emulation. Heroic seems a mild epithet applied to this Puritan ascetic, who sought glory as little as he shunned pain. Gen. Howard's thousand-mile march after Chief Joseph forms an exciting theme, but it has not the background of self sacrifice that appears in Col. Gordon's unconscious narrative of his five years in the Egyptian service.

WOODLAND ECHOES is a new and choice selection of vocal music for schools by H. W. Straub, the well-known author of The Convention and Choir, Good Cheer, and other popular music books. It is a collection which can be highly commended; the tunes are well arranged, easy and charming, while the words of the songs are noteworthy for beauty and tenderness of sentiment. We are struck with the fullness and carefull arrangement of the elementary exercises, which will doubtless prove of especial value to the teachers and pupils using it. Evidently this book is the work of one who is a true lover of music, as well as an experienced teacher of the art, and hence it cannot fail to be of great assistance to teachers of school music.

THE August number of the *Dial*, (Jansen, McClurg & Co.) contains, as usual, much entertaining matter concerning new books. The following is its table of contents: "The Study of Mankind," by Alexander Winchell, an elaborate review of Prof. Tylor's "Anthropology;" "Tom Brown's New Rugby," by Norman Perkins, giving the important points in Thomas Hughes' book concerning his Tennessee colony; "The Ode in English Poetry," by Clarence S. Dean; "Nervous Diseases in America," by Dr. Henry M. Lyman, and "The Poetry of an Esthete," by the editor. There are also editorial "Briefs on New Books," "Literary Notes and News," and a full list of "Books of the Month." To all anxious to keep up with the new books of the day, the DIAL is to be commended.

BEGINNING with the first number for July, the Philadelphia *American* appears as a semi-weekly filled with wholly original matter, and not editorially selected from the columns of a daily paper. Each number contains eight pages, presenting news notes, editorial and literary criticism, after the plan of the New York *Nation*, which it evidently tries to rival, excepting in the advocacy of free trade, to which this paper is steadfastly opposed. The managing editor is W. R. Balch, and a card sent to his address, box 1690, Philadelphia, will procure for any one a specimen copy of the paper for examination.

THE *Monthly Index*, published at 10 Spruce street, New York, is a monthly classified record (complete, excepting fiction) of English periodical literature. As such, it is to the last degree useful to the student who wishes to know what is being published on any given topic. Price, $1 per year; 10c per year.

WE call attention to the list, in another column, of excellent books published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of this city. To all teachers wishing to purchase books or to obtain information concerning the latest publications, we recommend this firm as reliable and prompt. Write to them.

THE Star Game of Cities; published by W. L. Klein & Co., Chicago. This game, like the similar game of "Authors," is intended to convey instruction by the association of ideas. It is intended to impress upon the mind of the players the comparative size of cities. Hence cities of the United States are grouped according to their population as shown by the last census. The game is also acapted to instruction in the location and principal characteristics of these cities. Altogether it forms a valuable addition to our list of games. We predict for it a hearty welcome; for, while is enough like existing games to be readily understood, it new features cannot fail to add zest to the familiar pastime of card-playing, and stimulate the players to new struggles for mastery.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881. No. 15.

☞ *In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send* ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from August 15 to 31.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The President's Relapse—Pseudo Criminals—Indian Outbreak in New Mexico.

ABROAD.—News Notes—The Land of the Afghans—More Egyptian Discoveries.

TO THE TEACHER.—How to use the School Herald—Questions for the Use of Teachers.

LITERATURE.—Book Notices—Magazines.

TERMS:—Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM AUGUST 15 TO 31.

An insurrection was reported, Aug. 15, at Munickpoor, in the province of Bengal, but, beyond the fact that the Maharajah had succeeded in quelling it, no further mention of it appears in the dispatches. Afghan affairs are evidently approaching a crisis, but the fortnight has passed without any event of importance.

Egypt reports a serious affray between the army of the interior and the population of the Soudan; also the dismissal of the minister of the public works, and rumors of other changes in the ministry. Predictions of an attempt to disband the army, and its consequent mutiny are freely made.

But little has been done by the French in North Africa, partly on account of the midsummer heat, and partly in the hope that the fanaticism that prompted the insurrection may expend itself. A skirmish was held at Erbain, Aug. 26, in which the Arabs, numbering 1,200, were defeated, losing fifteen killed and wounded.

The recent elections in France, Spain, Portugal and Germany, have resulted in favor of the respective governments, but the newly elected Folkething of Denmark places itself in direct opposition to the king and the Landsthing. This is the third house that has thus proved recalcitrant, and as the Folkething persistently refuses to vote the annual appropriation, the king will probably be obliged to submit. In Germany the appointment of Dr. Korum to the vacant bishopric of Treves in Rhenish Prussia, is thought to portend an alliance between Bismarck and the pope. In pursuing his reactionary policy, Bismarck has bid heavily for the support of the Ultramontane clergy, who, though very willing to accept his concessions, have not yet rendered him material aid.

Russia is projecting a scientific exploration of the Tekke oasis. The rumored annexation of this oasis is denied by the Tekkes themselves, thus contradicting the St. Petersburg reports of the personal visit of the Merv chiefs to swear allegiance to the White Czar.

A violent earthquake has again shaken Tchesme in Asia Minor and the much-disturbed island of Scio. This occurred Aug. 27. Details have not yet been reported.

The Grand Council of Zurich, Switzerland, has prohibited the socialistic congress that was to meet there in September, A conference of the association for the reform and codification of the law of nations, met at Cologne on the 16th, and by resolution excluded assassination from the "political" category.

The British parliament was prorogued, Aug. 27, after having spent a six months' session chiefly in the passage of the Irish coercion act and the land bill.

The latest dispatches from Chili state that the Calderon assembly is sitting at Chorillos, with closed doors, debating the proposed treaty with Chili. A majority is said to be opposed to any cession of territory, but this Chili will insist upon. Pierola has convened a rival assembly at Ayacucho. In spite of this apparent superfluity of governments, the country is very ill-governed. Bands of Monteros are roving about, burning, plundering, and even besieging and pillaging towns.

The boundary question between Chili and the Argentine confederation has just been settled by treaty, which also guarantees the neutrality of the Magellan straits.

In this country the precarious condition of the president has naturally occupied the chief place in the dispatches. An Indian band has been committing depredations in New Mexico, and an outbreak of the Arizona tribes is predicted. Indian Agent Hunt, at Anadarko, Indian Territory, reports the discovery of extensive silver mines near Ft. Sill, within the limits of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita reservations. The Indians are already excited over the prospective invasion by miners, and United States troops have been stationed to guard the reservation.

An Idaho mountain, seventy-five miles from Lewiston, has developed into an active volcano. No close examination has yet been attempted.

Aug. 17, Guiteau, the assassin, made an attack upon his keeper with a piece of sharpened steel that he had obtained in some way unknown to the jailors. No serious damage was done, and assistance being at hand, the criminal was speedily reduced to subjection. His conduct is ascribed to a a desire to persuade people of his insanity.

Capt. Hooper, of the steamer Corwin, which was sent in search of the Jeannette and the missing Arctic whaler, reported, Aug. 22, that he had discovered the wreck of one whaler, probably the Vigilant, but that no trace of the Jeannette had been found.

At Home.

CAPT. HENRY W. HOWGATE, late disbursing officer of the United States signal service, was arrested August 13, on a charge of defalcation preferred by Gen Hazen, chief of the signal bureau. Suit has also been entered by the government attorney for the amount of the defalcation. which is given at $101,257. Further investigation shows that this estimate is much too low, and rumor places the entire deficiency at $400,000. This would imply—since the annual appropriation for the five years Capt. Howgate held office, was less than half a million—that the delinquent official made away with nearly twenty per cent of the money that passed through his hands, without exciting the suspicions of his superiors or of Congress. How he expected to escape punishment is also a mystery, as he did not attempt to run away. Since his resignation the captain has been prominently before the public as the promoter of the Howgate Arctic Exploring Expedition, which recently came to naught.

GEN. WICKHAM, leader of the straight-out faction of the Republican party in Virginia, has entered the canvass in behalf of the Democratic ticket for the next state election, as opposed to the Readjuster candidates, who are endorsed by the coalition Republicans. In justification of his course, Gen. Wickham says: "No Republican can vote for any of the Readjuster candidates, without abandoning a most vitally important principle of his party—the honest, unhesitating support of government obligations and credit." He quotes the remark said to have been made by the Readjuster candidate for attorney general, "I favor a vigorous application of readjustment principles to the national debt,"—to show the tendency of that party's doctrines. He further asserts that the Readjusters are opposed to the Republican party, claiming, indeed, to be Democrats, save on the readjustment issue. Finally, Gen. Wickham promises, when this canvass is over, to exert all the zeal he possesses to "resuscitate the Republican party of Virginia and bring it to success."

IT will be remembered that in settling (by means of an appropriation) the Ponca case, Congress last March left it optional with the individual Indians to remain in the Indian Territory, or to return to Dakota. This condoned the offense of those (about one hundred in all) who had already escaped from the reservation. But the Poncas owned no land in Dakota. By the treaty of 1868 the government ceded the Ponca reservation to the Sioux, expecting to remove the former tribe to the Indian Territory. The interior department was therefore authorized to purchase land from the Dakota Indians to provide a home for the Poncas. August 17, nineteen chiefs from the Sioux, Winnebago, and Omaha tribes arrived in Washington, D. C., to confer with Secretary Kirkwood on the question of boundary rights. The Secretary explained how matters stood, and asked the chiefs if their tribes could not spare 2,000 acres of land for a reservation for the Poncas. The Winnebagos and Omahas refused, but the Sioux chiefs not only signified their willingness to provide homes for the Poncas, but indignantly refused all offers of compensation. They also offered to receive Little Chief's band of Cheyennes, who are dissatisfied with their homes in the Indian Territory, and inquired anxiously after their brethren, the Ogallalla Sioux captured with Sitting Bull.

THE PRESIDENT'S RELAPSE.

August 15, the president's case took an alarming turn in the increased debility of the patient's stomach, which for a time refused to retain any nourishment whatever. This passed off without any worse result than its greatly weakening the president, but as days passed without his recovering his strength, it was feared that the vital powers were giving way, and that the patient would perish from utter weakness. On the 19th a new danger appeared in the shape of inflammation of the right parotid gland, the swelling beginning in the patient's neck, but extending over the side of his face. The formation of an abscess on this gland is not uncommon in gunshot wounds; but as it is an indication of blood poisoning, it is rightfully considered an alarming symptom. On the 24th, this abscess was lanced, but without immediate relief to the patient, who was greatly distressed by the swelling and consequent rigidity of the jaw and neck. The crisis was reached on the 26th, when all the unfavorable symptoms seemed to be present, and even the physicians heretofore most hopeful of a happy issue, reported that the sufferer had but a bare chance of recovery, with the probabilities in favor of death within forty-eight hours. Since then there has been a decided change for the better, and at present writing everything appears comparatively hopeful. Pus has flowed freely from the abscess in the neck, reducing the inflammation, and the president has taken and retained considerable nourishment, chiefly in liquid form. Everything depends upon the vitality of the patient, and this in turn depends largely on his ability to digest and assimilate food.

The prospect of (at best) a long-continued disability of the president has called popular attention to the anomalous position of the vice-president, who, instead of becoming acting-president, as contemplated by the framers of the constitution, stands back as the mere heir-at-law, leaving the real vice-presidency to the cabinet. It might be a good plan to leave the selection of the vice-president (in the nominating convention, at least) to the presidential candidate. Or, the candidate might in his letter of acceptance indicate his preference for that office, subject to the decision of the national committee of his party. This would insure cordial relations between the chief magistrate and his vicegerent and successor at law, and remove one of the causes that led to Guiteau's crime.

PSEUDO CRIMINALS.

It is certainly an unwonted hardship in the way of the transgressor when he finds difficulty in making the public believe in his transgression. For instance, the so-called Irish Dynamite Council issued a week or so ago a proclamation, warning peacable people to avoid patronizing ships that sail under the British flag after September 1, hinting the intention of the council to destroy such ships by secretly applied explosives. An Irishman immediately wrote to the New York *Tribune*, asking the editor's opinion as to the sincerity of the proclamation, as he (the Irishman) was expecting the return from Ireland of his wife and six children shortly after Sept. 1. The *Tribune* editorially replied that it considered O'Donovan Rossa and his associates, "braggarts who simply aim to obtain money and notoriety, and to cause panic and terror in England by their fiendish threats." At this Mr. Rossa is naturally incensed, and threatens personal chastisement of the editor.

The second would-be-thought criminal who is accused of hypocrisy, is the person claiming to be Leo Hartmann, the Nihilist. Coming to this country some weeks since, this man made open confession of his participation in the blowing up of the Moscow train, and gained considerable notoriety thereby. His description of the way in which the crime was effected was given in full by the press, and the question whether Hartmann could be extradited on the strength of his confession was generally discussed. Now comes a St. Petersburg correspondent and says that "the Moscow railroad mine was not dug from a house, as alleged [in Hartmann's narrative], for there was no house except a signal box and tool house within 100 yards of the line at the point of explosion. The

dynamite was in a broken culvert, and was fired by means of a cartridge, exploded by a lever fastened to the rail. All that portion of the New York story respecting the superhuman efforts of Hartmann and his associates in digging from the cellar of their house under a road to the line is, therefore, purely imaginative, and it is the basis of the whole narrative. Either Hartmann is not on your side of the water, or he is romancing."

Apropos of the proposed—or rather supposed, since Russia has made no demand—extradition of Hartmann, the Cologne conference of the International Law Association proposes to exclude assassination from the list of political crimes, and deny to such criminals the right of political refuge. To this the New York *Post* sensibly replies by pointing out that the basis of this so-called right is that the person accused of crime is not likely to receive a fair trial from his own government, and in the case of political assassination, this probability is increased. While this criticism is just, it indicates a lamentable deficiency in the international code which provides no guarantee to be demanded in such cases, and offers us no alternative to delivering up a criminal to unfair trial, except the disagreeable task of sheltering him from all punishment for his crime.

INDIAN OUTBREAK IN NEW MEXICO.

The Indian outbreak in southern New Mexico, though exciting and serious in its probable results, is not widespread. Official dispatches from Col. Hatch, commanding at Fort Craig, N. M., dated August 17, say: "The Indians out are Nana with ten Hot Spring Indians from New Mexico, and probably a few Mescaleros [Apaches]. The other renegades are Navajos and some Indians from Arizona, in all not to exceed thirty." The entire force of Chief Nana's (or Nina's) band cannot exceed seventy. Moving swiftly through this sparsely settled country, these Indians have been able to commit many murders and other depredations, but they cannot long resist or elude the troops sent in pursuit of them.

The Indian tribes of New Mexico are the Pueblos, Navajos, Comanches and Apaches. The first two are semi-civilized, depending for support on their flocks of sheep, and on the manufacture of wool blankets, which they profitably dispose of to their neighbors, both white and red. With fair treatment, they are said to be easily managed, but just at present they are incensed by the reinstatement of Agent Eastman, whom they drove off some months ago, on account of his tyrannical treatment of them. The Comanche and Apache tribes are irreclaimable nomads, and much more inclined to resent the encroachment of the whites. The frontiersmen report them thievish, vindictive and treacherous, but less prejudiced observers state that these nomads have many savage virtues and that they could scarcely show themselves more vindictive and treacherous than the whites. They are reasonably respectful of the property of others when friendly, and their plundering and barbarity on the war path is consistent with the character of their race. Previous to the settlement of the teritory by the whites, the Indians kept up continual warfare with the Mexicans, and to some extent with the Texans. After coming under the federal government, they were forced to continue fighting for their lives, for the government policy toward them seems to have been one of extermination. A good description of the government treatment of the Apaches, or Mescaleros, is given in Manypenny's "Our Indian Wards," Chapter X. The purpose of this slaughter was to make it safe for miners to come in and develop the resources of the country. Gen. Carleton, who assumed command of this country in 1862, and held it during the remainder of the war, reiterates again and again his order to "Kill the Mescaleros wherever found." Gen. Ord, in command of Arizona, five years later, states: "The Apaches have but few friends and, I believe, no agent. There seems to be no settled policy but a general idea to kill them wherever found." The massacre, by frontiersmen and Mexicans, of a band of 300 friendly Apaches at Fort Grant, Arizona territory, in February, 1871, was dastardly as well as cruel, but quite consistent with the declared policy of the government officials.

It is not strange that under this treatment the Apaches diminished till, in 1871, there were reported less than 1,200, all told, in New Mexico. Of these about 500 were at Mescalero agency, near Fort Stanton. Hither they had come in 1865, from the Fort Sumner agency, where they had had serious disagreement with the Navajos. It is from this agency that the present outbreak originated, though the renegades have been joined by bad Indians from surrounding tribes. Indian Agent Llewellyn makes this report of the causes leading to strife: Some months ago a number of Indians asked and received permission to go to Mexico, to bring home some of their friends who had been "out" with Victorio in his depredations of last fall. Whether Nana was among these reservation Indians, or whether he was with Victorio, and succeeded to the command when that chief was killed (as he is believed to have been), by the Mexicans last winter, is not stated. Early in July the band of repentant Indians started to return to the agency, but were repulsed by the military. This occurred, says the agent, no less than four times, and it was not until they despaired of getting back into the reservation that the Indians began plundering. July 17, Lieut. Guilfoyle started in pursuit. The route taken is not easily traced. The despatches speak of crossing the Rio Grande into Old Mexico, but this is an evident mistake, as the depredations since reported are across the Rio Grande, to the west, in the west-central part of the territory. Here Lieut. Guilfoyle overtook and attacked them at Morico Springs. They escaped him and went toward the mountains to the northwest, avoiding Lieut. Wright, who was marching from Fort Wingate. Official dispatches from Col. Hatch, who is in command of this section of country, report a skirmish between the hostiles and Lieut. Valois' company, near the Cuchillo Negro mountains, August 15; another in the San Mateo mountain, August 18, Lieut. Taylor surprising and capturing the hostile camp, forcing the Indians to flee in wild confusion. On the 20, Lieut. Smith, ordered from Fort Cumming, to head off the hostiles, met them about fifteen miles west of the fort. A severe fight followed, in which Smith and four of his command were killed, together with George Daly, a mining expert, who was present as a volunteer. Of Smith's command of forty-four, only seventeen participated in the fight, the remainder being left, for some unexplained reason, ten miles in the rear.

At last accounts the hostiles were heading for the Mexican line, whither troops have been sent to intercept their flight. What the final result will be cannot be confidently predicted, as both Mescaleros and Navajos are known to be incensed, the former out of sympathy with Nana, and the latter at the conduct of their agent. It is to be hoped that the insurrection may not spread, as it would be certain to arouse a new crusade against these tribes. The extermination policy, however its advocates may be excused on the score of natural feeling, is, not to speak of its barbarity, too costly in blood and treasure to be accepted as a remedy for our Indian troubles.

Abroad.

THE French election for members of the chamber of deputies was held on Sunday, August 21. There were 547 deputies to be chosen, but in sixty-four cases no legal choice was made, and a second election will be necessary. Of the 483 elected, 38 are Monarchists, 42 Bonapartists, and 403 Republicans. This shows a net gain of 58 seats for the Republicans, a loss of seven for the Monarchist faction, and a loss of 37 for the Bonapartists. The members of the French chamber are nicely arranged according to their views on the vital question of the form of government. The extreme left—on the member's left hand, not that of the presiding officer—is occupied by the communistic or socialistic Republicans, and the extreme right by the advocates of Bourbon monarchy, while the seats between are given to the different groups or factions, according to the tendency of their views one way or another. Of the

Republican members just elected, 34 belong to the Left Center, 157 to the Left, 187 to the Republican Union, and 25 to the extreme Left. The chief gain in this election has been made by the Left. Another notable result is the weakness displayed by Gambetta in the Belleville district. At the last election in 1877, he received 13,300 votes; this time he got but 9,400, electing by a bare majority of twenty over all opposition. Even this is disputed, and there is some chance that he will have to submit to a second election.

THE ratifications of the Russo-Chinese treaties were exchanged at St. Petersburg, Aug. 19. The political treaty contains sixteen clauses, and provides for the retrocession of eastern Kuldja, from a line drawn from the river Korgos to the Thian-chan mountains; for the rectification of the Soongarian and Kashgarian borders, giving China a more defensible frontier; making the navigation of the Soongari by Russia a privilege instead of a right, and allowing Russia $7,000,000 compensation for the cost of occupying, and withdrawing from, the country. The commercial treaty of fifteen clauses provides that Russian caravans shall be allowed to trade in Tibet, Mongolia, and Mantchooria, as far as the Great Wall, subject, however, to a tariff, to be hereafter estabished. The Russian caravans will, for the future, have to stop at the Thian Kivan gate (where a Russian consulate is established) instead of, as now, entering within the wall. Though Russia concedes much that she hitherto demanded, she practically gains by the treaty, since she obtains substantial privileges in exchange for empty claims.

THE situation in Afghanistan seems to be this: Ameer Abdurrahman is in the stronghold of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and has summoned the Kabulistan chiefs to his assistance. Ayoob is at Kandahar, where he has received the submission of the Durrani chiefs of the southwest. He has sent an advance guard up northward as if to attack the ameer, but the bulk of his force is still with him. Even with his entire force he could not hope to storm Khelat-i-Ghilzai, hence he may be considered waiting for the ameer to come out, and attack him at Kandahar. The ameer is said to be fitting out an expedition against Herat, hoping to take that city before Ayoob can reinforce it. Much depends on the trustworthiness of the khans. The last battle was lost by treachery, combined, perhaps, with mistaken generalship on the part of the royal commanders. The Afghans recognize this, and are not overawed by the Ayoob's success. Whatever the result, England, it is certain, will remain neutral. In the house of commons, August 23, Lord Hartington, secretary of state for India, denied the rumor that the ameer had asked the Indian government for money and arms, and also the report that India intends interference in any case.

ELECTION news comes from Spain, Portugal, and the States of Germany. In the two first named, the lower houses of the cortes were elected, August 21, for respectively five and four years. The Spanish chamber of deputies contains nearly 350 members from the mother country, and 100 from Cuba and other colonies. The result of the recent election was a decisive victory for the Liberals, headed by Premier Sagasta. The latest returns give the ministry 301 seats, including both the Sagasta men and Marshal Campos' more moderate Liberals. The opposition numbers less than 100 in the mother country, and, so far as heard from, not over 120 all told, so that the delayed returns from Cuba cannot seriously weaken the government. Moreover, this opposition is composed of most discordant elements, there being 46 Conservatives, 37 Democrats, five Independents, and six Ultramontanes. Senor Castelar, heretofore accounted the leader of the republican party, but now believed to be in sympathy with the Liberals, is among the elected. No Carlist candidates were successful. In Portugal also the ministry was victorious. The Portuguese chamber of deputies contains ninety-four members from the same number of electoral districts in the mother country, and five from Madeira and the Azores. So, at least, says the record; the more liberal-minded foreign correspondents give the Sampaio ministry over 100 seats, and the opposition about eighteen. The late Liberal prime minister, Don Antonio Jose Braamcamp, was hopelessly defeated. Braamcamp went out of office on account of the unpopular Lorenzo-Marquez treaty with England. The present party, the Regenerators (who might be called Stalwarts, or, rather, Jingoes,) is in favor of the repudiation of that treaty. In Germany, the election for members of the Reichstag will not occur till October 18, but the excitement of the campaign is increased by local elections in the different states. These, however, do not indicate any material change of popular sentiment, except in the case of Bavaria, where the clericals have increased their majority in the Landtag from two to seventeen. The members of this house of representatives are chosen, through electoral colleges, by the towns, universities, religious corporations, and by the country at the rate of one deputy to 35,000 inhabitants. Of the 159 members-elect, 88 are Clericals and 71 Liberals.

THE house of commons, in dealing with the land bill, as amended by the house of lords, showed a disposition to accept all reasonable amendments, but to peremptorily reject all which in any way conflicted with the successful operation of the bill. Argyle's amendment excepting estates whereon improvements were uniformly made at the landlord's expense, was accepted, as were several others of less importance, but the bulk of the amendments were non-concurred in. The bill was then sent a second time to the upper house, which, August 16, yielded to what was evidently the popular wish, and accepted it. August 22, it received the royal assent, and became a law. Up to August 2, there had been 192 persons imprisoned under the coercion act. A proposal was made at a recent meeting of the cabinet, to release all such prisonors after each had served a term of six months. But in the debate of August 17, which followed Mr. Parnell's proposed vote of censure, the ministry stated that no general release was as yet agreed upon. Individual releases, like that of Mr. Dillon, will be made from time to time. On the 19th, Secretary-for-Ireland Forster, referring to the Irish land league, stated that it had received during the past year, $47,930, of which $46,815 came from America, $810 from Ireland, and $405 from Great Britain. To this must be added the contributions of last week, $3,915, $25,000 of which came from Australia. Friends of the league, however, declare Mr. Forster's estimate much too small.

THE LAND OF THE AFGHANS—PART I.*

The little country of southeastern Asia, bounded on the north by Turkistan, on the east by India, on the south by Beloochistan, and on the west by Persia, is known to the world at large as Afghanistan, that is, "the land of the Afghans." Its inhabitants, however, prefer to call it "Wilayat," which means "native country." Geographically, it may be considered as two countries: Kabulistan, comprising the mountainous northeastern section, and Khorasan (Khurs-i-stan—land of the sun), the parched desert of the west and south. This Khorasan must be distinguished from the adjacent province in Persia, which bears on the map the same

* This essay—divided for convenience into two parts—is modeled after the pattern given in our last number. The stars (* * *) indicate that the narrative is defective, and the reader in such places is referred to back numbers of the HERALD.

name, but which is known to the Afghans as Iran. The dividing line between Kabulistan and Khorasan, is for the most part a range of mountains, but in the neighborhood of Ghazni it is merely a "divide," or watershed, separating the tributaries of the Indus from those of Lake Sistan. Northeast of this are mountains and forests, enclosing fertile valleys, watered by numberless streams. Southwest, the country deteriorates gradually, until you reach the bare rocky hills and sandy deserts of the Persian border. Of raindrops which part at Ghazni, one flows merrily down the slopes of Kabulistan to swell the five rivers which feed the Indus and give the name of Punjab to the province wherein they meet; the other lazily joins the puny streams of Khorasan, and, if it be not drawn off for the purpose of irrigation, nor dried up by the sun, nor sunk, like the Gomal, in the sand of the desert, reaches its final resting place in the pent-up Lake Sistan, the Dead Sea of Eastern Persia.

The name, Native Country, applied to this land is, in one sense, an apt title; for Kabulistan coincides very nearly with Bactriana, the most ancient of Asiatic empires, while Khorasan is none other than the ancient Aria, the cradle of the Aryan race. Used philologically, the term Aria designates a much larger section, reaching from the Tigris to the Indus; but Aria proper included merely the modern Khorasan, with small sections of Persia and Turkistan. The capital of Aria was Artacoana, on the river Arius, now Herat, on the Heri.

Aria, or Khorasan, has been the scene of no little of the world's history. It formed a part of the Medo-Persian empire, under Cyrus. Alexander the Great also overran it, capturing Artacoana and Prophthasia, on the Etymander, now Zarang, on the Helmund. From here he went northeast, crossing the Paropamisus (Hindoo Koosh) mountains, to invade Bactriana. The capital of Bactriana, at this time, was Zariaspa Bactra, the modern Balkh. Again, after the Christian era, Khorasan became the battle ground of the long conflict between the Tartars and Arabs, and still later, of the struggle between the Persians and the Hindoos.

But, before we consider the national history of the Afghans, let us inquire into the origin of the race. The Afghans themselves claim descent from Saul, the Benjamite King of Israel, through a mythical son named Afghana. This claim is disallowed as inconsistent with the Jewish scriptures; but there are good reasons for believing this people of Israelitish descent. The dispersion of the ten tribes by Assyria certainly removed Israelites as far as Khorasan, and there are many customs and traditions among the Afghans, evidently founded on the Mosiac law. In spite of their conversion to Mohammedanism, which occurred (they say) in the ninth year after his declaration of his mission, they still pride themselves on being Ban-i-Israel—children of Israel—still glory in their descent from "Malik Sarul"—King Saul—and still maintain, though in corrupted form, the religious rites they brought from Palestine seven centuries before Christ.

During the eighth century, the Ban-i-Israel, who had previously been confined to the mountains of Ghor, in northern Khorasan, joined with the Arabic conquerors, in the name of the prophet and subdued Kabulistan, driving out its Hindoo population. Two centuries later, they were themselves subdued by the Mohammedan Tartars under Sabaktagin, who, in 975 A. D., founded the city of Ghazni. The dynasty established by this chief was overturned in 1150 by an Afghan chief, Aliah-ud-dine; shortly after this another Afghan chief, Ibrahim Loe, headed the Afghans who had, under the Tartar government, invaded India and established an empire at Delhi. Afghan rule at Ghazni lasted no longer than till the Tartar invasion under Ghengis Khan in 1220; but the Delhi empire survived until 1525. Meanwhile, Afghanistan proper had been conquered by Tamerlane, and in 1512 by the Mughals, or Turko-Persians, under Babur Bad Shah, who also conquered upper Hindoostan. He, dying in 1530, left no successor, and the Afghans were ruled by their own chief till the second Persian invasion in 1736, under Nadir Shah. This conqueror also overran and plundered India and in that country was assassinated in 1737. Hearing of Nadir's death, Ahmad Khan, an Afghan chief in the Persian army, proclaimed himself king of Afghanistan at Kandahar. He assumed the Persian title, shah, with the addition Durr-i-Durran, the significance of which is not given by the historians, but which is certainly akin to the name of the Kandahar tribe—Durrani. The Kandahar shahs ruled Afghanistan until 1809, when Shah Shuja was dethroned and forced to flee for his life by Fattah Khan. This chief did not seek the throne for himself, but set up Mahmud, the half-brother of the exiled shah. For this service he was made prime minister, and his sons, Dost Mohammad and Kohn-dil, were made governors respectively of Kabul and Kandahar. In 1819, Kamran, Mahmud's son and heir apparent, became jealous of, Fattah's political influence and murdered him. In consequence of this the house of Mahmud was dethroned, and Fattah's sons proclaimed themselves independent governors of their respective provinces. Mahmud maintained his authority at Herat, where Kamran, succeeding him, continued to govern until 1842, when he met the same fate that he had meted out to Fattah Khan. His murderer, Yar Mohammad, usurped the government of the province.

But before this, in 1838, the British had determined upon an invasion of this country. Shah Shuja, after his deposition, had fled to India and implored the aid of the British. England was growing jealous of Russia's advance in Turkistan, and the opportunity of extending British sway beyond the Indus, and of meeting Russian aggression at the mountains of Hindoo Koosh, was considered too good to be lost. The history of the ensuing war† is too long to be given here. Suffice it to say that Dost Mohammad and his brothers were conquered, and Shah Shuja reinstated, and that the English army occupied most of the Afghan cities; but that, in November, 1841, when the English seemed at the height of their power, the Afghans, in a fanatical insurrection, massacred the British embassy at Kabul, deposed the puppet shah (who was shortly afterward murdered) and laid siege to the English garrisons. Dost Mohammad was at this time a prisoner in India, but his sons, notably Akbar Khan, headed the insurrection, drove the British army from Kabulistan and set upon and slaughtered the retreating troops in the passes of the Suliman mountains. October 1, 1842, four years after the expedition had been determined on, the English declared that they would "recognize any government approved by the Afghans themselves," released Dost Mohammad and gave up all claim to supervision of Afghan affairs. The exiled chief who, by the way, seems to have been the first to assume the title of Ameer, returned to power at Kabul. In 1850 he conquered Balkh and, four years later, Kandahar, making them provinces of the Kabul government. Herat, however, has always continued rebellious, preferring even a Persian protectorate to submitting to the authority of the Kabul ameer.

The second British invasion was begun in 1878. Russia was believed to be seeking an alliance with Ameer Shere Ali, Dost Mohammad's son, who was reigning at Kabul. To forestall Russia and establish a British quasi-protectorate over Afghanistan, exactly coincided with the Conservative idea of an energetic foreign policy, and that party had just come into power and was naturally eager to show the country and the world what it could do. The second invasion strikingly resembled the first. Kabul and Kandahar were occupied, and Shere Ali, refusing to submit to a British protectorate, was driven into exile, where he died, leaving the ameership to Yakoob Khan, his son. This young man made peace with the invaders, and signed, May 5, 1879, the treaty of Gandamak, ceding southeastern Afghanistan to the English, and agreeing to permit a British embassy to reside permanently at Kabul. Scarcely was this done, when the Afghans again rose and massacred the British embassy at Kabul. Sir Louis Cavagnari, the English envoy, and almost his entire staff, were barbarously hacked to pieces with knives, as the embassy headed by Sir Alexander Burnes had been, November 2, 1841. The English army again occupied Kabul, and Ameer Yakoob, unable to control his subjects or even to protect himself, took refuge in the British camp. Recognizing his incompetency, the English deposed him and set up his cousin, Abdurrahman Khan. This was done July 22, 1880. About this time a change of administration led to the revocation of the aggressive foreign policy of England, and a second evacuation of Afghanistan was determined on. It was somewhat delayed by the attacks of the hostile Afghans and the supposed necessity of retaliating before leaving the country, * * * but was finally completed last spring, leaving Ameer Abdurrahman to maintain himself in power as best he might. The hostile Afghans of Herat, headed by Ayoob Khan, Shere Ali's son and Yakoob's brother, had already shown their intention to dispute Abdurrahman's possession of the throne, * * * but the civil war of 1881 had not yet begun.

† A full account may be found in "History of Our Times," Chapter XI.

MORE EGYPTIAN DISCOVERIES.

A discovery of special interest to Americans has just been made in Egypt by a younger brother of the well-known Prussian archæologist Brugsch Pasha, who represented Egypt at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. He has found, about four miles east of Thebes, the mummies, with all their mortuary appendages and descriptions, of no less than thirty royal personages. Among the thirty royal personages are those of King Thothmes III. and of King Rameses II., the first of whom ordered the construction of the obelisk which now stands in Central Park [New York] and the latter of whom 270 years afterwards caused his own official titles and honors to be inscribed upon its faces, besides those of Thothmes III. These two monarchs now lie side by side in the Boulak Museum, and even the flowers and garlands which were placed in their coffins may to-day be seen encircling the masks which cover the faces of the deceased just as they were left by the mourners over 3,000 years ago.

Last June Daoud Pasha, governor of the province of Keneh, which includes the ancient Theban district, noticed that the Bedaween offered for sale an unusual quantity of antiquities at absurdly low prices. The pasha soon discovered that the source of their hidden treasure was situated in a gorge of the mountain range which separates Deir-el-Bahari from the Bab-el-Malook. This gorge is situated about four miles from the Nile to the east of Thebes. Daoud Pasha at once telegraphed to the khedive, who forthwith dispatched to the spot Herr Emil Brugsch, a younger brother of Dr. Henry Brugsch Pasha, who, during M. Maspero's absence in Paris, is in charge of all archæological excavations in Egypt. Herr Brugsch discovered in the cliffs of the Lypian Mountains, near the Temple of Deir-el-Bahari, or the "Northern Convent," a pit about thirty-five feet deep, cut in the solid rock. A secret opening from this pit led to a gallery nearly 200 feet long, also hewn out of the solid rock. This gallery was filled with relics of the Theban dynasties. Every indication leads to the conviction that these sacred relics had been removed from their appropriate places in the various tombs and temples and concealed in this secret subterranean gallery by the Egyptian priests to preserve them from being destroyed by some foreign invader. In all probability they were thus concealed at the time of the invasion of Egypt by Cambyses.

Herr Brugsch at once telegraphed for a steamer, which on Friday last safely deposited her precious cargo at the Boulak Museum.

The full value of this discovery, of course, cannot yet be determined. The papyri have not yet been unrolled, nor have the mummies been unwrapped. The following Theban sovereigns are the most important of those whose mummies Herr Brugsch has identified:

Aahmes I. (Amosis), first king of eighteenth dynasty, reigned B. C. 1700; Amenhotep I. (Amenophis), second king of eighteenth dynasty, reigned B. C. 1660; Thothmes I., third king of eighteenth dynasty, reigned B. C. 1633; Thothmes II., fourth king of eighteenth dynasty, reigned B. C. 1600; Thothmes III. (the Great), fifth king of eighteenth dynasty, reigned B. C. 1606; Rameses I., first king of the nineteenth dynasty, reigned B. C. 1400; Seti I., second king of the nineteenth dynasty, reigned B. C. 1466; Rameses II. (the Great), third king of the dynasty, reigned B. C. 1333; Pmoten, third king of the twenty-first dynasty, reigned B. C. 1033; Raskhenen (dynasty and date of reign unknown); Queen Ra-ma-ka (Hatasou?); Queen Aahmes Nofert Ari. [The dates are, of course, approximate merely].

Four papyri were found in the gallery at Deir-el-Bahari, each in a perfect state of preservation. The largest of these papyri—that found in the coffin of Queen Ra-ma-ka—is most beautifully illustrated with illuminations. It is about sixteen inches wide, and when unrolled will probably measure from 100 to 140 feet in length. The other papyri are somewhat narrower, but are more closely written upon. These papyri will probably prove to be the most valuable portion of the discovery, for in the present state of Egyptology a papyrus may be of more importance than an entire temple, and, as the late Mariette Pasha used to say, "it is certain that if ever one of those discoveries that bring about a revolution in science should be made in Egyptology, the world will be indebted for it to a papyrus."

No less than 3,700 mortuary statues have been found which bear royal cartouches and inscriptions. Nearly 2,000 other objects have been discovered. One of the most remarkable relics is an enormous leather tent, which bears the cartouche of King Pinotem, of the twenty-first dynasty. This tent is in a truly wonderful state of preservation. The workmanship is beautiful. It is covered with heiroglyphs, most carefully embroidered in red, green and yellow leather. The colors are quite fresh and bright. In each of the corners is represented the royal vulture and stars.

Fifteen enormous wigs for ceremonial occasions form a striking feature of the Deir-el-Bahari collection. These wigs are nearly two feet high, and are composed of frizzled and curled hair. There are many marked points of resemblance between the legal institutions of ancient Egypt and England. For instance, pleadings must be "traversed," "confessed and avoided," or demurred to. Marriage settlements and the doctrines of uses and trusts prevailed in ancient Egypt, but the wearing of these wigs was not extended to the members of the legal profession, but was reserved exclusively for the princesses of the blood and ladies of very high rank.—*Ex.*

To the Teacher.

HOW TO USE THE SCHOOL HERALD.

Since this paper will reach many who are unacquainted with its method and purpose, we need not apologize for giving some instruction in the art of teaching current history. In explaining the use of the HERALD, we might say, "First subscribe for it." But, setting aside the antiquity of the jest, it occurs to us that your subscription for the paper should be taken for granted, even though you have no immediate use for it. Some brief record of passing events must be kept, if only for reference, and we know of no publication at once so cheap and so well adapted to supply this record as that for which we pen these words.

But, having the paper at hand, you will naturally wish to use it in the school room, and would like some direction as to the proper method. First read the paper yourself, and when you have cultivated an interest in the news of the day, endeavor to implant that interest in the minds of your pupils. Encourage them to read and remember. This must be done by questioning them concerning their previous knowledge of the same or of analogous subjects. Teach them to combine their information—to study geography and history to help them understand and remember the news, and vice versa.

There is another suggestion that may be made here—the suggestion made by R. L. Dugdale, in his letter to the publisher, given on page 32; namely, that children should be led from the contemplation of a fact to the consideration of the abstract principle which lies behind it, and that thus they may be taught the truths of political and social science. That this is a pregnant suggestion all can perceive, and it is to be hoped that it will prompt many to attempt the teaching of the simple, accepted truths of economic science. For we need not warn you that controverted principles must be cautiously dealt with. "More's the pity," you say, but pity 'tis, 'tis true.

In preparing the review lessons, which are to give the final impress and fix the knowledge on your pupil's memory you cannot do better than adopt the suggestion made in the last HERALD. Set your pupils to writing compositions; plain, succinct narratives of the events of the past three or six months in some parts of the world. If you can teach them to search out facts for themselves, instead of merely assimilating the knowledge that you lay before them, so much the better. You have armed them against error in one of its subtlest forms—namely, the confusion and perversion of facts.

After your have done this, and aroused in your pupil's mind a wish to know that which it is desirable to know, he will begin to obtain *good* from his newspaper reading. Unfortunately you were not certain of that from the beginning. You knew that he read, but you did not know what he read. He had never been trained to take a rational interest in the important events of the day, and if he had acquired a taste for

the more objectionable classes of information, you would have cause for regret, perhaps, but certainly not for wonder.

You admit—you cannot fail to see—the advantage of a judicious training in the proper selection of books. Consider whether the same training be not more advantageous—more necessary, indeed—to enable the pupil to make a proper selection of his newspaper reading. The newspaper will be before him daily, and its perusal be forced upon him, both by precept and example. He will read it, and the tenor of his life, his topics of study and conversation, the company he seeks and enjoys, will be largely influenced by his training, or by his want of training, in this part of his education. Remembering this, you will have before you the object of the study of the SCHOOL HERALD, and your pupil will not fail to profit by the use you make of it.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—Is defalcation in a government office more than a simple breach of trust?—How can readjustment principles be applied to the national debt?—Are the Poncas akin to the Sioux?

The President's Relapse?—Is the vice president in any way identified with the policy of the administration? Who are the president's constitutional advisers?

Pseudo-Criminals.—Does a man become a criminal by announcing his intention to commit crime? What constitutes criminal conspiracy?

Indian Outbreak in New Mexico.—Whence did the Navajo and Pueblo Indians learn the art of weaving blankets? Why are the Apaches called Mescaleros?

Notes Abroad.—Who is the present head of the French ministry? To which legislative faction does he belong?—In what classes of goods do the Russo-Chinese traders deal? What money is current in China?—What religious fast recently occurred in Islam? Did this affect the Afghan war?—How do the Europeans conduct their elections, and wherein do their regulations differ from those inforced in this country?—Has the queen of England the right to veto legislation?

The Land of the Afghans.—Does the Koran prescribe a form of government for Mohammedan countries? To what extent? What religious pretender made his appearance in Khorasan in the eighth century?

More Egyptian Discoveries.—Of what practical use is archæology to the human race?

Literature.

BOOK NOTICES.

FROM E. Steiger & Co., New York, we have received the "Dictionary of Education and Instruction," which seems to us a most useful book for teachers. Several years ago these same publishers brought out the Cyclopedia of Education," a very large book and by far the most valuable compilation ever made of matter pertaining to educational topics. The practical use of this work to teachers was seriously lessened because of its size and costliness, and for this reason the smaller work was prepared, dealing directly with the subjects of chief interest to the working teacher. The preparation of this volume seems to have been very careful indeed. It offers a manual which cannot fail to be of great assistance to teachers engaged in professional work, and also to students engaged in fitting themselves for the task of the instructor. We do not exaggerate when we say that there is not a page in the book which does not abound in most useful hints concerning the practical work of instruction—hints that the teacher may find of invaluable help in instances of perplexity and difficulty. The price of the book is $1, and the address of the publishers, 25 Park Place, New York.

THE bulletins issued from the census office give us an inkling of the extent of the work attempted by Superintendent Walker. One, which is prepared by R. P. Porter of Chicago, gives the indebtedness of all the principal cities—namely, those that contain populations of 7,500 and upward. The total net debt is $593,344,418. This bears interest of from 3½ to 10 per cent., the bulk of it bearing 6 and 7 per cent. Bulletin No. 245 relates to the salt production of the country, which last year amounted to 29,800,298 bushels, obtained chiefly by artificial evaporation from salt springs and wells. Solar heat was employed to some extent, especially in evaporation of sea water in California. The only salt mines which seem to have yielded materially are those of Petite Anse, in southern Louisiana, which produced some 300,000 bushels of salt in its natural state.

WRITTEN ARITHMETIC, by Prof. John W. Cook, of the Illinois Normal University, is a book that certainly merits the warmest recommendation that we can give it. Prof. Cook is known throughout the state as a mathematical instructor without a superior, and in the discussions of this work he has embodied his best thoughts on the subject of teaching numbers, the fruits of a long experience, and the best methods that deep research and careful study have mastered. The matter contained in the book is the same in substance as that which Prof. Cook offers to his arithmetic class in the university. The definitions, method of solution, forms of analysis, etc., are precisely those which in his instruction of those classes he has found to be the most effective in leading pupils to an accurate and thorough knowledge of the subject. For clearness and simplicity, the book is absolutely unequalled; at least, by anything that we have ever met with. We commend it to all teachers and normal students as a most invaluable help in arithmetic work. W. Klein & Co. Price, 75 cents.

THE SONG MAGIC, a new music book for high schools and seminaries, has recently been issued by S. W. Straub, Chicago. The book commends itself above any other of its size by its cheapness, being offered at the low price of fifty cents. It is offered to the public in response to a demand with which every music teacher is familiar, to-wit: for good and pleasing tunes that are not too difficult for those whose experience in reading music is limited. The book offers a very complete system of elementary reading and exercises, and follows these by a collection of about a hundred excellent pieces, both sacred and secular, arranged with direct reference to their ease and smoothness in reading. The selection can be also commended, for it has plainly been governed by good musical knowledge and accurate moral taste. Mr. Straub will send specimen pages of this book, *free*, to any one who is desirous of testing its value.

THE Century Co., publishers of *Scribner's Monthly* (to be known as "*The Century Magazine*" after October), will soon issue a portrait of Dr. J. G. Holland, which is said to be a remarkable fine likeness; it is the photograph of a life-size crayon-drawing of the head and shoulders, recently made by Wyatt Eaton, and will be about the size of the original picture. It is to be offered in connection with subscriptions to *The Century Magazine*.

MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's Magazine*, for September, displays as its frontispiece Herrick's poem, "A dialogue betwixt himself and Mistress Eliza Wheeler, under the name of Amarillis," with two illustrations, engrossed in lettering that is supposed to be "esthetic," but is by no means artistic from a printer's point of view. Other illustrated articles are The English at the Sea Side, a well considered paper by the popular magazine writer, Wm. H. Rideing; Summering among the Thousand Isles, by E. M. Ropes; The Girl's Skating Camp, by Olive Thorne Miller—a very entertaining account of a vacation spent by fifteen New York girls in Maine; An Old Fort and What Came of It, by N. H. Egleston—(a description of William's College) and The Framing and Hanging of Pictures, a bit of practical instruction by A. F. Oakey. Fiction is represented by the serials—"Anne," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, and A. Laodicean, by Thomas Hardy—which in this number reach points of dramatic interest; also by Adoniram Alge-

roy, (the second of the amusing Artist Reminiscences, by Wm H. Beard); by At Deacon Twombly's, a very well-told story by the author of Gemini, and by The Chances of War and How one was Missed from the pen of Annie Howells Frechette. A most commendable paper is the German Empire, a description of the present federal government of Germany, furnished by Prof. Herbert Tuttle. Another instructive article is The Wheat Fields of the Northwest, by Edward Storrs Atwater. Poems are furnished by H. H., Nora Perry, Marinus Willett, Sarah O. Jewett, and Mrs. Dorr; their contributions, though very good magazine poems, are not especially notable.

— *Scribner* opens with A Boy in Gray, a reminiscence of life in the Southern army, furnished, with illustrations, by Allen C. Redwood. So entertaining a narrative should, perhaps, be classed as fiction, along with How I Kept House by Proxy, (*i. e.*, by means of a Chinese cook), by Fanny Roper Feudge. The art papers give, first, a description of A Russian Artist—Basil Wereschagin—by Richard Whiteing, and The Society of Decorative Art, by W. C. Brownell. Stars of the Sea; The Coniferous Forests of the Sierra Nevada, and The Wheel as a Symbol in Religion, are instructive as well as entertaining papers, profusely illustrated. The last named, which is especially commendable, is descriptive of the Buddhistic prayer-wheel. How to build an Ice Yacht, is another illustrated paper, which gives much practical instruction. The reader should most certainly clip the article and paste it in his mittens. Lina Redwood Fairfax makes a successful attempt at a character sketch, in The Misfortunes of Bro. Thomas Wheatley; more successful, indeed, than that of serial writers. The heroine of Mr. Boyesen's story, Queen Titania, might be a lovable character in real life, but she is a very insignificant personage in print. The reader, too, will resent the author's treatment of the other two characters. An author owns his character, doubtless, but he should disguise the fact out of consideration for the reader. If the Daughter of Henry Sage Rittenhouse were a long story, we might commend as artful the gradual way in which the interest of the reader is awakened. As it is, the reader is so indifferent to the result of the love affair that he cannot appreciate the pathos of the situation, when the heroine finds that the feeling has been all on one side. It is always wise to be certain of your grip on your audience's feelings, before you attempt to give them a wrench. Mr. Stickney continues his discussion of the Peoples' Problem by explaining his plan for a people's government. (1) The people are to be summoned to a national constitutional convention, like that which discarded the articles of confederation and framed the constitution. Once in council, the delegates will produce, though probably in a modified form, Mr. Stickney's scheme of making the executive department of the government "responsible." This includes, if we understand the matter, autocratic power, until the people, through their constituent assembly in the third or fourth degree, take notice of malfeasance and raise the offender out of his boots. (2) The people will recognize the advantages of the new scheme and adopt the amended constitution forthwith. (3) They will do this rashly, because they know that the present plan is a failure. (4) This will relieve the executive officers from the pressure of office-seekers and enable them to follow their instinctive desire to govern wisely and well. (5) The election machine will be made inefficient and thus destroyed, and the wirepullers be won over to the paths of honor and uprightness. "We have exhausted the possibilities of the system which was founded on distrust," says Mr. Stickney. Under the new system we shall "trust men with power." "If the servants whom the people choose cannot be trusted to serve the people truly, then government by the people is a failure—and we must go back to the methods of Constantinople and the dark ages." Curiously enough, the system of responsible autocracy proposed by Mr. Stickney is but a step from the political system which now governs Constantinople, and that is a step very easily taken.

— *Our Little Ones* for September contains its usual supply of good things, including stories and poems by R. W. Lowrie, M. E. N. H., Aunt Nell, Sherwood Bonner, Mrs. Sanford, Amanda M. Douglass, Eliza Sherman and others. These writers are too well known to need our commendation, and their contributions would add attraction to any paper. But it is a distinctive quality of this periodical, that it seems to rise above its contributors. To say that an article from *Our Little Ones* is a better guarantee of its excellence than credit to the name of any of our juvenile authors could possibly be.

—The many readers of *St. Nicholas* will very much enjoy the September number,—we are sure of that,—and the publishers will find it hard to keep their promises of a still finer number for October. Of the short stories, Little Miss Muffet and her Spider is the best, though the fabulous tales of Three Sons and Master Hyrax very nearly equal it. The adventurous story of How Tom Wallen Went Aboard, will, perhaps, please the boys quite as well, though in this case the adventure is too thinly disguised by the story. This defect is still more apparent in this instalment of the Saltillo Boys. There is a Munchausenish flavor about this last, arising not from the improbability of the narrative, but from the superfluity or unadorned adventure. The character sketching in Phaeton Rogers not only relieves it from this charge, but otherwise adds to its power to entertain. Another story worthy of special mention is Perpetual-motion James, by John Trowbridge How to make Dolls of Corn-husks and Flowers, teaches children a very amusing art, and one that will add greatly to their own pleasure and that of their playmates. Of the poems, Alice in Wonderland, by M. M. D., strikes our fancy. The conception of a dolphinet who would not go away because his ways were set, is quite worthy of Lewis Carroll.

Whether the readers of *Appleton*, on learning that Saints and Sinners is to be extended to six parts instead of closing in five, will be more grieved at the postponement of the denouement than delighted with the prospect of an extra allowance of Cherbuliez' fascinating fiction, we will not pretend to say. The reader is piqued with curiosity as to its ending, yet finds the author such good company that he is loath to part with him A Peep at French Schools is a very modest title for Mr. Bonar's treatise on those institutions. Wm. J. Eckoff gives a paper on Clement Marot, the French poet, and in A Siberian Exile Eighty Years Ago, we read of a much less satisfactory personage, Augustus von Kotzebue, the German-Russian Dramatist. Mr. Japp's article on Charles Lamb's Humor is entertaining, chiefly on account of the quotations, but the article following, Candidating, or Old Times in the Southwest, is entertaining *per se*. This last is a chapter from In the Brush, a new book by Rev. H. W. Pierson. Man's Place in Nature is assigned him by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle. Bonaparte is the last of a long series of Cambridge lectures on this subject, by Prof. J. R. Seeley, presenting an epitome of the course. Strange Players, Curiosities of Criticism, and Sincerity in Biography, are good but not remarkable papers, especially the last-named, which is on the well-worn topic of Carlyle's Reminiscences.

—Mr. Howell appears at his best in Dr. Breen's Practice, a serial now running in the *Atlantic*. Dr. Breen is, we may mention, a charming young lady, a physician of the homeopathic school, who has sufficient nobleness of character—or shall we say, lack of stamina—to turn her patient over to an allopathic doctor as soon as said patient becomes seriously ill. In Exile, by M. H. Foote, a two-part story of an Idaho courtship, concludes happily, though without romance. Two long chapters of Mr. James' Portrait of a Lady, concludes the list of fiction, unless, indeed, we class the very ficticious article by John Fiske on Roshchel the Deathless, or the Diffusion of Fairy Tales, under that head. In Katrina Saga, H. H. gives us further account of her tourist experience in Norway. Housekeeping Hereafter is not a chapter from Gates Wide Open, but a prosaic utopian dream. In his paper on The Attempt on the President's Life, E. L. Godkin draws parallels between Guiteau's crime and assassinations of William the Silent and Henri IV, and points the moral, that profit to any party or faction through the president's death, should be made impossible. Dr. Holmes' Post Prandial verses to the Phi Beta Kappa, 1881, though not superexcellent, are characteristically agreeable. The book-review department is unusually well represented, both in quantity and quality, and adds not a little to the attractiveness of this number of the magazine.

—*Lippincott* gives us Miss Kingsley's second and concluding paper on the Cumberland Border, a pleasant account of a visit to the home of the Howards, Naworth Castle. Sylt, a quaint and little-known watering place of the North Germans, is described (with illustrations) by J. W. Davis, while a similar service is rendered to Old Nantucket by Marianna Gibbons. No derivation of the name of our American island is attempted, but the information that the original name of Sherburne was not changed to Nantucket until 1795, after the isle had reached its acme of population and prosperity, seems to discredit one of the fondest legends of the first geography class. An Afternoon in West Jaalam portrays, pleasantly and faithfully, life in rural New England. Haunts of the Grayling refers to Northern Michigan, the only accessible spot in America where this game-fish abounds A new serial, The Valcours, by Sherwood Bonner, begins most promisingly in this number. The second is laid in Louisiana; whether it is fair picture of society in that state, we must leave it for southern critics to say. Of the short stories, The Dressmaker at Green Harbor and A Pretty Kettle of Fish are good, the last especially so, but as for Frant—well, Frant is an old woman who drowns herself, in order that her husband may be free to marry a young blooming maiden. We are not sure whether the action is held up as a pattern to imitate or warning to deter.

Among the books now occupying the attention of the reviewers, we notice a two-volume history of Ancient Egypt, by George Rawlinson, M. A., published by Longmans, Green & Co., London, and Scribner & Welford, New York. This book is commended as complete and well-digested, and strange as it may appear at first thought, as supplying a deeply felt want. Histories of Egypt there are in abundance, but few of issue recent enough to take into account the vast discoveries made in the study of Egyptian antiquities in the last quarter of a century. Dr. Brugsch, in 1876, stated that so much had been learned in eighteen years, that he felt obliged to recast his sketch of the Pharaohs from the monuments. The significance of the recent discoveries at Deir-el-Bahari can be appreciated only by those who have kept up with the progress of Egyptian archaeology.

From the *Inter-Ocean* we clip the following, which will be of special interest to many of our readers, to whom both parties to the copartnership have been long and favorably known: "The firm of Jansen, McClurg & Co. have mailed to the trade a copartnership notice, containing the announcement that Mr. Edward C. Cook has become a member of that firm. Mr. Cook's connection with the book business commenced in 1859, and has continued uninterruptedly since then. For the last thirteen years he has been the Western representative of the publishing house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. His thorough experience in all the departments of the business, and his wide acquaintance with the cultured public and bookmen will give him a weight that will add largely to the already brilliant prestige of the leading Chicago bookhouse. His many friends will rally to his support in this branch of the business as in the other, and the house of Jansen, McClurg & Co. will find in Mr. Cook a valuable acquisition to their business.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881. No. 16.

☞ *In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send* ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from September 1 to 15.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The President's Condition—Fires in Michigan.

ABROAD.—News Notes—The Land of the Afghans—Trouble in Egypt—Irish Land Tenure—Matters in Tunis—The Result of the Late Session of the English Parliament.

TO THE TEACHER.—Questions for the Use of Teachers.

LITERATURE.—Book Notices—Magazines.

TERMS: - Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO 15.

China is beginning work on a series of telegraph lines, which, when completed, will be one of the most perfect in the world. The Chinese minister to Germany is to be recalled to undertake the settlement of the Soochow question with Japan. Both these countries insist upon the sovereignty of the island, and the fortification of various points of their coasts, and the strengthening of the fleets, seem to point to a determination to settle the matter by force, if necessary.

From Afghanistan we have rumors of a fight, on the 10th inst., between the forces of the ameer and those of Ayoob Khan. A proclamation, issued by the latter, on August 31, stating that he no longer intended to fight the ameer, but was raising an army to attack their common foe, the British strengthened his following greatly. He announced a desire to treat with the ameer, a proposal, which, however, as far as now learned, did not meet with a cordial reception.

From North Africa, we learn of a meeting of the army in Egypt, which caused a good deal of alarm in the Khedive's palace, and of renewed fighting in Tunis, which will, doubtless, arouse the French to putting into the field a force large enough to make a speedy settlement with the insurgents Algeria has been suffering from terrible forest fires, which have laid waste hundreds of thousands of acres. The suffering caused by these has been very great, and large sums of money have been raised in France and elsewhere for its relief. Rumor also comes from the west coast of the "Dark Continent" that the king of Dahomey, in preparation for his annual holocaust of human victims, has raided upon and destroyed the towns of Ignano and Okepo, capturing many thousands of victims, which he carried in triumph back to his capital city, Abomey.

Disturbances are also threatened in Zululand, several head chiefs arming their followers. Both yellow fever and plague are devastating Senegal, and have driven all foreign residents away.

There has been an insurrection in Nickay, against Dervish Pasha and the Turkish soldiers. The government is much concerned about affairs in Egypt, but will not take overt action in the matter just yet. Turkish troops have lately been sent to Tripoli, which seems to show that the intention of the Sultan is to keep a check on France, if possible.

A change in the Russian ministry seems imminent. Count Ignatieff is to be Vice-Chancellor, and Count Shouvaloff is to succeed him as Minister of the Interior. Much excitement has been caused by the reappearance of a number of the interdicted Nihilist organ, the *Will of the People*, which in bitter terms warns spies of fatal disaster, condemns the action of the Czar, and threatens the final blow. This seems to indicate that the Nihilists have only been "laying off" this summer, and are now getting ready to spend the long winter evenings in plotting for the destruction of all established things again.

The popular interest in Germany this fortnight has been divided between an international chess contest at Berlin, the military reviews at Hanover, Schleswig and Konitz, and the meeting of the emperors of Germany and Russia at Dantzic. The Fifth International Congress of Orientalists also opened on the 12th inst. in Berlin.

The Socialist Congress forbidden to meet at Zurich, has made arrangements for a meeting at Berne, in October. Several Italian Internationalists have been arrested in Switzerland this fortnight. On the 11th inst. a heavy landslide near Elm caused serious loss of life and property.

On the 1st, an International Geographical Congress and Exhibition opened at Venice. Russia, France, Italy and Sweden are the largest exhibitors, though some of the most important contributions of maps, etc., were sent by India.

From Italy we learn of continued earthquake shocks near Naples, of military reviews which excite much popular interest, and of excitement at Rome over the proposed diplomatic connection between the powerful state of Germany and the Vatican.

Supplementary elections were held in France, September 4, in those districts where there had been no result at the previous election, a fortnight before. The election shows a strong gain for the Republican factions. The new Chamber will stand as follows: Republicans, 459; Bonapartists, 47; Monarchists. 41. Popular sentiment is getting aroused over the condition of things in Tunis, and beginning to question whether a protectorate over a few tribes of half savage robbers, is worth all the cost of treasure and life necessary to secure it.

In England the religious public has been interested in the great Wesleyan Ecumenical Council, which met. September 7, at London, while the carnal minded element has been intensely excited over the betting on the race for the St. Leger stakes. This, occurring on the 14th, was won by Iroquois, the American horse, whose triumphs abroad this year have raised our national reputation greatly.

In Ireland there have been several riotous outbreaks, resulting in loss of life and destruction of property.

The exiled ex-president of Uruguay, Latorre, has invaded the republic with a small band of followers and taken posses-

sion of the town of Tacuarembo. Intelligence has reached us of a fight at Metajalpa, in Central America, between 5 000 Indians on one side, and 150 citizens, with a detachment of troops, on the other. The Indians were repulsed with heavy loss. Work on the Panama canal has been seriously obstructed by yellow fever.

At home, the improved condition of the President gives cause for general rejoicing. The outbreak of the Indians in Arizona causes much apprehension, which is intensified by continued rumors of discontent on the part of other tribes of the West. On the 9th, Sitting Bull was removed to Fort Randall, from Fort Yates, a change, which, though not objected o by the warrior himself, caused much outspoken dissatisfaction among his followers.

Terrible forest fires have prevailed, not only in Michigan, as elsewhere described at length, but also in Ohio, Northwestern Pennsylvania, Western New York, and the large cedar swamps of New Jersey, and the cypress swamps of Delaware. In New Jersey, a dispatch of the 13th states that over one hundred thousand acres are in flames, and the many little hamlets of berry-pickers and charcoal-burners in these localities cut off from all help by the fire, and probably destroyed.

On the 12th, the steamer Proteus arrived at St. Johns, N. B., from Lady Franklin Bay, bringing such members of the Jeanette search expedition as were considered unfit to endure the hardships of a rigid winter. No trace of the missing Jeanette has yet been discovered.

At Home.

SEPTEMBER 13, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, United States Senator from Rhode Island, died suddenly at his residence, at Bristol, in that state. The immediate cause of his death was a spasm at the heart. Gen. Burnside was a native of Indiana, and served with credit in the Mexican war and in the Rebellion. He had been in the senate since 1875.

GAMBETTA'S acceptance of the position as Premier of France, it is now said, will be conditional upon the fusion of all the different Republican factions, except, of course, the Irreconcilables. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that President Grevy will wait until M. Jules Ferry is opposed by a hostile vote in the chamber before he offers the Premiership to Gambetta. The latter, in a recent speech, announced himself in favor of postponing the question of electoral reform for the present, as the country was not ready for a fresh appeal on the subject.

THE Manhattan Elevated Railway, New York, passed into the hands of receivers some months since. These have now rendered their report, which makes a very unfortunate showing for the company. It shows that the net earnings of the elevated railways are not sufficient to pay the stipulated interest on bonds and dividends on stock of the New York and Metropolitan Elevated Railways—the last two years showing a deficiency of $727,318. No account is here taken of the city's claim for taxes. Including disputed taxes, the company's deficiency is upwards of $1,400,000. The capital stock of the Manhattan Company, $13,000,000, the report further says, was divided between the New York and Metropolitan Companies, or their stockholders, as a consideration of the leases, no money having been paid for it. Evidently the proceedings which put the company into liquidation, were amply justified by the true state of the case.

ON the night of the 7th inst., occurred one of those extraordinary deeds of violence, which, at intervals during the past few years, have made us wonder whether the restraints of civilization are worth anything, after all. At about nine P. M. the incoming train on the Chicago & Alton road was stopped fourteen miles east of Kansas City, by a band of twelve masked men, who went through the entire train—except the rear car—rifling the express car of all valuables, and robbing all on board, including conductor, baggagemaster, and express agent. The latter showing some desire to resist, they beat him on the head with a revolver until they forced his keys from him. All the money and jewelry belonging to the passengers, both male and female, were taken from them. The robbers loudly declared themselves members of the "famous James' boys gang." Since the robbery, nine persons have been arrested on suspicion of complicity with the crime, but the evidence against them has not yet been investigated.

CAPT. HOWGATE, defaulter as disbursing officer of the signal service, has escaped, to Canada it is thought, leaving his bondsmen to settle with the government. Meanwhile, a second defalcation has come to light, this time in the regular army. On the 24th ult., Lieut. H. O. Flipper, who has for some time been acting as commissary of subsistence at Fort Davis, Texas, was arrested on the charge of embezzling $2,300 of Government funds. For nearly two months he had neglected to remit to the chief commissary at San Antonio, and being called upon to explain, said he had sent the funds by mail, keeping no record or vouchers. Finding that the matter was to be investigated, he attempted to escape on horseback to the Mexican border, but was arrested. Proof against him is said to be strong. Mr. Flipper is the only colored graduate of West Point. He is also known as an author, having written a book detailing his experiences at the academy. As an officer in the army, he will be tried by court martial, and, if convicted, his punishment will be severe.

PUBLIC interest during the first week of the month largely centered about the Arizona frontier, where General Carr, with five officers and sixty-three men of the sixth cavalry, were reported to have been massacred by the Apaches. Happily, official reports received from Gen. Carr himself show the rumor to have had no foundation in fact. While the troops are still defending themselves against the attacks of the Indians, and awaiting reinforcements, the greater portion of them are yet alive. The story of the movement which gave rise to the rumor of the massacre is briefly this: On the morning of the 29th ult., Gen. Carr, at the head of a force of 105 men, left Fort Apache under the guidance of his Indian scouts, to arrest some "medicine-men" who were inciting the White Mountain Apaches, on Cibicu Creek, distant some forty-five miles, to hostilities against the whites. The command reached Cibicu the following day, and found 600 Indians there. The arrests were made without difficulty, and the troops began to retrace their steps. Apache scouts who had come into Gen. Carr's camp were ordered to leave. Refusing to do so, they fired, killing Capt. Henting, of the 6th cavalry. The fight then became general, continuing until night, under cover of which the troops retreated to Fort Apache, where at last accounts they were surrounded by hostiles. The loss to the troops was seven killed. Reinforcements are being hurried to Arizona from all parts of the country. The outlook indicates a general rising of the Apaches, and a difficult and protracted campaign. The White Mountain band number nearly 1,500 warriors, and compose about one-third of the entire Apache nation. They inhabit an almost inaccessible country, and will doubtless have the sympathy and assistance of the remainder of the tribe.—*Ed.*

SENATOR GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, has written a letter to the Massachusetts Republicans, setting forth his views as to the future policy of his party. Its duty is, he thinks, to sustain the laws for the security of national civil right; to make as effective as possible provision for the purity of federal elections; to frame legal methods for deciding a disputed presidential election; to "so improve the civil service as to diminish, and, if possible, remove, the evils of place hunting and the interchange of favors, between the members of the executive and legislative branches of the government, and to free the tenure of a great number of officers from dependence upon political favor or political opinion;" to so reform the revenue laws as to make them more just, more "protective" to American industry, and more productive of revenue; to advocate a fixed and uniform standard of values, and to promote education. The views of so prominent a statesman as Senator Edmunds are always entitled to consideration, but there is nothing new or otherwise remarkable in this his latest utterance. Indeed, there seems to be a cautious reserve that reminds us that the writer was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1880.

ON the afternoon of the 11th inst., Sergeant Mason, of the Second Artillery, while relieving the guard at the jail in Washington, shot at Charles Guiteau through the window of his cell, and narrowly escaped killing him. The ball grazed the prisoner's head, and was imbedded in the wall beyond. There was apparently no moving cause for the act, except a sense of righteous indignation against the prisoner, a motive strikingly similar to that which prompted the crime of Guiteau himself. The soldier is now under arrest, and will be tried by court-martial. Unfortunately, there is an effort being made in Washington and elsewhere to arouse popular sympathy for him, and subscriptions have even been collected, "to aid in getting him off." Some of the employes of the Post-office Department have,—still more unwisely—gone so far as to draw up a petition and sign it, asking for Mason's promotion as a recognition of his daring and courage. But the clearer heads of the army officers lead them to view the matter differently, and they are inclined to agree with Gen. Sherman, who condemns the shooting of a prisoner by a soldier under these circumstances as a crime inexcusable, and meriting the severest punishment.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

The condition of the President has, on the whole, much improved during the past two weeks. On the 3d it was determined to remove him to Long Branch, the physicians regarding it as nearly impossible for him to gain any strength in the debilitating atmosphere of Washington. The doctors did not agree as to the wisdom of the removal at this time, however, some of them thinking the risk taken by it more serious than that incurred by remaining in Washington. The President's own urgent desire to be moved settled the question.

The removal was made on the morning of the 6th. Every preparation had been carefully made for it, and soon after sunrise, the bed was put upon a stretcher, which was lifted by the physicians and attendants into an express van, and there supported while the van was slowly driven to the depot. The stretcher was carefully lifted into the car, and after a ride of seven hours, the patient was placed in bed in his cottage at Long Branch, having experienced no discomfort and little weariness in the journey.

After the removal, the sick man was naturally no better for a few days, and there was fear that he was getting worse. Some alarm was also caused by indications that abscesses might be forming in the lungs, but on the whole there has been a gain in strength, which has been much abetted by the advent of cool weather. On the 13th the patient was allowed to sit in a reclining chair for a short time, and appeared none the worse for it. It seems probable that improvement, though slow, will be certain from this time on.

THE FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

Every year, forest fires prevail, more or less, in the lumber districts of the country. Their origin seems unknown, no one is ever accounted responsible for them, but they are often the means of terrible destruction to life and property. Ten years ago, the southeastern peninsula of Michigan was utterly laid waste by these sweeping fires, and again, this month, the same locality has been the scene of a conflagration of even more serious extent, probably the most destructive forest fire ever known.

A glance at your map will remind you of the curious shape of Southern Michigan, which is not inaptly compared in outline to a mitten, the upper part of the hand touching the Straits of Mackinac, the thumb cut off from the palm of the hand by the jutting in of Saginaw Bay. This part, known as the "thumb of the mitten," was the scene of the fires of October, 1871, and also those of September 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1881. The counties of Huron, Tuscola and Sanilac, were utterly laid waste; those of Midland, Saginaw, Genesee, and Lapeer, also suffered.

The three burned counties had, in 1880, a population of 72,000 persons, of whom probably two-thirds are left by this calamity without any means of living whatever. Many lives, too, were lost. How many has not yet been ascertained, but probably several hundreds. Many, while fleeing for the lives, were overtaken by the rushing flames, and thus perished.

The fire swept very rapidly through the woods,—where immense numbers of dead trees, killed by the fires of 1871, and still standing, greatly aided its spread—and from farm to farm, consuming everything in its path, buildings, stacked and standing grain. Fourteen villages and towns were utterly destroyed. Volumes of smoke, swept before the oncoming flames, spread a pall of darkness, even at noonday, over the path of the conflagration, that intensified the horror of the situation to the unfortunate people, and the fearful aspect of the country during the two nights when the fire raged, is said to be indescribable.

Appeal has been made for help for the sufferers, which has already been most generously responded to, by the cities of adjoining and other states.

Serious forest fires have also raged this month in Western New York, and Northwestern Pennsylvania, and also in the province of Ontario, Canada.

Abroad.

THE late census of India shows that country, which has an area of 614,610 square miles, to have a population of 252,500,000, nearly 5 times that of the United States.

ON August 31, the steamer Teuton, of the Union Mail Line, was wrecked near Quoin Point, off the coast of South Africa. The vessel struck a rock, and floated off, and was in the act of putting back to port, when she sank. Of 350 persons on board, only 36 were saved.

On the 9th inst., the Emperor William, of Germany, and his son, the Crown Prince Frederick William, with Prince Bismarck, met the Czar of Russia at Neufahrwassen, a port near Dantzic. The festive proceedings on the part of the people were held at Dantzic, but it was not considered wise for the Czar to come to that city. Such was the fear that the socialists would improve this opportunity by an attempted assassination, that the meeting was announced to take place at Dantzic, although Neufahrwassen was the town chosen, and the route to be taken by the illustrious travellers thither was expressly misstated. The rulers met, it is said, with much cordiality. The importance of the visit lies in its indication that whatever course is determined upon by one of these countries will be seconded by the other.

Ireland is in a very unquiet state. On the 4th and 5th inst., a serious riot occurred in Limerick, between the mob and the soldiers, several persons being dangerously wounded. In Cork, on the 1st, the police attempting to arrest some armed men, who were searching a citizen's house, ostensibly for firearms, a fight ensued in which several were hurt, and one, a peaceable farmer, who, being very drunk—had been drawn into the crowd—was killed. There were also serious riots at Rosecrea, on the 6th and 7th, and an attempt was made to blow up the barracks at Castlebar, but this resulted in failure. At the annual meeting in Dublin, on the 1st inst., of the Property Defense Association, it was decided to "put the organization on a permanent basis for three years." This society has now 120 men doing duty as "caretakers," and 160 engaged in saving crops.

There has been an increase of disturbance in Europe over the Jewish question, of late, especially in Germany and Russia. The anti-Jewish party has been increasing in strength in those countries, and persecutions more or less aggravated o unoffending Hebrews, have multiplied, until the governments have been aroused to propose measures, at least, to check these offences. The Russian government has ordered a searching investigation into the cases of mal-treatment of Jews in its country. In Germany, an anti-Jewish riot in Pomerania, on the 4th inst., resulting in much injury and loss of life, has called forth renewed declaration that the government has no sympathy whatever with the anti-Jewish party. Another friendly movement on behalf of the Jews has a private source. A number of Englishmen and Germans are endeavoring to obtain from the Turkish government a grant of land in Syria, to be used for the colonization of Jews desiring to emigrate from countries where they are now suffering persecution. A delegate from these philanthropists is now in Constantinople, endeavoring to secure the approval of the Porte. The Sultan, it is said, is highly in favor of the scheme.

That Bismarck has laid aside his old enmity to the pope, seems to be assured by Emperor William's declared intention to add a minister to the Vatican to the list of Germany's diplomatic representatives. Herr Kurd Von Schloezen, the present minister of the German Empire to the United States, is the man selected for this position. This gentleman, who is now on his way to Washington for letters of recall, has been engaged for some weeks in performing a mission from Prince Bismarck to the Pope, presumably of a most important character. He has had several interviews with Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, and also with the Pope, and these, it is said, have been quite satisfactory. Much pleasure is expressed by the dignitaries of the church in Rome, at the prospect of the establishment of diplomatic intercourse with Germany. To be sure, the appointment of the minister cannot be finally made until the requisite funds have been voted by the Prussian Diet, but there will not be any opposition to anything so strongly desired by the Emperor. It is understood, that the mere appointment of such an official does not involve any question of principle, or include any concession on either side. It simply opens the way for future concessions that may be deemed advisable for both parties. The selection of Mr. Von Schloezen for the work is undoubtedly an excellent one. This gentleman has resided in this country for ten years, and is most favorably known here. The *N. Y. Nation* speaks of him as "a man of much sagacity, of wide information, of rare keenness as an observer, of enlightened views, and of untiring industry." This encomium seems to be fully justified by the reputation which Mr. Von Schloezen has borne among his diplomatic associates at Washington, who will greatly regret his recall.

"FAIR TRADE" IN ENGLAND.

At the late election in England, the Conservative party gained some unexpected victories. In two districts, formerly largely liberal, heavy majorities were given to the conservative candidates. In both these instances the canvass had been mainly on the tariff issue, with the rallying cry of "Fair Trade." This is understood to be a demand for a limited form of protection, and so strong has the popular feeling on the subject become, that it may, before very long, compel an entire change in the policy of the government. And yet the demand for "Fair Trade" has been little more than a mere cry this time, its most enthusiastic advocates seeming to have a very hazy idea as to what "Fair Trade" consisted in exactly, or how it was to be brought about. In the last *Nineteenth Century*, however, Sir Edward Sullivan, one of the leaders, offers a plan which is fairly enough called "the first substantial basis for discussion which the new party has furnished." His plan is to aid the British farmer—the person just now most in need of assistance over there—by putting a tax of five shillings per quarter on the wheat imported into Great Britain. This, he says, would bring £6,250,000 into the Treasury, and thus relieve other sources of taxation. Americans might take alarm at this—for we are protectionists in behalf of protecting ourselves only, not to protect others from us—as likely to crush American wheat ont of Britain; but it is not likely to do more than make the British consumer pay more for the same wheat. But we may well watch all increase of the tariff rates in Britain, for there is no other market which we can so ill afford to lose, as the following figures, given by the N. Y. *Nation* show:

"In the year 1879-80, the United States exported to all parts of the world merchandise to the value of $823,946,353, 83 per cent of which consisted of agricultural products. Of this, $459,406,475 (reckoning the pound sterling at five dollars), or considerably more than one-half, went to Great Britain. In the same year the United States exported wheat to the value of $190,546,305, and of this enormous quantity, Great Britain took $97,752,110 worth, or again more than one-half. We might go through the remainder of the list of eatables—83 per cent. of our exports, with the same result. Great Britain is in fact not simply our best market, but by far our best market. Nothing that any one foreign nation could do would disturb our industry and derange our finances so much as a serious modification of her tariff in the direction of her farmers."

TROUBLE IN EGYPT.

The disaffection in the Egyptian army, at Cairo, reached its culmination on the 9th inst., in open mutiny against the government. Four thousand soldiers, with thirty pieces of artillery, surrounded the palace of the Khedive. That ruler, being greatly terrified, sent for the foreign consuls resident in the city, to aid him by arbitration with the disaffected commanders of the troops. The British acting consul, Mr. Cookson, conducted the most of the negotiation.

The malcontents were very decided in their demands. They called for an increase of the army to 18,000 men, and demanded a constitution, and a removal of all the Khedive's present ministers, and an appointment of a cabinet friendly to the popular demand. After consultation with the consuls, the Khedive drew up a decree accepting all demands, and upon this paper being given to Arabia Bey, the leader of the troops, they cheered the Khedive vociferously, and then withdrew without further demonstrations. The Khedive named Cherif Pasha, the idol of the army, President of his new council. This officer, however, absolutely refuses to take the position under present conditions, but, recognizing the serious state of affairs, is willing to act as intermediary between the Khedive and the leaders of the mutiny. If successful in so arranging matters that permanent peace shall seem to be assured, he may accept the position, to aid in guaranteeing security to the people.

A later dispatch says that the new ministry has been definitely chosen, to the entire satisfaction of the army. The Porte refuses to send either money or troops to aid the Khedive.

IRISH LAND TENURE.—No. VII.*

In giving a concluding paper on the subject of Irish land tenure, we shall confine ourselves to the tenant's rights under the new land bill, without entering upon the vexed question whether the bill is "adequate," or whether it will satisfy the Land League.

The first clause of the new law permits the tenant to sell his right of occupancy for the best price he can get. Theoretically, this was permitted by the act of 1870, but the grant was offset by permission to the landlord to forbid the sale if he chose or to increase the rent of the new tenant. Under the new act, the landlord can only appeal to the court, and must show cause for objecting to the change of tenant. Nor can he raise the rent except by permission of the same court, and under circumstances set forth elsewhere in the bill.

This gives the Irish tenant "free sale," the last of the "three F's" he has been clamoring for.

The second "F," fair rent, is promised, subject to the arbitration of the court. This court, by the way, is the ordinary civil court in the first instance, with appeal to the land commission sitting at Dublin. Either landlord or tenant can appeal to the court to raise or lower the rental, as the case may be; but, if the parties have once agreed on the rent, or if appeal has once been made to the court, the rent so fixed must remain without change, (except, of course, by mutual agreement) for fifteen years.

Fixity of tenure is provided for, not indeed as demanded, perpetual tenure at a fixed rent, but a reasonably secure holding, fortified by penalties for disturbance. If the landlord wishes to get rid of a tenant he must prove him guilty of failure to pay rent, or of willful injury to buildings or land, or other infringements of the landlord's rights. Failing to prove this, he may still evict the tenant, but must pay him for his improvements, and also allow him compensation for disturbance at the rate of seven years' rent for holdings worth $150 or less; five years' rent for $250 holdings; four years' rent for $500 farms; three for $1,500; two for $2,500; and one year's rent for farms letting for more than that sum.

Where three-fourths of the tenants on an estate are sufficiently well to do, they may combine and purchase their farms outright, and the land commission is authorized to assist them with a loan of three-fourths of the price, to be paid by the borrowers in thirty-five annual installments.

Where, as in southwestern Ireland, large numbers of tenants are unable to pay even a fair rent, they have still the resource of emigration, in which the commission is authorized to assist them to the extent of $1,000,000.

Such is, generally speaking, the substance of the bill, and the status of the Irish tenant under it. The tendency of the measure is, of course, to ameliorate the condition of the tenant, but its precise effect upon either his condition or his temper, it would be rash to predict.

* Continued from page 56.

MATTERS IN TUNIS.

The hostile armies in Tunis are at work again, and the occurrence of the past two weeks there, as accurately as can be ascertained from the widely conflicting accounts, seem to be as follows:

On the 29th ult., Gen. Correard, stationed at Sourki to ward off interference with an intended occupation of Hamamet by the French, was attacked by a large force of Arabs. After severe fighting the Arabs were repulsed with heavy loss, which the accounts variously give from 600 to 1,000. The French loss is stated at much lower figures. Though Gen. Correard was undoubtedly the victor in this fight, his force was greatly crippled in the struggle, and a few days after,—the French having meanwhile occupied Hamamet without opposition,—he retreated to obtain supplies and reinforcements, being greatly harassed by disorganized Arab bands while so doing. The organized army of the Arabs now began to concentrate at Kairowan, while scattered companies of insurgents held the country in terror, and kept the French pretty closely confined in the stations and camps. A company going out from Hamamet to forage, met a band of armed Arabs at the village of Birdaita. The encounter was short and sharp, and ended with the sacking and burning of the village by the victorious French troops. This was on September 7. On the 4th inst., a band of about 200 armed Gablis passing the French camp, were fired into, and thirty of their number killed and wounded. On the 10th, three battalions of French troops from Marseilles, took possession of Tunis.

The disaffected area of the country is increasing. The Bey has tried to quell the insurgents, but in vain. Whether it is true or not, as charged by some French journals, that he is in collusion with the Sultan of Turkey, he is certainly treated roughly enough by the rebels. His endeavor to retreat to Tunis is thwarted by armed bands, and on the 10th, baggage wagons on the way to him were attacked and plundered. His messages and proclamations are treated by the insurgents with the utmost scorn.

On the 12th, there was another fight, at Zaghouan. The Arabs attacked the French camp. The fighting lasted forty-eight hours, and there was heavy loss on both sides. The camp is now in a state of siege, all communication with others being cut off by the Arabs.

Naturally, France is much agitated over the present state of affairs. The immediate military occupation of Tunis is deemed imperatively necessary, and the force in Tunis is to be raised, as soon as possible, to 120,000 men.

THE RESULTS OF THE LATE SESSION OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

The session now closed has been by far the longest of late years, and in many ways the most tedious and dismal. Of all the lamentable and monotonous subjects English statesmen have to deal with, Ireland is the most lamentable, and this session has been entirely spent upon Ireland. The first three months were occupied in passing the two bills which conferred upon the government exceptional and extra-constitutional powers for repressing agrarian outrages in that country, an operation so much delayed by the pertinacious obstruction of Mr. Parnell and his friends, that it would probably never have been completed but for the introduction of the "rules of urgency," under which an extraordinary authority was committed to the speaker. Nothing could have been more wearisome than the debates of those three months, for the Irish members of to-day have greatly declined from the reputation which Irish orators won in the days of Grattan, Curran, and Plunket. They are bold, ready, and sharp, but seldom eloquent, but totally devoid of humor. When this disagreeable business had been finished, the Land Law Bill was brought in, and it has covered the whole sky ever since. May, June, July, and nearly all of August have been spent on this one measure, which became peculiarly irksome to the English and Scotch members, not only because very few of them understood its intricacies, but also because, while they were obliged to give a close attendance in order to vote, they were not permitted to speak. When it became clear that all the time of the House would be taken up by this bill, English members, and especially, of course, Liberal members, refrained from joining in the discussion lest they should delay its progress, and left the talking to the government and the Irish members. The consequence is that there have been very few opportunities for private members to come out, and with one or two exceptions the only oratorical events of the year have been Mr. Gladstone's speeches.

A more serious result of the same cause has been the complete suspension of legislation for England and Scotland. One of the chief complaints levelled against Lord Beaconsfield's government was that it had neglected domestic reforms. Great things were therefore expected from the Liberal Ministry in this direction; and last year some troublesome questions, such as the quarrel about Dissenters' burials, and the liability of employers for injuries suffered by a workman from the negligence of a fellow-workman, were dealt with. But this year nothing whatever has been done. Bills were brought in to check corrupt practices at elections, to prevent the river floods which have become so serious an evil in central England, to amend that crying scandal, our bankruptcy law, to improve the administration of charitable trusts, and to effect many other greatly needed changes in the law, but all had sooner or later, to be dropped as the debates on the Irish Land, Bill lengthened out. The case of Scotland was a particularly hard one. Scotland has long been the stronghold of the Liberal party. It was distinguished by its loyalty to Mr. Gladstone during the struggle over the Eastern question, when Lord Beaconsfield was carrying everything before him. Out of all the members whom it sends up to Westminster, only seven are Tories. It was therefore entitled to be specially considered, and to have time set apart for the measures which its people desire. But not a single Scotch bill of the least consequence has been passed either last session or this. Nothing but the personal enthusiasm which Mr. Gladstone inspires in Scotland prevents a mutiny there.

A further result has been the stoppage of discussion on foreign and colonial affairs. There was only one short debate during the whole session on the East—which three years ago occupied people's minds to the exclusion of every other subject—one on Afghanistan, one on the Transvaal peace. This also is a misfortune, because, although things may go on smoothly for the moment in those regions, it is always wholesome for our governors abroad and our Foreign Office to feel that they are being watched; and it is impossible for public opinion at home to exercise an efficient control over foreign or colonial policy when it turns in that direction only by fits and starts, for in such cases it is necessarily ill-informed and liable to be misled. Our errors and misfortune in the conduct of Eastern and Afghan affairs from 1876 to 1879, were very largely due to the fact that hardly anybody had been watching the progress of events among the Turks or on the Indian frontier for the twenty years preceding. In the lack of knowledge, crude views of material interest and heated sentiment had it all their own way. Nor was there anything to choose, in point of ignorance, between the two great political parties.

These are some of the reasons why there is no great sense of pleasure, though of course there is a certain sense of relief in getting rid of the Irish land question. We have spent a whole year over it, and a year's time can ill be spared to Britain. But there is another reason. Nobody pretends to think that the Irish question is settled. The Parnellite party declare openly that it is only beginning, and, not to say that they will of course try to make good their predictions, our past experience of Irish difficulties holds out no great hope of peace. To a large section of the Irish people, every concession, as it appears to have been extorted by fear, constitutes a ground for further agitation. Boons have this year been granted which nobody expected two years ago. Who can tell that continued vigor on the part of the Land League, or some similar organization, may not in a few years more compel submission to demands to which England now closes her ear? It is, therefore, very natural that those Irishmen who honestly believe that nothing but legislative separation from Great Britain will really cure the evils of Ireland, should be encouraged to persevere in the courses of the last few sessions. It is true that the Land Bill, if, as is probable, it ameliorates the condition of the tenant farmer, will deprive the agitators of some of their leverage. The appeal to material interest may not be so strong. But the sense of victory, the sense of having baffled the English government by the Land League system, of having frightened the English by dynamite plots, of having extorted a Land Bill from the House of Lords as well as from the House of Commons, will be an immense encouragement to keep the organization on foot and go on fanning the passion for national existence, not to add that so complicated a piece of machinery as the Land Bill cannot be expected to work quite smoothly, and may be thrown out of gear by a succession of bad harvests.

There is so much force in this that I am inclined to set down as one among the results of the present session an increase in the despondency with which thoughtful Englishmen regard our relation to Ireland. One begins to hear people ask you, almost under their breath, "If we are always to be on these terms with the Irish, if our business is to be always interrupted by them, and our troops always employed in keeping order among them, what shall we have to come to? Is it worth our while to keep them? Would it be any such great harm to let them have a parliament of their own, or even to let them go altogether? They don't add to our wealth or our strength; is it quite impossible that they should be cut adrift, and taught by the difficulty they would have in getting on alone that they will sooner or later have to come back to us?" I do not mean that people of consequence in England, any persons whose ability or experience makes their opinions worth regarding, have given public expression to such ideas, or have even adopted them in their own minds. I mean only that talk like

this in the air, and witnesses to the gravity which the Irish problem has assumed in the minds of men quite out of sympathy with the Irish national party. One more result of the last eight months' wranglings remain to be noticed, and for it we may be thought to owe some thanks to the Parnellite party. All the Liberal majority (with one or two trifling exceptions), and a large part of the Tory minority, are now convinced that our parliamentary procedure requires speedy and sweeping amendments. At the dinner given to the ministry by the Lord Mayor of London some four weeks ago, the three principal ministers present, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Lord Hartington, all took up this subject, and all expressed themselves with great decision upon it. Mr. Bright, in particular, declared that the old machine wanted much more than oiling, it wanted repairing; and from a person known to be so conservative of ancient parliamentary forms and usages as he is, these words mean a good deal. The government notoriously intend at the beginning of next session to bring forward proposals for the improvement of our parliamentary rules and usages, so as to overcome the two evils which have proved so serious this session.

The first of these evils is obstruction properly so called—that is to say, the employment of the forms of the house to prolong debate unnecessarily, and prevent a division from being taken. To deal with this, something much more regular and sympathetic will be needed than the rude device of arming the Speaker with dictatorial powers, to which recourse was had this session. His office would become too powerful, and difficult to administer with impartiality, besides which this dictatorship can under the present sessional rule be conferred only by a large majority in a full house, so that no use could be made of it except when, as happened last spring, nearly the whole house was united against a small minority. Hence the expectation is that we shall have proposals for the establishment of the *cloture*, or what you call the previous question, with probably also some limitation placed on the power of moving the adjournment of the house, and moving, when in committee, to report progress. Other minor alterations of the same kind I pass over, though some, no doubt, will be needed, while yet it is not likely that any attempt will be made to fix a limit of length for speeches. The second evil is one more difficult to deal with, though it excites less bitterness of feeling. It is the fact that while parliament is engaged upon one large measure, all its energy is absorbed by that one, and no progress can be made with others, even when they raise comparatively little controversy. This year, for example, nothing could be done with the Bankruptcy Bill, a measure as to which there is no party feeling, but only a national wish to see its provisions minutely and thoroughly criticised. An idea is afloat that to enable such subjects to be considered side by side with others of a more distinctly party character, an attempt will be made to revive the system of grand committees which existed in the seventeenth century, or to imitate the system of bureaux which now prevails in the legislative body of France. Thus various sections of the house, chosen with regard to their special knowledge, would be employed at the same time in discussing and getting into shape various measures, and the work of legislative reform would be greatly accelerated.—*London Cor. N. Y. Nation.*

THE LAND OF THE AFGHANS—PART II.

The form of government of Afghanistan is based partly on the *Shariat*—that is, the regulations of the Koran and Moslem traditions—and partly on the inherited customs of the Afghan race. The "Ulama," or "wise men," as both judges and priests are termed, are the expounders as well as the administrators of the law, but the Afghans are not a law-abiding race, and hence, not only is it impossible to execute laws in opposition to the popular will, but the real executive officers, the ameer, the Sardars, or princely governors, and the khans, hold themselves to some extent above law, and exercise autocratic power. The supreme ruler is styled the ameer, or amir, evidently another form of the title mir (lord) in common use throughout the country. Indeed, there are few titles which are not in common use. To say nothing of the numerous Sardars and khans, the term malik, which in their historical writings signifies "king," is now applied to the head of every family. A malik, therefore, is of lower rank than the village elders or "greybeards," that compose the town council. The ameer governs the country by means of provincial officers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him for the collection of revenues and for the efficiency of the military forces under their command. Beyond this, these satraps are as autocratic as the temper of their subjects will permit. The ameer, in appointing governors, usually gives the preference to the princes of the royal family, but small or otherwise undesirable provinces are farmed out to the highest bidder. An appointment as governor of Herat, for instance, could have been bought very cheap of the ameer any time during the last fifty years, and there are several other provinces which never pay taxes until they are forced to do so. There is, of course, no deliberative or legislative department to the central government, but the executive and judicial departments are administered, in the name of the ameer, by his cabinet, consisting of the wazir (vizier), or prime minister, the Kazi (cadi), or supreme judge and high priest, and the secretary of state.

The ameership, then, that Abdurrahman and his cousin Ayoob are fighting over, is an office that must be administered, as well as won, by military force. Abdurrahman's authority has never been acknowledged at Herat, and the Kandahar tribes seem to have submitted only because of the presence of the English army. When (April 21, 1881,) the English evacuated Kandahar, the ameer's army immediately occupied the city. Ayoob, we were then told, was plotting an expedition against Kandahar, but being without money or supplies, was forced to wait till after the June harvest. Sadar Muhamad Hashim, khan of the Kurram valley Tori tribe, a youth of twenty, was appointed by the ameer to the responsible position of governor of Kandahar, but the chief reliance was placed in the deputy governor, Gen. Shamsudden Khan. Gen. Gholam Hyder was in command of the ameer's army in southern Afghanistan, and Gul Mohammed was holding the town of Girishk, on the Helmund river, where it is crossed by the main road to Herat. Two partisans of Ayoob, Muhamad Hashim and Muhamad Hasan, were reported at Farah, on the river of the same name, 150 miles to the west, mustering troops in the name of the pretender. The levies were made so far east that a skirmish occurred, April 23, between a band of recruits and a troop of Gul Mohammed's cavalry. The recruits were dispersed but not pursued. June 3, a more serious battle was fought in the neighborhood of Girishk, and Gens. Hashim and Hasan were badly routed. On the 11th, they were again defeated, and retreated to Farah, if not also to Herat. June 25, Ayoob himself left Herat with six regiments, numbering from 2,500 to 3,000 men, but poorly equipped. The equipment of an Afghan army is poor at the best, consisting chiefly of old fashioned flint-lock muskets, obtained from India or Persia, or crudely manufactured by unskillful native artisans. To this is added the Afghan knife, a dangerous weapon at close conflict, but a poor substitute for the bayonet. Poor equipment also implies a deficiency of camels, horses or other beasts of burden, which in this roadless country are necessary to carry the army supplies. Ayoob had reason to expect assistance from the Alizai and Barakzan tribes about Farah, but voluntary supplies are precarious, and foraging would offend the people whose good will he was seeking.

The ameer's force on the Helmund was both stronger and in better condition, containing about 4,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, together with a battery of eighteen guns. Reinforcements

were on the way from Kabul. Ayoob was also reinforced by the irregular recruits at Farah, and advanced cautiously toward Girishk. Whether from policy or faintheartedness, he sent to Gen. Gholam Hyder to sue for peace, but his offers were scornfully repulsed. Ayoob then passing around the enemy, crossed the Helmund, and marched toward Kandahar. Gholam Hyder started in pursuit, coming up with the pretender's army at Karaiz-i-Atta, to the southeast of Kandahar, but north of the Augand-ab river. Karaiz-i-Atta evidently takes its name from an Afghan karaiz, or subterranean aqueduct. Wells or shafts are dug at intervals along a route, sometimes twenty miles in length, and a small tunnnel dug or bored from one shaft to the other. In this way water is procured for the purpose of irrigation, which in this arid country is imperatively necessary.

Finding Ayoob posted strongly at Karaiz-i-Atta, Gholam Hyder precipitately attacked him with two regiments. His reserve force was slow in coming up, and the attack was twice repulsed. Then one regiment mutinied and finally went over to the enemy. This disheartened Gholam Hyder's forces, and they fled in all directions. The General himself retreated toward Kabul, but meeting reinforcements, stopped at Khelat-i-Ghilzai. The news of the rout quickly reached Kandahar, and the deputy governor, Shamsud, made preparations for its defense, but his chief, the stripling Sardar Muhamad Hashim, fled with a few followers to Kabul. Ayoob's general of the Saure, named Muhamad Hashim Khan, took possession of the city on the 27th, taking Shamsuddin prisoner.

Once in possession of Kandahar, Ayoob seems to have been welcomed by the Durram tribes of the neighborhood. His forces from Herat were, however, anxious to return home as soon as they had collected sufficient plunder. Out of their own neighborhood the Afghans are not good fighters, since after the first raid they think it necessary to return home, to celebrate their victory, or recover from their defeat, as the case may be. Moreover, the ameer's cousin, Ishah Khan, was in command of the royal forces north of the Hindoo Koosh mountains, and was said to be moving in the direction of Herat. We were not, therefore, surprised by the news that Ayoob had sent a large portion of his army back to Herat.

If the ameer now in possession of Khelat-i-Ghilzai (fort of the Ghilzai tribe), an impregnable fortress commanding the road from Kandahar to Kabul—could capture Herat from the north, Ayoob's position would be untenable. Of the military importance of Herat, Sir Henry Rawlinson writes: "It is connected by high roads with the capitals of all the surrounding countries, with Kabul through the Kazarah hills, with Balkh and Bokhara through Mymeneh, with Khiva through Merv, with Yezd and Isapahan, with Seistan, and with Kandahar. It enjoys an admirable climate, and is situated in one of the most fertile and populous valleys in Asia. Above all, the city itself is surrounded by earthworks of the most colossal character, dating from prehistoric times."

Kandahar is a walled town of no great strength, and within two days' march of the Ghilzai country, or of the English outposts in the Pishin valley, either of which the ameer could make his base of supplies in a campaign.

Reports and predictions concerning the comparative strength of the two parties in Afghanistan must be received with much allowance. The Afghans are both fickle and treacherous, and a little matter will turn them from one faction to the other. The war may be continued for years, through the unwillingness of the khans to put either of the claimants in undisputed possession of the throne. In any event, the ameer's position is thought to be the most favorable, since if driven from Kabul, he can maintain himself in Balkh, a perpetual menace to the peace of the southern kingdom.

To the Teacher.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—In what campaign of the civil war did Gen. Burnside act his most prominent part? What high office was given him in his own state soon after his return? When was the first elevated railway in New York built? What regulations now exist for the supervision of federal elections? How is the tenure of office in our civil service now controlled? Where is Fort Apache? When was the last outbreak of the Apache Indians?

Notes Abroad.—Find Quoin Point on your map of Africa. What electoral reform is now under discussion in France?

The Land of the Afghans, Part II.—Who are generally supposed to have been the ancestors of the present Afghans? Trace the events of the warfare described upon your maps. What is the course of the Helmund river?

Trouble in Egypt.—Is the Khedive chosen by the people, or by the Sultan? What extent of Europe is under the control of the Sultan?

Irish Land Tenure.—When was the demand for the three "F's" made? What controls the rent of land in Ireland under the late system?

Matters in Tunis.—When did the Tunisian war break out? What was the reason for interference on the part of France?

The Results of the late Session of the English Parliament.—When is the English parliament usually convened, and when prorogued? How is the session opened? When did the present disturbed state of things in Ireland begin? What was its exciting cause? How many years has Ireland been under English rule? Why has the feeling between the two countries always been so bitter?

MAGAZINES.

—The numbers of *Littell's Living Age* for September 3 and 10 contain the following excellent articles: Florence, Walks in England, Edward Gibbon, Bonaparte, Sketches by Ivan Tourgenieff, The Last Journey of Pius IX, A Quaker's Graveyard, A German Cremation Hall, New Aspects of Germal Life, Two Theories of Poetry, installments of two interesting serial stories—In Trust, and The Freres—and the usual amount of poetry.

—In the September *Dial*, "M. Taine as a Historian" gives an outline of that author's work on the French revolution. "Lincoln, Stanton and McClellan" reviews the book on the Peninsula Campaign, lately issued by the Massachusetts Historical Society. "Recent Travels in Africa" takes up three late books upon journeyings in that country; while Madame De Remuset's Memoirs and Letters are reviewed lightly in an article entitled "Times of the First Napoleon." These are contributed articles. There are also two editorial reviews, and many Briefs on New Books, together with several pages of Literary Notes and News, making in fact a very complete and satisfactory resume of the literature of the month. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, publishers. Ten cents a number, $1 a year.

—*Harper's Young People* for September 6 and 13, now before us, present even more than the usual amount of first-class reading for boys and girls. "Tim and Tip" continues with unabated interest. "Penelope," the serial for girls, is satisfactorily finished in the first number mentioned, and its space in the second is taken by a capital true story, "The Two-headed Family," by Geo. Cary Eggleston. Jemmy Brown comes forward with another plaintive tale of wrong and "Prompt Obedience," which many a lad who has often received the injunction "Do as I tell you without any words why can't you obey promptly?" will appreciate. "Friends in Need" is a charming little sketch, with an illustration even more charming. Among the short stories, "Saturday's Picnic" is perhaps the most pleasing, but "The Summer Boarders," Lavinca's Lawn Party, and Halicora the Mermaid, are each and all entertaining in their way. The more solid articles are fully up to the usual standard.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, OCTOBER 1, 1881. No. 17.

In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from September 15 to 30.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The Death of President Garfield—Life and Services of the Late President Garfield—Popular Feeling Toward President Garfield.

ABROAD.—News Notes—The French in North Africa—Meeting of the Irish Land League—The Kingdoms of Central Africa—Situation in Tunis.

TO THE TEACHER.—Questions for the Use of Teachers.

LITERATURE.—Book Notices—Magazines.

TERMS: - Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $3.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM SEPTEMBER 15 TO 30.

From China we learn of much dissatisfaction concerning the provisions of the American Treaty, lately ratified, and but now made public there, and the probable speedy return of Minister Angell to this country. There has also been a rising against foreigners at Foo Chow, which resulted in the wounding of two Englishmen, some destruction of property and a good deal of alarm, but the disturbance was promptly quelled by the native police. The cause was a slight one, being merely a difficulty in raising a missionary stipend from the natives.

The cholera is raging with fearful virulence at Aden and other cities of Arabia, and communication between Egyptian and Arabian ports has been quite suspended on account of it. The appearance of the dread disease at Mecca has also called forth an order from the authorities at Constantinople, stopping embarkation of pilgrims for that place.

From Afghanistan we have news of a fight on the 22d, resulting in the defeat of Ayoob Khan. The battle caused but little loss of life to either side.

At Pretoria, South Africa, the Volksraad, meeting on the 23d, declared the convention with England unsatisfactory to the triumvirate. On the 24th, after an exciting debate, the convention was rejected. Great excitement prevails throughout the Transvaal. It is, however, hoped that the final result will be an acceptance under protest, with appeal to England on contested points.

September 24, word received at London under date of July 4, from Stanley, reported the great explorer well and actively conducting his work.

From Tunis, there is news of continued fighting, the Arabs being apparently determined to contest every league of the French advance. Egypt is comparatively tranquil just at present. Sherif Pasha has undertaken to form a ministry, with the advice and assistance of a convention of notables from the country districts, and has received the complete submission of the army.

Earthquake shocks at Abruzzi, Italy, on the Adriatic shore, have caused much loss of life, and great distress among the people. There was also an earthquake on the 29th, at Changui, in the province of Anatolia, Asia Minor, by which eleven lives were lost.

Gen. Ignatieff has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Russia, but his successor as Minister of the Interior has not yet been officially announced. The Jews of St. Petersburg have called a meeting to discuss their apparently hopeless situation. They will send a deputation to Gen. Ignatieff, praying for liberty of belief, and the suspension of the cruel laws against them. Arrangements have been made for beginning work on the Latcha-Kubenski canal, connecting the tributaries of the Volga with the rivers flowing into the White and the Baltic seas. On the 28th, there was an immense fire in Moscow, causing the destruction of nearly a third part of that historic city. The Czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph met for consultation on the 30th, near Warsaw.

The probable result of the meeting of the emperors at Dantzic, Germany, is an alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Negotiations are already on foot between these countries to revise the treaties regarding extradition of the criminals that have attempted the lives of sovereigns. Subanoff, the Russian minister at Berlin, is to be sent to London and Paris to invite England and France to take part in a joint scheme for suppressing revolutionism.

The Hungarian Diet opened at Pesth, on the 28th of September.

In France, affairs in Tunis absorb the general interest. The minister of war, Gen. Farre, has issued a circular, ordering all battalions sent to Africa to be raised to 600 men. This order has aroused much popular alarm, and is so much condemned by the other members of the Cabinet,—who claim that it is a direct breach of the promises made by the Cabinet before the election—that there are rumors that Gen. Farre will be forced to a resignation. Roustan, the French minister to Tunis, now in France, told the Council frankly that the present deadlock in Africa was owing entirely to their vacillation. Tunis, he said, should be occupied by 25,000 men, and the Bey compelled to abdicate. On the 27th, twenty-eight hundred soldiers embarked for Tunis.

In Spain, the Cortes met on the 20th. On the 27th, the Spanish American Society, an association founded at Nancy, France, in 1873, for the purpose of investigating the antiquities of America, met in Madrid. King Alfonso opened the meeting, with a feeling allusion to the late President Garfield. On the 27th, the International Congress of Socialists met in Barcelona. Five hundred delegates were present. They drew up a manifesto, addressed to the Socialists of the world. The next day, the president and secretary of the congress were arrested for expressing approval of Nihilists.

In England, the "Fair Trade" agitation continues. The movement is securing many adherents among the workingmen, but the "Farmers' Alliance" has condemned it in no sparing terms, and the Trades' Union Congress has expressed its disapproval of it.

Ireland has had a meeting of the Land League at Dublin, well attended. There has also been the usual number of disturbances at various places, fights with the police, attempts to blow up houses, etc. "Boycotting" is more rampant than ever. The Property Defense Society and the Emergency Committee have some four thousand laborers employed in saving the crops belonging to the "boycotted" farmers.

At home, the popular interest has been entirely absorbed in the death and funeral obsequies of President Garfield. Discussions of the revelations of the autopsy, and the widely different opinions of the various doctors who have been criticising the course followed by the President's physicians, have furnished the newspapers a ghastly diversion from the monotony of resolutions of condolence, and rhetorical efforts in the obituary line; and lately, gossip concerning President Arthur's probable choice of political advisers has awakened the reporters to a livelier strain. A good deal of reportorial talk has also been wasted on the question whether, since the President was shot in one state, and died in another, Guiteau can be punished for his murder; a little intelligent legal knowledge being all that was needed to set this doubt to rest.

On the 21st, the Army of the Cumberland held a reunion at Chattanooga.

On the night of the 22d inst., a train of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, was robbed near the town of Hope, Ark. Three young men—two of whom were beardless boys—without masks, got on the train at Hope, paid their fare as passengers, then drawing revolvers, went through the train, robbing passengers, conductor, and express agent, and getting off with thirty thousand dollars. Truly, every fresh instance of this kind is more humorous than the last.

At Home.

THE special elections held in the Second Congressional district of Maine for a successor to Representative Frye, now United States Senator, resulted in the election of Gov. Dingley, the Republican candidate, by a majority of over 5,000, by far the largest Republican majority ever polled in the district.

A DISPATCH from Ft. Thomas, Arizona, dated the 21st inst., says that Sanchez, the leader of the disaffected Indians, and the head of the hostile chiefs, including the brother of Medicine Man, has surrendered unconditionally, with all his braves, and asks only to be represented by counsel before the military commission.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, arrived in New York on the 23d inst. His majesty, having made the tour of Asia and Europe, will remain several weeks in this country, visiting the large cities and other places of interest, and will then return to his kingdom by way of California. Since this potentate has been travelling around the world, stories have been afloat, asserting that he had undertaken the journey to find a purchaser for the Sandwich Islands. These reports are authoritatively contradicted by his attorney general, who says that the government of the Sandwich Islands, being a constitutional monarchy, would not permit any such act on the part of its chief officer. King Kalakaua has no more right to sell the Sandwich Islands than our President would have to sell the United States. The king's travels were undertaken from a desire to see the world, and to understand somewhat of its natives, customs, and governments. The king himself, being interviewed later, admitted that his trip was largely undertaken to induce emigration to the Hawaiian Islands. The native population of these islands has largely fallen off during the last century. Their natural resources could probably support several millions more people than they now contain. His majesty had found, in his tour, that the most desirable people, considered as emigrants, were least desirous of a change of residence. Of those willing to emigrate, the Portuguese settlers of the Azores had been chosen as the most likely to prove satisfactory, and of these, several thousand are to be settled in the Sandwich Islands within the coming year.

AT two o'clock on the morning of the 20th, Chester A. Arthur took oath of office as President of the United States, before Judges Brady and Donahue, of the New York Supreme Court. He followed the party conveying President Garfield's body to Washington, and renewed the oath in more formal manner on the 22d, in the Capitol, before Chief Justice Waite, the members of the Cabinet, supreme judges and others being present. After taking the oath, he read a brief inaugural, in which he announced that it would be his "earnest endeavor to profit and see that the nation shall profit" by the late President's example and experience, and remarked that "the Constitution defines the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits, and the performance of the duties it imposes." The reading of the inaugural was followed by a cabinet meeting. All the members of Gen. Garfield's cabinet having tendered their resignations, they were requested to retain their portfolios, "at least for the present." President Arthur's first official act was to order, by proclamation, that the following Monday be held throughout the country as a day of humiliation and mourning. On Friday, he issued a call for an extra session of the Senate, to meet October 10. That there will be important changes in the constitution of the Cabinet, seems very probable. Attorney General McVeagh has made public his determination to withdraw, and it is reported that Secretary Blaine also prefers to resign. Innumerable reports are of course afloat, but nothing is yet positively known of the new President's plans.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

At half-past ten o'clock, on the evening of September 19, President Garfield died, at his cottage at Elberon, N. J. His death was a sudden one, though it is probable that his physicians had for some days, felt far more apprehension of a fatal result than official or non-official bulletins indicated to the public.

The temporary exhaustion consequent upon his removal to Elberon, was followed by a rallying of the vital forces which seemed most encouraging. September 13, his appetite was greatly improved, and he sat up for a time in an invalid chair, without unusual weariness. This favorable condition lasted for nearly three days, only to be followed, on the 16th, by some very alarming symptoms. During that morning, the patient had a severe chill, lasting half an hour. The next day, Sunday, he had turns of sinking, and in the evening another chill, with high fever following. On Monday morning the chill again recurred, but after this was past, the patient slept much during the day, and seemed comfortable, though very weak.

At about ten in the evening he woke from a quiet 'sleep, and complained of a severe pain about the heart. Almost immediately upon this he became unconscious, and died in less than half an hour.

On the following day, a post-mortem examination of the body of the dead President, was made by his attendant physicians. The result of this was the cause of much surprise to the doctors. It will be remembered that the physicians were all firmly convinced, some weeks ago, that they had discovered the exact locality of the ball, by means of the wonderful "induction balance." But it was found that the ball had not taken the direction which had been supposed, but an entirely opposite one, and what had been indicated by the balance, was only a hardened ball of pus. The path of the wound, also, along which the doctors had been probing, was found to be only a cavity formed by pus accumulations. The intelligence and good judgment of the doctors, however, cannot be said to be discredited by these errors, which only show how difficult an accurate medical diagnosis from symptoms must be, since nearly every symptom can have many different causes.

It had been supposed that the ball, after entering the body below the eleventh rib, had passed downward and forward, lodging at last under the psoas muscle. But the autopsy shows that its course had been through the spinal column in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the first lumbar vertebra, and lodging to the left of the spine about two inches and a half, where it had become completely encysted. It was thought that the immediate cause of death was neuralgia of the heart, but the examination showed this was caused by secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries along the track of the ball. The blood from the artery ruptured the peritoneum, and nearly a pint was emptied into the abdominal cavity. There had been no communication between the liver and the track of the wound, and no abscess had formed on that organ, though it had become enlarged and fatty. Nor were there any abscesses in the lungs, as had been supposed, though evidences of severe bronchitis were perceived, and the lower portion of the right lung was found to be affected with broncho-pneumonia. Two things were clearly shown by the examination, to wit, that the physicians never fully understood the serious nature of the President's injury, and that this injury was of so grave a nature, that no medical skill, even though it had been penetrating enough to perceive the true state of the case, could have more than postponed the final fatal result. The wound was unquestionably a mortal one from the first; all the careful nursing and skilled attendance possible,—which the patient unquestionably had—might defer the sad issue for a time, they could not change it.

On the morning of the 21st, the remains of the President were conveyed by special train from the cottage where he died, to Washington, where they lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol until the 23d, and hither thousands flocked to take a last look at the dead Chief Magistrate; even during the night, the rushing line of people through the rotunda was scarcely intermitted, the building being then brilliantly lighted. The coffin was abundantly decked with flowers, conspicuous among which was a wreath sent by Queen Victoria. Up to the evening of the 22d, the features of the dead man were exposed to view, but at that time, evidences of decomposition being plainly visible, the coffin was closed. On the 23d, the remains were conveyed to Cleveland, Ohio, were they reposed on a catafalque, in the public square, until the 26th, and were then interred in a vault. Imposing processions of civil societies and the military, of course, followed the movements of the dead President in these two cities, and throngs of sympathetic friends and admirers of Mr. Garfield listened to the impressive services that were held. On the 26th, business was suspended throughout the country, and funeral services were held in all the churches.

The expression of sorrow for President Garfield's death has been universal throughout the country. Even the regret at President Lincoln's death, under circumstances far more painful, did not equal this in general demonstration. The reason for this seems to lie in the fact that President Garfield's long illness aroused a sympathy that endeared him very closely to the popular heart. When death came, therefore, it seemed to touch all with a sense of personal loss and grief, for one whom few (comparatively) knew, but whom all had suffered with, through the magic bonds of pity and fellow-feeling. Not only were all public buildings and houses of business draped in mourning, but private houses, also, in many localities, a proceeding in questionable taste, since it gave to the sensitive observer, walking the streets, a sense of horror, as though the place had been devastated by some terrible pestilence.

Even more remarkable have been the manifestations of sorrow and sympathy which have come from other countries. Expressions of condolence have been sent by the ruling powers of every civilized country, and meetings of citizens held everywhere to express sympathy. Queen Victoria, who has been particularly cordial in her expressions of sympathy for Mrs. Garfield, has ordered that the British Court wear mourning one week in honor of the President—an attention quite unlooked for. Probably the death of no other living ruler would be so widely felt, or so sincerely mourned.

LIFE AND SERVICES OF THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

James Abram Garfield, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, about fifteen miles from the city of Cleveland. His parents, who were among the pioneers of the wilderness in that early day, were of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children, and was left fatherless when but two years of age. The family was very poor, and but for the dauntless courage of their mother through all difficulties, might not have made so successful a struggle with adverse circumstances.

James was taught to read by his mother, and through the years of boyhood had no better opportunities for education than were afforded by the winter terms of a district school. At the age of fifteen, an ambition fired him to leave his home in search of fortune, and he hired as a driver on a boat on the Ohio Canal. A malarial fever interfered with his roving plans, and during the tedious term of convalescence, his desires were turned to other objects. On his recovery he entered Geauga Seminary, in the small town of that name. Advancing rapidly in his studies there, he then went to Hiram College, and in 1854, entered the junior class of Williams' College, Mass., graduating thence with honor in 1856. It was previous to his entering college that he joined the church of the "Disciples," in whose communion he remained till his death.

In 1857, Mr. Garfield returned to Hiram College, as professor of Latin and Greek, and the following year was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, a lady of much intelligence and beauty of character.

Mr. Garfield now began to take an active interest in politics, and in 1859 was elected State Senator from Ohio. He did not resign his position in the college, for he regarded his term in the Legislature as an episode not likely to change his life plans. But the outbreak of the civil war now came, and in 1861 he left the peaceful profession of teaching, and entered the army as Colonel of the Forty-Second Ohio infantry. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, and in the campaign in Ten-

nessee during 1863, his last important service being at the battle of Chickamauga, on the 18th of September of that year, the date of his death, eighteen years later. While employed in military service, his native district had elected him to a seat in Congress, and in December, 1863, he resigned his commission in the army, and went to Washington.

From this date, his political life was a very active one. He remained in the House of Representatives for seventeen years, being one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party, taking prominent part in debates on all important matters, and performing much work as a member of committees. In January, 1880, he was elected Senator from Ohio to succeed Allen G. Thurman, for the term beginning March 4, 1881, but was nominated for the Presidency in June, 1880, and elected in the following November. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, and was shot by Guiteau on July 2 following. He was President, in full possession of his faculties and powers, but four months. The illness caused by his wound lasted eleven weeks and three days.

In person, Gen. Garfield was six feet high, broad-shouldered and strongly built. He had an unusually large head, light-brown hair and beard, large light-blue eyes, a prominent nose, and full cheeks. He dressed plainly, was fond of broad-brimmed slouch hats and stout boots, ate heartily, cared nothing for luxurious living, was thoroughly temperate in all respects, save in that of brain-work, and devoted to his wife and children, and very fond of his country home. Among men he was genial, approachable, companionable, and a remarkably entertaining talker.

POPULAR FEELING TOWARD PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The New York *Nation*, in its remarks on President Garfield's death, gives the following paragraphs, which form so accurate a picture of the state of the public mind at present, that they very fairly have a place in current history.

"President Garfield's death has been so long expected, and has twice already seemed even to the doctors so very near, that there has been no shock of surprise in it. It would have seemed very terrible if it had followed close on the assassin's shot, as Lincoln's did. Since then his prolonged struggle for life, and the patience and heroism with which he bore it, have excited an interest so pathetic that neither political anger nor alarm had any place in it. During the greater part of his illness people almost forgot that he was either a President or a statesman, in the sympathy and admiration excited by the manly and simple way in which he met a very cruel fate. The popular imagination was touched in an unusual degree by the circumstances of his career. It was universally recognized as a typical American career. He had risen from nothing to various high places, had filled them all adequately, and without either self-distrust or undue elation. The simplicity, too, with which he revealed how largely his political success contributed to his domestic happiness, by such incidents as his kissing his wife and mother immediately after being sworn in on Inauguration Day, struck a chord in the popular heart which Presidents do not often reach. It must have seemed to hundreds of thousands a sort of seal of success of which they had had often dreamed as among the possibilities of their own lives, and have brought the man who had realized the dream before their eyes as very near to them, and as dear to them as a stranger could well be. The attacks on him after his inauguration, therefore, missed their mark, because they assailed one for whom the public had already contracted a certain tenderness, in whose good intentions it had come to believe thoroughly, and whom it was not only prepared to forgive a good deal, but to like all the better for having to be forgiven.

"All these holds on the popular affection were strengthened by the immense drafts which his long illness made on popular pity and hopefulness. The anxiety about his fate, in which the whole civilized world shared in an unprecedented way, in spreading through the country grew stronger through sympathy. It is impossible to feel but slightly what every one is feeling, and at last it seemed as if the President's sick bed stood in every house, and every family in the land were watching around it. There has been something very touching about this—something which, had he survived, must have constituted an experience such as no other man has perhaps ever had, and which must in his own eyes have worked a kind of consecration of all his talents and faculties. He would unquestionably have felt that all excuse for errors and shortcomings was thenceforward denied him; that with no human being could he thereafter share, in never so small degree, the responsibility which had been put upon him. No observer of public opinion during the last three months can have failed to be struck, too, with what may be called the retrospective action of the popular sorrow. It not simply clothed President Garfield with every kind of brilliant and consoling promise for the future, but it credited him with all the performance in the past which the most partial affection could have desired for him. People were unconsciously determined that he should not only be hereafter worthy of their love, but that there should be no day in his past career when he had not fully deserved it. His assassination, in fact, made him the martyr of a cause which we believe, had he lived, he would have served faithfully, but towards which his attitude in the first months of his administration had been disappointing. He will now always remain one of the saints of American story, without a spot on the whiteness of his garments, one of the few Presidents who have left the White House amid universal reverence and regret."

ON the 26th, a whaling vessel brought tidings of the revenue cutter *Corwin*, which had landed on Herald Island and explored it, and subsequently on the adjacent Wrangell Land, of which it "formally took possession in the name of the United States." Exploration was attempted here too, but the dispatch does not indicate to what extent, or whether anything definite was learned conerning to the extent of this little-known country, or whether it was an island or a continent. It was found to be "desolate and sterile beyond description," with no trace of human habitation. At neither landing was there any evidence of a previous visit from the missing steamer *Jeannette*.

Abroad.

GERMANY has just completed a subterranean system of telegraphs, connecting 221 towns and cities. The length of the buried cables is 5,500,000 kilometers.

NEWS comes, through the American consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, of a severe famine among the Goajira Indians in that country, owing to the prolonged drouth and the ravages of locusts in the fields. So desperate have the sufferers become that they have been raiding on the settlements on the coast, which have called upon the government for military protection. Effort is also being made by the government to afford relief to the famine-stricken districts. The rivers are without water, and all vegetation is dried up, and cattle as well as human beings are perishing.

THE international chess tournament, which opened at Berlin on August 28, was concluded on the 17th inst. Mr. Blackburne, of London, took the first prize, as the winner of fourteen games. The American representative, Mr. Mason, of New York, won nine games and a half.

THERE is much anxiety among foreigners at Cairo, Egypt, and with apparent good reason, as the popular hatred of foreign residents is growing in hatred and intensity. The gravity of the situation is increased by the probability that—as suggested by the article from the New York *Nation*, on another page,—a revival of Islamism is at the bottom of it. Araby Bey is spoken of by home journals as the second prophet, and the religious fervor that tinctures all the utterances of the leaders of the revolt is something remarkable.

THE Ameer and Ayoob Khan have come to blows again. On the 21st, the former, abandoning his position on the Cabul road, entrenched himself in a new camp on the road to Herat, where, on the 22d, an engagement was precipitated. The fighting lasted from seven in the morning until noon, when one regiment of Ayoob's forces, the Cabalis, fired upon two others —the Ghazis and Candahars,—stationed in front of them. This treachery decided the fight. The Ghazis and Candahars fled precipitately, and two Heratic regiments deserted to the Ameer. Ayoob now fled the field with his demoralized army in the direction of Herat. The Ameer has occupied Candahar, and is reported to be preparing for a speedy advance upon the position of his rival.

AT Madrid, on the 20th, the newly elected Spanish Cortes met. It was opened by a speech from King Alfonso, which, the dispatch says, "surprised every one by its vigorous style." It called especial attention to the need of a liberal interpretation of the Constitution in favor of liberty of conscience, and of reforms in schools and universities. As to the financial plans, it announced the conversion of redeemable treasury debts, and a petition to parliament for special authorization to make a general settlement of the debt with state bondholders, as soon as partial conversion and the general budget prove that Spain can resume full payment without new taxation. Negotiations for treaties of commerce, it is hoped, will be promptly concluded with Colombia, Venezuela, and other Spanish Republics, and also with France and England. The colonial relations are alluded to as follows: "The constitution has been promulgated, and the previous censorship of the press abolished. In Cuba and Porto Rico, the sons of those Provinces enjoy already, as citizens of the Spanish nation, the same rights as their brethren of the Peninsula." The speech produced a very favorable impression, and was followed by a rise in funds.

FRENCH archæologists are just now excited over the discovery, in Algiers, of an ancient Moorish city, buried for ages beneath the sands of the desert. It lies in the environs of the Ouargla oasis in the Sahara, and has been identified with the ancient city of Cedrata. Despite the fact that it is covered to the depth of eight or ten metres with land, its monuments and buildings are said to be in an unusually perfect state of preservation. A mosque and nine houses have already been excavated, and a rich treasure of elaborately carved marble arches, columns, inscriptions, etc., unearthed. The site of the city is said to exactly resemble that of Pompeii; and the city itself is supposed to have formed one of the many which historians describe as having flourished centuries ago amid these wastes of sand, having gardens and artificial water systems, and of which, destroyed by tribal wars or buried in the sand, no trace remains. The Algerian government has interested itself in the find, and the excavation is being rapidly pushed forward. The work has been greatly facilitated by the discovery of the artesian basins and aqueduct which furnished the old city with water, and which are now turned to good account in supplying the laborers.—*Ex.*

A CURIOUS little difficulty has sprung up between France, England and Newfoundland over the question of jurisdiction in the western coast of the latter island. It appears that in the cession of the island by France to England in 1713, France reserved the right to fish along the western coast, a reservation which indirectly involved the right to land fish and cure them. When Canada was formally ceded to England in 1763, this right was still reserved, and in the treaty between the powers in 1783, France obtained the conclusive right to the fisheries in that locality; the wording of the treaty being still more definite as regarded the right to occupy the coast in connection with the fishing business. The French fishermen who had dotted the coasts with their little settlements, construed their privileges to include an exemption from British rule; a construction to which no attention was paid until the colony of Newfoundland attempted to collect customs duties there, and was successfully resisted. Then the colony passed a law including the west coast in its jurisdiction, but failed in an endeavor to enforce it. Since that time (1852) a number of commissions have attempted to adjust the difficulty, but without avail, and now Newfoundland insists that something must be done. Until it is done, the question as to who has jurisdiction over the western coast of that fishy island will remain open.—*Ex.*

THE FRENCH IN NORTH AFRICA.

The South African question, which occupied the attention of Europe so much in the last two years of Lord Beaconsfield's ministry, already seems a small matter compared to the North African question, which is looming up on the horizon, and apparently promises, before it is settled, to set Europe by the ears. Curiously enough, too, it is undoubtedly the outcome of the long-standing Franco-German quarrel, and may before it is over clear the German sky of the cloud of French revenge, which has since 1871 cast such a deep shadow on German industry and finance. In other words, France has, to all outward appearance, found the attack on Tunis a trap into which she has been led by the desire of restoring her military prestige at a cheap rate. The French ministry seem in an evil hour to have come to the conclusion that the Republic could not afford a policy of peace or recuperation any longer; that something must be done to satisfy the electors that Republican government was not too *epicier*, and that the easiest thing to do to show that the Republic could fight was to attack Tunis. This scheme was undoubtedly running through the heads of the French envoys at the Berlin Conference, for they sounded Lord Salisbury about it and got his acquiescence. It is all but certain that they sounded Prince Bismarck, too, and if they did, they were certainly encouraged to strike hard and strike quickly. It was the thing of all things which best suited him. In no possible place could it gratify him so much to see the new French army actively employed as in Africa. There it was sure to find plenty of work about which he would not have to trouble his head; and when he found M. Waddington boasting of having obtained a foothold in Egypt on equal terms with England, and had made sure that the African bee had once more got into the French bonnet, he

must have smoked one of the happiest pipes of these latter years.

Everything has gone as he must have wished. France, with this scheme in her head, broke off from the European concert by her refusal to coerce the Turks into obedience to the Berlin Treaty, and by her subsequent abandonment of the cause of the Greeks. She then plunged into the attack on Tunis, with excuses so flimsy and so soon exploded that the expedition from the first moment excited English hostility and distrust. The only thing that could have compensated for this hostility and distrust was such rapid and easy success as would have dazzled the eyes of the French people, and satisfied them that the Republic knew how to do great things at small cost. But this compensation has been denied tnem. They were lucky in having all the successes of the expedition —the capture of Tabarca, Biserta, and Kef, and the reduction of the Bey to the condition of a French vassal—before the late elections. But since then everything has gone wrong. The whole African coast, from Egypt to Morocco, has apparently risen or is ready to rise on them, and the defence of Sfax, for which the Arabs fought from house to house with an obstinacy worthy of the old and great days of Islam, would have shown that the insurgents were thoroughly in earnest, even if their horsemen had not begun to carry fire and sword along the whole frontier. The reduction of Tunis was supposed, when undertaken, to be an affair of ten thousand men and $2,500,000. Sixty thousand men have already been dispatched to Africa, or are on the way, and $20,000,000 have been spent or called for, and the end is nowhere in sight. The military prospect, as seen by the Minister of War, General Farre, is so serious that it annoys his colleagues, and there is talk of his resigning. It is impossible to catch the bands who are ravaging the settled districts, because they are mounted and have Sahara behind them; and in Sahara all the men in France could not at this season capture or dislodge them without seizing long lines of far-off wells, which serve Arab purposes by furnishing water occasionally to a passing tribe or band, but which could not support for a month a European garrison. Nor is the trouble confined to the attacks of the nomads, or of the malcontent Tunisians or Tripolitans. There is much apprehension of a general rising in Algeria, where the French colonists are still but a handful, living in isolated villages and farms in the midst of swarms of Mussulmans who have accepted French rule when it seemd inevitable, but have never swallowed the belief that it was interminable. What adds to the complication is the beginning of fresh trouble in Egypt at the moment when the whole French resources would not be too much to maintain a bold front in the division of the Egyptian spoil, and when the meeting of the three Emperors seems to make it most desirable that France should seem formidable and worth courting.

If the stories which are now told by all those who profess to be acquainted with what is going on in the Mohammedan religious world be true, or even half true, the French troubles are, however, by no means simply the result of Tunisian or Tripolitan dislike of foreign aggression. They are the result of the Mussulman revival which has now for twelve years been spreading among the Arabs, and of which vague accounts have been during all that period reaching the West. This revival is, or is represented to be, a result of the rapid decline of the Sultan, not only in power, but in prestige, owing to his governing his dominions under Christian dictation. His spiritual headship, or Caliphate of Islam, was originally, it is now said, a usurpation, is not two centuries old, was never acquiesced in by the Arabs, and has, through Turkish ignorance and sloth, been fatal, or very injurious, to religious progress. In other words, the true faith has been used and abused simply to build up the temporal power of the Sultan; and, even if this was tolerable when the Sultan was able to defend it and propagate it, it is intolerable, now that he has become a mere tool of the Giaour monarchs, and only holds his dominions on sufferance. There is a strong and growing movement among the Arabs in favor of setting up a real Caliph of the race to which the Prophet belonged, and to which it owed its earliest and greatest success. No great increase of religious fervor in any sect takes place without a terrible increase of hostility to unbelievers, and in the Mussulman world this hostility, which occupies, even in ordinary times, a foremost place among the virtues of the faithful, during a revival glows with a white heat. The French are unlucky in having just now to bear the brunt of it. They would probably, owing to their position in Algeria, have experienced more or less trouble from it, even if they were in their most peacable and least aggressive mood. Their dropping down into Tunis, however, at the most unpropitious moment, makes them to the Mussulmans of Arabia the representatives of all that is most odious and dangerous to the true faith.—*N. Y. Nation.*

MEETING OF THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

On the 15th, the Land League of Ireland met in convention at Dublin, and remained in session three days. There were about one thousand delegates present. Parnell presided, and opened the convention with an address, in which he strongly advised farmers to distrust the Land Act, and not to appeal to land courts until test cases prepared by the League had been submitted. After more or less discussion, and some inflammatory speeches, a series of resolutions were passed, of which the more important were five in number, declaring: first, that nothing can give either prosperity or content to the people of Ireland but self-government; second, that the Coercion act is fraudulent, malignant, vindictive, tyrannical, and generally diabolical; third, that no settlement of the land question is satisfactory "which does not abolish landlordism, root and branch, and make the tiller also owner of the soil," and that the principle of joint ownership of landlord and tenant in the land cannot be accepted as just or wise; nevertheless, fourth, that the Land League be directed to select at discretion test cases on various estates, apparently not for the purpose of ascertaining how the act will work, but for the purpose of proving that it will not work at all; fifthly, that tenants should make no long contracts with their landlords, because "the principles of the League require not the fixing of rent, but its abolition." The others were of less importance, being mainly bids for the support of the laborers. There was a strenuous opposition to the resolution concerning test cases. This opposition came from a group of men supposed to be speaking in the name of the American Irish. These contributors to the Land League treasury wanted "no rent" made the cry without further parley or delay, and denounced any appearance of compromise with the land bill. But though this enthusiasm in their behalf was doubtless very grateful to the patriotic feelings of the assembled League, they were quite shrewd enough to perceive that there were insurmountable difficulties in the way of committing themselves to its leadership.

The Land League sympathizers in New York, who earnestly exhort the Irish tenants to hold their harvest and pay no rent, apparently ignore the fact that there is an army of the Queen's sheriffs, backed by some 50,000 redcoats, on the spot to collect the rent or seize the harvest, at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. "This fact," remarks a correspondent present, "may appear trifling in New York, but it exercises considerable influence in Tipperary and Mayo."

It was noticeable that during the excited debate upon the resolution, the parliamentary leaders scarcely spoke at all. The utmost latitude was allowed the speakers, and the sympathy given to the more violent counsels, seemed to show that the sentiment of the assembly was in favor of some aggressive action on the part of the League. When a delegate called for "Three cheers for the Irish Republic," the entire audience sprang to their feet, and cheered enthusiastically for several minutes. However, when the resolution concerning the test cases was put to vote, it was adopted by an immense majority, showing that the most of the farmers are in favor of getting from the land bill all the good it will yield them, before resorting to extreme measures. The adoption of this resolution called forth the declaration from Mr. Redpath that if the League abandoned its original principles, the contributions of the Irish in America would be transferred from Parnell to O'Donovan Rossa. There is no doubt that the League members were very unwilling to cut off the golden stream of American sympathy, but the adoption of extreme measures now would have driven from the Land League, *en masse*, the solvent tenants connected with it, and no doubt have wrecked the organization.

Meanwhile, we learn of two projects in no way aided, but indeed opposed, by the Land League, which will doubtless aid more toward settling the Irish difficulties than a score of such conventions as this. One is the organization of a company of capitalists in London and Dublin, to drain the 3,000,000 acres of useless bog land in Ireland, and render it tillable. The other is a movement among prominent Irishmen—those of all political opinions, Liberals, Tories, and Home Rulers, uniting to forward it—to revive manufacturing industries in Ireland. To arouse popular interest in the plan, an Irish exhibition will be held in 1883. Large sums of money have already been subscribed for this end.

THE KINGDOMS OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

It will be remembered that an Italian exploring party in Central Africa, while journeying through Lower Egypt, were in the early part of last June, attacked and murdered by the natives. From a letter written by Dr. Matteucci, one of the prominent scientists connected with the expedition, a few days previous to the massacre, to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, we condense the following description of some of those little-known countries.

"Wadaj, which until now has been almost closed to geographical investigation, is the most powerful empire of Central Africa. It extends north as far as the desert of Libico, to the south it comprehends the vast kingdom of Baghirmi and Dar Runga, to the west it is bounded partly by Bornu and partly is lost among the Kanem tribes, and to the east is bounded by Darfur and Tama, a small kingdom tribute to Egypt. For the last ten years Wadaj has kept up an active trade with the Mediterranean by the fatiguing, but direct, route to the desert between Wadaj and Bengazi. It exports ivory of good quality, ostrich feathers, and numerous slaves, and imports cottons, fancy articles, a little silk, and bright colored cloths. The commerce is in the hands of the Arabs of Tripoli, Bengazi, and the east part of Fezzan. Wadaj is rich in camels and cattle, and proprietors in the south, near the river Salamet, furnish every kind of vegetable produce in quantities. The western provinces, however, are sterile from want of water. Until now Wadaj was closed to all Europeans. Two German travelers, in 1854 and 1862, met with a cruel death, and only in 1873, during the pacific reign of Sultan Ali, was Dr. Nachtigall, coming from Bornu, permitted to cross the country. Having entirely adopted the customs of the natives, he passed unnoticed, more like a Turkish merchant than a messenger from the civilized world. Sultan Ali, from whom all good things were expected, was prematurely snatched away, and his successor, who possessed neither the good nature nor the intelligence of the late ruler, ascended the throne in times of great difficulty, just when the Egyptian government was at war with Darfur. At this epoch all communication between Wadaj and Darfur was completely stopped.. Not an ostrich feather, not a tooth of ivory, passed through these regions. The kings of Darfur ordered the villages situated on the route to kill every Wadaj who attempted to reach Darfur, and vice versa. The various couriers sent by the Egyptian government were killed, and not one reached the capital.

"On our entry into the country, the king of Wadaj, obeying an old custom of the country, received us without showing himself. He spoke to us from within a tent. In order to surround us with the prestige of power and authority, we spoke like messengers from our king, and said that the gifts we brought were sent by the powerful king of Italy. The king of Wadaj appeared struck by the honor of the notice taken of him by the king of Italy. He assured us of his lively gratitude, and confided to our care several gifts for our king and queen, assuring us that he would willingly open the gates of his kingdom to Christians, if they would come by way of Tripoli, because on all the roads coming from the east he had made a solemn and sole exception for us. However, the time is still far off when Christians can feel at ease in Wadaj; the natives are still too savage, and although it is true that in this country the sovereign's will is everything, yet all classes feel the utmost diffidence towards the whites, whom they look upon as dreaded Egyptian spies seeking a means of conquering the country, and to this feeling is added the strong religious hatred of all Christians which Mohammedanism knows how to inspire.

"Kano is another large kingdom that we visited. It is a land of peace and labor, far away from any civilized country, and surrounded by savage tribes; it is civil more because of the temperate nature of its population than from any other source. At Kano, every one works, every one speculates, every one makes money; there is no difference of caste, of faith, or of nationality. When you enter this vast metropolis no one inquires whence you come, whither you go, what you want, or whom you seek. The natives weave the material for the native dress, which they dye blue with indigo, the rich product of their country. They prepare furs in an excellent manner, and make many things worthy of imitation. Their commerce with the coasts of the Mediterranean is conducted by the Arabs of Tripoli and Ghadami. They import calico, silk, sugar, and fancy articles, and export ivory, ostrich feathers, furs, thibet, and a few slaves. The soil produces all kinds of grain of excellent quality, and potatoes prosper as in no other country in Central Africa. One of the most active trades with Kano is that of the goro, a nut much appreciated at Bornu and Wadaj, which comes from Gangia and Ashantee. If Italy ever seeks in Africa a beautiful tract of country in which to establish an agricultural colony, none could be better than the kingdom of Kano, which, as you will see, is very easy of access from the west coast.

"Nupe is the last large kingdom into which we penetrated. It is situated between two civilizations, near the sea, and connected with Europeans for more than twenty years. If it has not learned everything, we can still say that it is decidedly on the way to civilization. In 1841, the English attempted to make explorations on the Niger and its confluents. Later on the king of Nupe himself invited some merchants to establish themselves in his kingdom, which settled on the Niger in order to keep up a direct communication with the sea. There are now at the mouth of that river, within a few hours of the

capital, twenty English factories which send their goods to the sea by means of small steamboats that ascend the river almost weekly, importing cottons, silk, guns, liquors, copper, and exporting ivory, palm-oil, and a vegetable fat that is found at Nupe in great quantities, prepared by the natives from the seeds of the tallow tree. It seems that the English merchants are not content with what they have. When the rainy season arrives, they take advantage of the Niger and its confluents being at the highest level, and hasten to send small steamboats up the then navigable rivers into the heart of Africa. The English government is certainly no stranger to this pacific enterprise, and every year a messenger is sent with presents from the Queen to the king of Nupe, while local interests are watched by a consul residing at Bonny."

THE SITUATION IN TUNIS.

At Tunis, the situation is grave enough, at present. After the engagement at Zaghouan on the 12th, the rebels redoubled their forces around the beseiged camp, and cut the acqueduct leadingfrom this city to Tunis. It was with great difficulty repaired by the French soldiers, and, with still greater difficulty, protected from further destruction attaches of the Arabs. Gen. Subatier then summoned the Caleph of Zaghonan before him and told him if the acqueduct was again cut he would immediately bombard the town. This produced a temporary quiet on the part of the raiders. Meanwhile Gen. Correard has been endeavoring to push his march on toward Kairwan, but he is in a country filled with hostile Arabs. Water and provisions are scarce, and his advance is but slight. Kairwan is one of the sacred cities of the Arabs, and hostile designs against it are arousing a very excited state of feeling among the true followers of the Prophet. Its capture and destruction by the French would, no doubt, raise the Moslem antipathy to Christians to a pitch of absolute fury.

On the 24th there was an engagement south of the city of Susa, in which the Arabs lost fifty killed and many wounded, On the 28th the camp of Ali Bey, some distance south of Tunis was attacked by the insurgents, who, after five hours fighting, were repulsed. The rebels are only waiting aid to surround and overwhelm the camp. The French have placed a cordon of soldiers near Susa, to prevent any aid being sent from the city to the insurgents.

On the 29th, Col. Laroqua defeated a strong band of rebels near Kef. On the same day the Arabs came up to the walls of Sfax; but the artillery drove them back in confusion.

INTELLIGENCE comes from Lima, via Panama, bearing date of the 17th instant, to the effect that no substantial progress had been made toward peace between Chili and Peru, though the former had expressed great anxiety to terminate the contest as quickly as possible. Negotiations are blocked by the fact that Peru refuses to cede any territory. The total lack of authority under which theprovincial president, Garcia Calderon, labors, seems to be the source of diffieulty, and owing to this, too, the Chilians cannot but know that any treaty with this government would be a merely temporary measure. The Calderon Government, it is now said, could not maintain itself an hour after the withdrawal of the Chilian army, and the Montaneros are reported to be increasing all over the country.

FULL accounts of the landslide at Elm, Switzerland, show it to have been the most serious accident of the kind that has occurred in the Alps since, in 1806, the town of Goldau was destroyed by a landslide from the Rossberg. Elm is situated in the Sernf Thal, at the foot of the Laaxer and Stockel glaciers, and under the lee of the Tschingel Alp, a mountain principally composed of argillaceous schist. For some time, it has been feared that the Tschingel was not a safe neighbor, but not until the week previous to the accident, was apprehension fully aroused. On the 9th, rain having fallen heavily for two days, wide fissures opening on the mountain side alarmed the villagers, and a local engineer was called upon to devise means for preventing the catastrophe, but before anything could be done, the landslide came. On Sunday afternoon a great mass of earth and rock came rushing from the mountain, sweeping away the part of the village on the right bank of the Sernf, known as the Unterthal. An hour later, came another slide, destroying the rest of the village, and engulfing those who were busied in extricating the victims of the first avalanche. The exact number of the lost is not yet reported. but upwards of 200 persons are known to be buried under the rocks and earth, and the work of clearing these away goes on so slowly that the hope of finding many alive is daily decreasing.

To the Teacher.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

We think it due to the friends of the SCHOOL HERALD, to state that the undue delay in the issues for September 15 and October 1, has been occasioned by the serious illness of the publisher, Mr. W. I. Chase, who was taken down with typhoid fever, September 10. Both the editorial and business management of the paper were thus seriously deranged. Mr. Chase, our readers will be glad to learn, on the 2d instant passed the crisis o his disease, and is now slowly mending.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—Where are the Sandwich Islands? Do you know any thing of their history? How long have they had a constitutional government? When one Vice-President is called to the President's place, how is a new Vice-President provided? In the event of the death of both President and Vice-President, who succeeds to the Presidential office?

Death of President Garfield.—How many other Presidents of the United States have died in office? Who were they? Has the Vice-President succeeding usual y been successful in managing *party* dissatisfaction?

Popular Feeling Toward President Garfield.—Why has the President's death caused so much regret? Has it injured the business of any or caused personal loss?

Life and Services of the Late President.—Look up the army record of Mr. Garfield. How long was he in Congress? What were some of his most noted speeches there?

Notes Abroad.—When did Germany begin the subterranean telegraph? What were the conditions of peace between Chili and Peru, as offered by the Chilian government six months ago? How is the Spanish Cortes constituted? When were the Moors in Algeria? Is Newfoundland under the Canadian governm:ent?

The Situation in Tunis.—Where is the city of Kairwan? Why is it one of the sacred cities of the Arabs?

Meeting of the Irish Land League.—When was the Land League formed, and what are its objects?

The French in North Africa.—When was the Tunisian war begun, and what reason did France give for undertaking it? Why have they found it so very difficult to overcome the insurgents there?

The Kingdoms of Central Africa.—Learn all you can about the expeditions that have been undertaken to explore Africa during the past half-century, and write out a sketch of what has been learned of that strange continent in this time.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, OCTOBER 15, 1881. No. 18.

☞In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from October 1 to 15.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The Meeting of the Senate—The Star Route Trials—The Indian Outbreak.

ABROAD.—News Notes—The French in Tunis—Reports of the Norwegian Expedition—Tunisian Affairs—The Land Agitation in England—The Russians in Central Asia.

Fifty Years in Scientific Discovery.

TO THE TEACHER.—Questions for the Use of Teachers.

LITERATURE.—Book Notices—Magazines.

TERMS:—Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM OCTOBER 1 TO 15.

Word comes from Calcutta, India, that the Council have decided to withdraw the British troops from the Ghama and Ghojak outposts, and reduce the Quetta garrison to its original strength, viz., one regiment. This shows how confident England now is of continued quiet in Afghanistan. The Ameer entered Candahar on the 30th ult. On the 2d inst., he sent Yusef Khan to Girishki, with a large force, to keep the rebels in due fear of the ruling power. One of the Ameer's regiments, a few days later, engaged the troops of Ayoob Khan, near Herat, and defeated them. Ayoob is reported to have fled into Persia.

From South Africa, come rumors of a threatened rising in Zululand, and the continued dissatisfaction on the part of the Boers is ominous of trouble near at hand. On the 5th, the Boer government, in obedience to instructions from the Volksraad, sent a communication to the Imperial government, avowing dissatisfaction with the convention, and requesting its modification.

In North Africa, there is continued conflict. The Tunisian war is raging with increased ferocity, and the rage of the natives against the invading Christians, is increased, not lessened, by their perpetration of fresh atrocities. The French occupation of the fortifications around Tunis, with the consent and approval of the Bey, may hasten the final crisis. In Egypt, the attempted investigation of the complications by a commission of inquiry, sent from the Sultan, failed of accomplishment. The Khedive has signed a decree convoking the notables at Cairo.

The Sultan is still sending troops to Tripoli, and has been informed by the Powers that he will be held responsible for the increasing disturbance there. The reception of the commission sent to Egypt seems to show that the Porte will not easily retain even its slight influence there. Earthquake shocks have been felt at Gallipoli and Adrianople.

Russia has been more unquiet even than usual, of late, through apprehension concerning the Nihilists. Many arrests have been made, and the cabinet has ordered stringent measures for the surveillance of all imports by sea, through dread of infernal machines. The meeting between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, announced for the 30th ult., did not take place. It is still impending, preparations going on for it, at several places at once, to mislead the Nihilists.

From Germany, we learn that the city of Bremen is to be admitted into the Zollverein, also that Prince Hohenlohe will shortly retire from the Reichstag, in favor of a liberal representative from Bavaria.

The International Congress of Socialists met at Chur, Switzerland, on the 2d. Delegates from all parts of the world were present. The American delegates gave a most despondent picture of the feebleness of the socialistic party in this country.

In Paris, the English and French commissioners, which have been negotiating the terms for a new treaty of commerce, have suspended their business for a time, probably until after the opening of the Chambers, which is fixed for the 28th inst. A similar negotiation with Italy has also been suspended. But France takes more interest in Tunis now, than in anything else.

On the 8th, the kings of Spain and Portugal met at Valencia de Alcantara, to open the Caceres railway, by means of which the route from Madrid to Lisbon is much shortened.

The land question in Great Britain is coming to be of great importance. The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture has prepared a bill for the consideration of parliament. The Farmers' Alliance of England has also drafted a bill. These documents present all the important points of the Irish land bill. Mr. Gladstone has been making some public speeches, which are important as giving the reasons for the policy which he has followed. He criticised the course of Parnell and the Land League very severely.

Mr. Gladstone's strictures so aroused Parnell's ire, that he indulged in some very fierce denunciations of England, and in his heat counselled such extreme measures, that the government deemed it best to arrest him. On the 13th inst., he was lodged in Kilmainham jail, on the charge of intimidating tenants from taking the benefit of the land act, and inciting acts of intimidation and disorder. There has been a most excited state of feeling throughout the whole country

during the past two weeks—no doubt largely fostered by speeches made by Parnell—and outrages have been of daily occurrence. Just now, the most intense excitement prevails, especially in Dublin. The shops have been closed by the people themselves, and there is every reason to dread a fierce outbreak. Two members of parliament, O'Kelly and Dillon, were arrested on the 15th, also O'Brien, editor of the Land League organ.

At home, we have had no lack of topics of political interest in the meeting of the United States Senate, and the various state conventions of the different parties. Guiteau and the quarrel of the doctors over the late President's case, have furnished entertainment to those who are indifferent to political matters. The star route investigation has begun, and there are indications that it will be followed by an investigation of the pension office, where, as has long been suspected, gross frauds have been carried on. Nothing is yet known of President Arthur's plans regarding his cabinet.

On the 5th, the International Cotton Exposition opened at Atlanta, Ga. The attendance was large. It is the largest Exposition, except the Centennial, that has ever been seen in America.

The Yorktown celebration has begun. A large number of French visitors are there.

The Iron Mountain train robbers have been arrested, and a large part of the plunder recovered.

On the 12th, Dr. J. G. Holland, well-known as an author, and as the editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, died in New York.

At Home.

A DISPATCH from Panama says that Capt. Meyer, of the German schooner *Phoenix*, at Callas, reports the discovery of a new island, about 100 miles west of Punta Aguja, the nearest land. This island, presumably of volcanic origin, is about fifty feet high at the highest elevation, one mile long and one mile wide. The British ship "Kingfisher," the United States steamer "Alaska" and a Chilian transport, have gone to verify this new addition to the geography of the world.

BENJAMIN SCOTT, Chamberlin of London, and author of several important antiquarian works, suggests, in a letter to the London *Times*, a practical method of giving an enduring proof of English good will toward Americans, by an act which would exceedingly enrich the Americans. There is in the Bishop of London's library, at Fulham, a manuscript in the handwriting of Gov. Bradford, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, giving a diary of the Pilgrims, and containing a complete constitution, out of which the federation of the United States eventually rose. The document was captured as "loot" by a British soldier during the American war of independence, from the old Dutch church in Boston. As many Americans regard the document as the "very book of Genesis" of their nation, Mr. Scott has suggested that, in token of the deep sympathy England has with America in her national sorrow, that she should present the document in the name of the Queen and nation, to the United States.

ON the evening of the 1st inst., a most shocking and unexpected affair occurred in the city of Bloomington, Ill. A prisoner in the jail at that place, one Charles Pierce, imprisoned for horse-stealing, while being moved by the jailer, Teddy Franks, from one cell to another, seized the revolver in Franks' hip pocket, and shot him, killing him instantly. The noise of the shooting caused passers-by in the street to shout for the police; the action of the prisoner soon became known, and within a hour several thousand people had gathered round the jail, loudly declaring their intention of lynching the prisoner, on the plea that "murder could not be punished by law in McLean County." The sheriff and his deputies endeavored to restrain the excited crowd, but in vain. They battered down the door of the jail, and taking out the prisoner, hanged him to a tree until dead. It was feared that the mob would furnish other instances of prompt retribution with other inmates of the jail, but after settling tha case of Pierce, they dispersed.

THE year 1881 was, until Oct. 1, to many parts of the country, the driest season on record. The area of drouth in this country is estimated by a Canadian writer as an immense oval extending from central Texas in the southwest, to a little beyond Montreal in the northeast, and from Kansas and Iowa to Georgia in a northwest and southeast line. This includes a territory 1,600 miles long, by over 900 miles wide, embracing nearly 1,500,000 square miles—eight times as large as France, or thirteen times as large as Great Britain and Ireland. The deficiency of rainfall over this area, during the past eight months, if it could be collected in one place, would make a body of water of the average depth of 120 feet and as large as Lake Erie, or it would exceed the total surface of the great lakes, if spread out at an average depth of fifteen feet, which would be sufficient to float any lake vessel. Niagara Falls at flood-height discharging at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet of water per second would require one whole year to pour the estimated deficiency of rainfall over the brink into the chasm below. Lake Ontario is said to be eighteen inches lower than ever before known, and the fall in the other lakes has been in proportion.

THE whaling schooner R. B. Handy, Capt. Winants, arrived October 1, in San Francisco, from the Arctic Sea. She brought down Capt. Gifford and crew, of the whaler "Daniel Webster," crushed by the ice near Point Barrow. Capt. Gifford confirms the report contained in a cablegram published in New York September 21, that natives had seen a wrecked ship far to the eastward, and on it four white men. The conversation between Gifford and the natives was conducted principally by signs, and was difficult to understand. From signs made these men were either dead or sick, as a native, in speaking of them, indicated their condition by placing his head to the ground as in an attitude of sleep or death. Their similarity in narrative to that of Siberian Esquimaux relative to the location of the wreck of the *Vigilant* and number of bodies correspond, but the distance between the two locations is so great as to make it seem impossible to the minds of whalers that the two stories apply to the same vessel. Capt. Winants, in a letter, advances the theory that the *Jeannette* has sought a northeastern passage around North America, and mentions as a thread of evidence leading that way, that the Indian who reported to Capt. Gifford the wreck to the eastward, produced a new brass kettle, which he said had come from that wreck. The kettle was new and bright, as though just from the store, having on it the maker's name and place of manufacture, which the Captain thinks is Waterbury, Mass., but has lost the note he made of it. No whaleships have been in the vicinity of Point Barrow for the last two years, and it would seem that, if the natives had obtained such an article in trade from a ship, they would have made a note of it, for soon after the native brought it to Point Barrow, he traded it off, and it was immediately in use. Capt.

Hooper, of the *Corwin*, who lately visited the shores of Wrangell Land, thinks that if no assured tidings of the *Jeannette* are received during the remainder of the year, we shall never hear aught of her again.

On the 3d, the case of Charles J. Guiteau was brought before the Grand Jury at Washington, D. C. Only four witnesses were heard, one testifying to the wound, two to the shooting, and one in regard to the autopsy. On the 8th, a true bill of indictment was found by the jury, against the assassin. The bill embraced eleven counts, the sum of which is the charge of the wilful murder of James A. Garfield. On the 14th, the prisoner was arraigned for trial before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. In answer to the indictment, he pleaded "Not Guilty," and requested permission to read a statement, but this was not then permitted him. The attorney for the prisoner,—his brother-in-law, Mr. George Scoville,—next presented affidavits in which he outlined the lines of defense, which are three—non-jurisdiction, insanity, and medical malpractice. He desired thirty days' delay and opportunity to call the same number of witnesses as brought forward by the government. But the Court was in favor of prompt proceedings, and the day of trial was fixed for Nov. 7. The prisoner has not yet secured counsel.

THE MEETING OF THE SENATE1

The United States Senate met in extra session on the 10th inst. The resignation of the two senators from New York, and the death of Senator Burnside, of Rhode Island, had given the Democrats a small majority. Senator Edmunds, speaking in behalf of the Republicans, moved that the new senators from these states be sworn in before the election of a President *pro tem*, but the Democrats, taking advantage of the technical plea that until the President of their body was chosen, there was no one competent to administer the oath, defeated the motion. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, was then elected to the chair, by a majority of one, and the Senate immediately adjourned. Meeting on the following day, they admitted the three newly-elected senators. On the 12th, after a short time spent in open session, party caucuses were held. On the 14th, Mr. Bayard was deposed from the place of President of the Senate, *pro tem*, through the election of David Davis, of Illinois, by a majority of two, neither Davis nor Bayard voting. This checkmating of Democratic plans naturally made the Republicans very jubilant. Mr. Bayard surrendered his short-lived honors very gracefully, and Mr. Davis took his place with a short speech, in which he declared that he had desired no such preferment, but would endeavor to fulfil his duties satisfactorily to all.

It should be remarked here, that Mr. Davis, though acting President of the Senate, is not the Vice-President of the United States, as many seem to think. The office of Vice-President is an "office of trust and profit under the United States government," which no senator can hold, according to the constitution. Nor can he resign his senatorial office, for by so doing, he forfeits his place as President of the Senate, *pro tem*. He holds this office by the will of the Senate only, and any change in the party majority may remove him. And, should Mr. Arthur die, Mr. Davis would not be the constitutional President of the United States, but acting President only, until such time as a new election could be held. Moreover, he would still retain his office as senator from Illinois, and when a new president was elected, would return to the Senate.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

There has been fighting in Arizona again. The Apaches are very treacherous neighbors. After the surrender of the murderers of Captain Hentig, the country was reported quiet, and the scattered scouts returned to camp. Suddenly comes an outbreak of the Chiricahuas, a tribe in Southern Arizona. On the 2d inst., a party of soldiers, sent out to repair the telegraph line between Forts Grant and Thomas, were attacked, and two of their number killed. On the same day, these Indians left their reservation, were joined by Chiefs George and Bonito, of the White Mountain Apaches, and started southward. Col. Sanford, with three companies of cavalry, started in pursuit, and overtook the Indians, at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d, near Cedar Springs. The Indians, under Natches, son of the noted Chief Cachise, made the attack, but were repulsed after a short engagement, and fled to the hills, leaving many of their number dead on the field. Five of the white soldiers were killed. On the following day, troops under Col. Bernard also came up with the retreating savages late in the afternoon. The women and children drove the animals up the mountain while the warriors, some one hundred in number, fought back the troops along the foot, until the squaws were safely over the summit, when they followed them rapidly. The approaching darkness gave them opportunity to escape. They retreated still further southward, toward the Mexican border, Col. Bernard pressing after them across the mountains. On reaching the border, they found themselves really corraled, for word had been sent to the Mexican troops to be ready to repulse them.

Latest news from Arizona reports that this outbreak is now probably over. The Indians, being too weak in number to make efficient resistance, will probably scatter.

It may be mentioned here, that the California journals declare that these outbreaks are to be largely laid to the account of the white men, who, harassing the Indians and threatening them with loss of their lands, make them feel as if they were at bay, and must fight or die. Naturally, being savages, they fight, and in a savage manner.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIALS.

On the 31st ult., proceedings were begun in the star-route frauds, by the filing of an information against Brady, French, and several clerks and contractors. It is not customary to begin suits of this kind by information, but the grand jury having been adjourned until October 3, it was necessary to proceed in this way in order to avoid the operation of the statute of limitations.

The information states that in October, 1878, Second-Assistant Postmaster General Brady, Chief Clerk John L. French, W. H. Turner, G. L. MacDonough, S. P. Brown, and certain other persons, conspired to defraud the United States out of large sums of money, in causing and procuring unnecessary and improper extravagant additional compensation to be paid by the United States for additional service in carrying the mails. The document further attempts to show the method of proceeding on the part of the alleged conspirators, in the particular case of the manipulations of the contract for carrying the mail on the route between Prescott, in Arizona, and Santa Fe, in New Mexico. It states that a contract was originally made with G. L. MacDonough, by which he was to carry the mails over this route for $13,313 per annum; that by various manipulations the contract originally awarded for this amount was increased to $87,862, and that when the contract with MacDonough was at an end, Gen. Brady made another contract, this time with Walsh, to carry the mails over the

same route for $18,500; that General Brady again manipulated this contract, so that Walsh was made to appear to receive $136,000 per annum, although the original contract was for $18,500.

On the 5th, the accused in the conspiracy, came into court, and entered bail. On the 11th, their counsel, in the Criminal Court, moved to rescind the order allowing an information to be filed. The decision of the court is that the government will not proceed in this unusual way, by information, except in the cases that cannot come before the grand jury, being barred out by the statute of limitation. The accused persons express great confidence in their final acquittal. If they find the government disposed to push the cases against them, they will meet all charges boldly. The counsel for the government say that proceedings will be undertaken against all persons at all implicated, and indictments have been drawn up against ex-senator Dorsey and others.

We have previously referred to Capt. Eads' ship railway project, which is now advancing under such auspices, as to make it likely to prove ultimately one of the greatest achievements of the century. A corps of engineers, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Williams, and Capt. Flores, of the engineer corps of the Mexican army, are now on the isthmus, completing the surveys for the road. Capt. Eads estimates that the railway will cost half a million dollars a mile; he places the entire cost, including equipment and harbor work, at seventy-five millions, and fixes the period needed for its construction at from four to five years.

Abroad.

Word has just been received of the burning of the German ship *Hugo*, in the South Pacific Ocean, August 9. Only nine men escaped in the long boat. They steered for Chili, and after ten days' tossing on the ocean, reached it—a distance of 800 miles. They suffered terribly for want of food and water before they reached land.

The Mexican government has made a contract with Francisco Rizgo, an Italian, for the colonization of two hundred Italian families in Mexico. Rizgo receives seventy-five dollars for each emigrant over twelve years of age, and forty dollars for each between the ages of five and twelve. The government furnishes land, houses, implements, work cattle, a cow, a mare, and twenty-five cents a day for one year to each emigrant over twelve years old. The colonists have ten years in which to repay this loan.

It will be remembered that when the Koordish Sheikh Obidullah was ravaging the Persian lowlands last spring, the Shah's government insisted that Turkey was his active abettor; that Turkish emissaries encouraged him with promises of help, while English merchants supplied him with improved rifles and ammunition. The charge was strenuously denied by the Porte, which declared that it was using every endeavor to stop the raid, and had repeatedly summoned the Sheikh to Constantinople to account for his conduct, but without avail. Recent events, however, seem to leave no doubt that Persia was right in her claims, and that the Turk was lying as usual. Sheikh Obidullah has not only visited Constantinople, but has been received with high honors. So far from rendering an account of his misdeeds, he is the privileged guest of the Sultan, and one of the lions of the capital. That such a reception should be given the robber chief in the face of all that has occurred, it is not difficult to understand. He wields an enormous influence, and the bond between the Koords and Turkey is little more than nominal. A trifle would serve to break it, and the Porte has not force enough in Asia to restore it. Some day the Turk will move out of Europe, when the allegiance of a strong and bigoted power, like the Koords, will be invaluable. Persia may protest, but it is evident that Sheikh Obidullah will have his way so far as Turkey is concerned.—*Ex.*

The complications in Egypt are likely to be increased not a little by a recent action of the Sultan of Turkey. He has sent to Cairo a Commission of Inquiry, to investigate the cause of the recent troubles, to negotiate between the Khedive and the European Powers, and to find out why the Khedive has failed thus far, to himself go to Constantinople to pay fealty to his suzerain. It is said that the Sultan has taken this step without the knowledge of his ministers. It is not a step to be surprised at, however, remembering the relations that have existed between the potentate and the Khedive ever since the deposing of Ismail. No sooner had the present Khedive taken his father's place than he began to endeavor to ingratiate himself in an especial manner with the Sultan, calling upon him for advice and approval in the concessions that he was making to the Europeans, thinking that thus he would greatly strengthen his hold upon the true Mussulmans among his own subjects. The Sultan at first took little note of this, but he seems now to have become greatly impressed with this "revival of Islamism," and wishes to impress the Mussulman world with the assumption that Egypt is still a part of his empire. It is probable that England will tolerate the action of this Commission, but France is much less likely to be complaisant, especially if, as is very probable, she suspects it to have been sent by British suggestion, or through British connivance. In any case, the act is very significant, and likely to lead to new developments in European affairs. Later intelligence informs us that this commission met with anything but a kindly reception. Sherif Pasha protested against their mission, and the foreign ministers in Cairo refused to give them the information they sought concerning the state of the country. On the 8th, the English and French consuls formally requested the delegates to withdraw, which they refused to do, declaring that they would insist upon full maintenance of the Sulan's authority. But it is likely that the pressure will soon prove too great for them. England and France have each sent an ironclad man-of-war to Egypt.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

The French are pursuing in Tunis precisely the same policy as that pursued by the British in Afghanistan, and almost under the same circumstances. That is, they are seizing the country, the people of which detest them, in the name of a ruler who has no power, and who is utterly discredited by his subjection to them, and are treating all resistance to them as rebellion against him, and shooting every Arab whom they catch with arms in his hands, just as General Roberts shot the Afghans. But they have gone beyond the British in their contempt for the religious feeling of the natives. They have destroyed one much-venerated shrine because they thought it was a resort of treasonable persons, and carted away the saints' bones in a box to some other mosque, and thought they could make it all right by firing a salute over them, and presenting arms as they went by. But the Arabs take no such light view of the matter. Their fanaticism has been raised to white heat, and they are butchering every Christian they can lay hands on. They have just burnt alive several persons of various nationalities, sixty miles from Tunis, and are handling Ali, the Bey's son, who is well advanced on the road to Kairwan, the Holy City of the Arabs, so roughly that he proposes to retire unless he is greatly aided. Reinforcements have been sent him, and the grand advance on Kairwan begun under Gen. Logerot, from Zaghouan. A very large Arab force has collected on the flank of the advancing column, and the frequency with which French detachments have to retreat for want of provisions and ammunition, after even small skirmishes, shows that the question of supplies is a serious one, and the march will be no promenade. The huge proportions which the enterprise of conquering Tunis is assuming, is getting M. Roustan, the French Consul General at Tunis, into serious trouble, and trouble, too, curiously like that which overtook Lord Lytton in India. Like Lord Lytton, too, he concocted the difficulty with the Bey, and negotiated the treaty with him, or rather made him swallow it, just as Lord Lytton made poor Yakoob Khan become a friend and ally of Great Britain. Having thus got himself into the place of supervisor of the Bey, or French resident at the Bey's court, he assured the French public that all trouble was over. They have been rudely undeceived. They find work cut out for 100,000 men, a debt of unknown proportions looming up in the future, and the whole desert from Tripoli to Morocco rising in arms against them. The Parisian press, therefore, already begins to grumble very loudly, and the public seems likely to be as sick of the whole business before long, as they were of the march to Berlin after the fight at Reichshofen. —*N. Y. Nation.*

REPORTS OF THE NORWEGIAN EXPEDITION.

The final reports of the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition of 1876-79, have just been received in this country. The facts and data which they contain are new and of much importance. The researches of Svendsen and Tornoe add much to our knowledge concerning the air, carbonic acid, and salt contained in seawater, and these reports are well illustrated by maps showing the distribution of salt in the surface as well as in deep water, and also the proportion of nitrogen in the depths. They show that the distribution of salt in the North Atlantic waters does not differ essentially from that in the Gulf and Polar streams, the latter water containing, however, a large amount of salt, and less of oxygen. The amount of air was found to be related strictly to the temperature, the pressure at great depths having no relation to the question. The explorers obtained the water from the lower depths by an ingenious apparatus designed by Captain C. Wille, of the Norwegian navy, who commanded the steamer *Voringen*, which carried on the exploring work of this expedition;—the only reliable apparatus ever contrived. The oxygen of water, it was found, diminished with the increase of depth to about 350 fathoms, after which it increases in a slight degree.

A remarkable fact was determined concerning the saltness of seawater, to wit, that the excess of salt always found in the main Atlantic current water was not confined to it, but was almost equally found to characterize the far colder deep strata below. It is therefore concluded that this water is not a Polar indraught as has been hitherto supposed, but it is tropical surface water which has been cooled; for the Polar water continues to be readily distinguished from it by its deficient saltness, appearing to allow the cooled salt water of the surface to sink through it without mixing, forming on the bottom a well-defined portion of cold area. The examination of the fishes found by this expedition shows several new species, notably a very curious one, which was covered with translucent scaleless skin, of a red color, and its ventral fins reduced to long bifid filaments attached to the throat, which was brought from the depth of a mile and a half in the open sea.

THE LAND AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

The appearance in a very pronounced form of the agitation for reform in the land tenures in both England and Scotland, is one more sign that the "Fair Trade" device has failed. The discussion of the subject which the Tories stimulated brought out very clearly the fact that English manufactures were not really suffering in any unusual degree from foreign competition, or in any degree from any cause except the crop failures of the last five years, involving, according to Mr. Bright's estimate, a loss to the nation of $1,000,000,000. The statistics of all kinds are conclusive as to the general healthy condition of British industry. They show increased consumption by the working classes, increased deposits in the savings banks, and a marked decline in the number of paupers. They show nothing unfavorable, in fact, except a cessation of the extraordinary rapidity of progress exhibited during the ten years following the crisis of 1866. In truth, on reading the figures illustrating the industrial condition of the country which Lord Derby gave Fair Traders in his recent speech, any one who knew nothing of their antecedents or of the secret plans of their leaders, would be at a loss to account for their beginning it at all. The outbreak of the land agitation both in England and Scotland, explains, however, clearly enough why they began it. They began it to turn away attention from the true means of relieving the only branch of British industry which is really in distress, and which legislation can really help—the agricultural industry.

It is acknowledged now that this cannot recover under its present organization. It does not help the landlords to say that the trouble is all due to five bad years in succession, and is, therefore, temporary. All the landlord's calculations of what the British farmer can stand in the way of charges without succumbing to American competition, are based on the assumption that the five bad years which have just elapsed will not recur. But the mere fact that five bad years have followed each other in succession would satisfy every farmer that they might be looked for again, and that the possibility of them must be taken into his calculations, even if farming had not always been a business in which an occasional bad year was a certainty. The most hopeful farmer hitherto has only expected to make money "one year with another,"—never many years in succession. Five bad years in succession, combined with American competition, have of course greatly changed the farming outlook to all the class who have hitherto

been in the habit of investing capital in agriculture. Even if they were ready to face the apparently increasing uncertainty of the weather, and the uncertainty of foreign competition, they could not face at the same time the old and long-standing uncertainty about the rent. There are but few leases in England. The amount of rent is mostly an affair of reasonableness and "good-feeling" between the landlord and tenant. This basis for business might do where the margin for profit was large, but will not do here, where the farmer has to figure more closely than ever, and be very sure of his figures in order to escape ruin.

Most landlords have raised their style of living, and the charges on their property and their estimate of its value during the past twenty fat years. They are naturally reluctant to come down to what we call here "lower values." To do so would, to many of them, mean confession that they were ruined. They, therefore, struggle hard to cherish and diffuse the belief that the present agricultural distress is but transitory; that the cause is to be found in the tariff, or something else far away from the land; that the remedy is "Fair Trade," or some other nostrum.

This, however, naturally alarms the farmers, and prevents the numerous temporary reductions of rent and remissions of arrears which have been made from having the desired effect. They say to themselves that as long as landlords hold these views about the cause of the trouble, they are sure to return to the old rates as soon as there is another good harvest, and farming is, therefore, not a safe business. They ask themselves, naturally enough, why, when the Irish farmer is furnished by law with absolute certainty as to his principal item of expenditure, for fifteen years at a time, and is at all times protected against the operation of the landlord's necessities or caprices, the Englishman should be left to take his chance of both? In Scotland there is a custom of nineteen-year leases, but even there the notion has got into the tenant's head that the close of the lease does not put an end to his claim on the farm; that the landlord has no right to put up his home to the highest bidder, and thus get the benefit of improvements which, even if they are exhausted in a commercial sense, undoubtedly heighten the attractiveness of the place to the stranger.

In fact, it would appear from what is now passing, both in England and Scotland, that the idea which has been recognized in the Irish Land Act, that the landlord is only part owner, is not an exclusively Irish idea, after all. The Saxon mind moves more slowly than the Irish mind, but it seems to take kindly to this survival, as it has been called, of the tribal state. It is apparently prepared to take that step backwards and towards a ruder economical stage, which the English economists, like Lord Sherbrooke, the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. Bonamy Price, distinctly detect in the Irish Land Act. Of course, it would not take it so readily if the times were good. It was the terrible suffering of the working classes during the period of dear food which recurred so often under the high tariff, that committed England irrevocably to what was then the strangest and queerest economical policy in the world, the policy of free trade. It is the inability of the land to maintain three classes in interest, which will soon bring about a recognition of the idea of state property in land, which has perhaps had less foothold in England than in any other country. When Mr. Mill, many years ago, suggested that what he called the "unearned increment" in the land—that is, the rise in value caused by the growth of population, the neighborhood of great towns, and the construction of railroads—properly belonged not to the owners of the fee, but to the public, he was treated almost as an amiable lunatic. We do not say that since then the notion that the state has a right to share in the profits of land has in its naked form made much progress; but the notion that the state possesses vast and widespread powers of interference with the ownership of land, that the land is the dwelling place of the nation, and not a collection of estates simply, has made very great progress since Mr. Mill's day. We shall probably now see its results multiply every year in legislation. The legislation will be in the direction of what may be called quieting the cultivator, that is, making his mind easy about his future, and giving certainty to his calculations in making his investments.

The English Farmers' Alliance has followed the example of the Scotchmen in drafting a bill as the basis of their agitation, and the main feature of the measure in both cases is the transfer to a court of the power of fixing the rent. As the rent will depend on the market, and not, as hitherto, on the landlord's estimate of what the tenant would bear sooner than surrender his home, of course this transfer would involve a social revolution of considerable magnitude. That all its consequences will be pleasant or valuable, no one can expect; but it will raise a very large class immensely in self-respect, in enterprise, and in political independence.—*N. Y. Nation.*

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russians have marked another point in their advance into Central Asia, by a proposal to occupy, as a permanent thing, the natural defenses of Askabad. The declared object of this occupation is the necessity of protecting, at points more or less remote, the line of military posts which extends from Krasnovodsk, on the eastern shore of the Caspian, to Goek Tepe, in the Turcoman territory. This chain of military stations will follow the line of march which Gen. Skobeleff took last year, in the war against the Tekke-Turcomans. That campaign, the Russian government claimed, had been undertaken solely for the purpose of punishing the Tekkes for their various offenses, and when this worthy object was accomplished, the troops were to be withdrawn. The object was accomplished; the Russian army was successful; the Tekkes were fitly punished, the country was again quiet, and peaceful transportation of caravans was amply secured. However, as might have been predicted, the withdrawal of the Russian army did not follow upon this fortunate consummation of affairs. On the contrary, it strengthened its garrisons to a most suspicious degree; and used its soldiers to protect the building of a railway connecting Krasnovodsk with the line of military stations through the country. Apparently, the plan was to hold all the ground that had been gained, and the present necessity of occupying Askabad arises partly from the fact that its natural defenses render it a town easily defended, and partly because it furnishes a convenient southern defense for the long chain of posts under Russian control in Central Asia, and will no doubt afford a convenient stepping stone for a further advance into the country. Askabad is a town on the Persian frontier, about 160 miles south of the middle post of the line of forts extending to Goek Tepe, and 350 miles southeast of the Russian base of supplies on the Caspian shore. Some 200 miles to the east, is the city of Merv, and 325 miles to the south of east lies the city of Herat, in Afghanistan. The town may, therefore, be regarded as a half way station between Krasnovodsk, the Russian headquarters or base of supplies, and Merv or Herat, one of which cities is believed to be the goal, on the borders of India, toward which the Russian efforts are tending. Askabad is also the terminus of a great caravan route from Khiva, 300 miles to the northeast, in the province of Khiva, in Turkestan. If Russia seeks new conquests in Central Asia, the occupation of this important point is of the greatest value to her, while, if her ultimate goal is really India, she could have secured no better halting

point wherein to make preparations for further advance. England has, of course, entered protest against this forward advance, but the Russians declare that their purpose is only to protect the military stations needed to keep the Turcomans in order, and thus they disarm opposition and criticism.

Since their invasion of Tekke-Turcoman territory, also, the Russians have been constructing a line of railroad along the line of military advance. They have now completed the first section, about 200 miles in length. Surely nothing could show more plainly that their plan is permanent occupation of this country, than this undertaking of its internal improvements. Nor could any other course so justify English apprehension concerning her possessions in India.

The following extract from the London *Times* concerning this railway construction seems to show that the English "understand the situation."

"By the completion of the line of railway from Krasnovodsk to Kizil Arvat, the Russian government have finished the first section of the Transcaspian Railway, which is intended to bring the territory recently conquered from the Turcomans, into direct communication with both the Caucasus and the interior of Russia. The port of Kizil Arvat has long been one of some importance, and during the eventful period of the last ten years it has played a considerable part in Russian operations in this quarter, and now, as the actual terminal point of the railway, it is not likely to sink into insignificance. From Krasnovodsk, which, after the suggestion of several alternative places, seems destined to remain the principal Russian harbor on the eastern side of the Caspian, to Kizil Arvat, the distance is about 200 miles. The country through which the line passes is mostly desert, lying between the two Balkan ranges, and completely waterless, save at the few spots where wells are to be found. Of these, the principal are those at Molla Karl, Tageer, and Kayandjik. Although the scarcity of water has hitherto constituted an obstacle in the path of an army or of a caravan, it is probable that the Russian engineers are right in saying that a sufficient supply can always be procured en route for the engines, while the naphtha springs of the Caspian provide a cheap and easily obtainable fuel.

"It is not expected that the Russians will remain long content with Kizil Arvat as the terminus of their new line, especially as a brisk trade is likely to spring up with tne Turcomans, and also with the towns on the northern borders of Persia. East of Kizil Arvat, the difficulties of engineering are very much less than those that presented themselves west of that place, although even these were not very formidable, and have now been successfully overcome. As Russia has formally annexed the region up to Askabad, which is about the same distance from Kizil Arvat that that place is from Krasnovodsk, there will probably be no further delay than financial considerations may impose in carrying the line to the capital of new transcaspian province. The energy shown in improving their means of communication with this new possession is in striking contrast with the indifference or sluggishness exhibited by the Russian authorities in other parts of Asia. While Tashkend remains more remote from Moscow than our possessions at the antipodes are from London, and while the resources of Siberia are undeveloped for want of railroads and canals, the same six months have witnessed the subjection of a brave race, and the connection of their subdued territory with the main lines of communication in the Empire. To pretend that this exceptional energy has not a peculiar significance, would be to disregard facts, nor, although we may repeat that there is nothing unreasonable in Russia desiring to bring her latest Central Asian acquisition into direct communication with Tiflis or Derbend, can the plain fact be ignored that the first section in a line of railway which must one day connect Russia with Meshed, and possibly with Herat also, has been successfully laid down and opened for traffic. It may be very well that at some future period we shall have to recognize in this peaceful triumph of human skill, a circumstance not less pregnant with important consequences to the destinies of Asiatic peoples and powers than the fall of kingdoms and the destruction of dynasties."

FIFTY YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

At the Jubilee meeting of the British Association, held at York, August 31, the most important address was delivered by Sir John Lubbock. It consisted of a summary of the principal scientific discoveries of the last half century, especial reference being made to those in which the Association was more or less directly concerned. The full report of the lecture takes up six closely printed columns of the London *Times*, and of course we can present but the baldest synopsis of it here. How wide and comprehensive is the subject with which he dealt is indicated by the fact that the lecturer was, even with the extent of time allowed him, obliged at the end to regret his inability to include in his discourse any reference to almost numberless researches and experiments in the field of science, possessing much interest and importance, which had been made during the last fifty years.

The lecturer began with a reference to the discoveries in biology, in which department Sir John himself has accomplished much noteworthy and useful work. In no department of science, he said, has so complete a revolution been made as in the department of biology. Not until 1866, and only then after much controversy, was it accepted as a distinct section of the society. To-day, biology, and its subordinate section, anthropology, form the source of some of the most interesting and important work of the Association.

In a few sentences, the lecturer then gave a most excellent synopsis of the Darwinian theory. The theory is based on four very important axioms. These are (1) that no animals or plants in nature are identical in all respects; (2) that the offspring tend to inherit the peculiarities of their parents; (3) that of those which come into existence, only a small number reach maturity; (4) that those which are on the whole best adapted to the circumstances in which they are placed, are most likely to leave descendants. The establishment of these simple rules has led to the important result of showing that all the differences in organization, form and color of living beings have a *raison d'etre*, being conditioned by surrounding circumstances; and an even more important result following has been the classification of organic beings on community of descent, "the hidden bond which naturalists had been unconsciously seeking," to use the lecturer's words,—rather than for peculiarities or principles of external resemblance.

In embryology, also, a department of science which may almost be said to have been created in the last half century, the lecturer further called attention to the establishment of the great law that the history of the individual is a mere recapitulation of the history of the race; that is, "just as the contents and sequence of the rocks teach us the past history of the earth, so is the gradual development of the species indicated by the structure of the embryo and its developmental changes." In descriptive biology, carefully collected data show that by far the greater number of species now known have been named and described during the last half century. Up to 1831, the number of animals known was but 70,000, now at least 320,000 have had recorded description by naturalists. And besides these, there are in the British Museum alone some 12,000 species of insects, which have not yet received name or description.

The next two subjects which the lecturer touched upon

were the discoveries made, by Darwin and others, concerning the mode in which flowers are cross fertilized by means of insects, and the theory of spontaneous generation. In connection with this, he referred to the now established germ theory of disease, which has caused such a revolution in the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases.

He then spoke of the discoveries in geology, making mention of the evidences of pre-historic man in various parts of the world, and then at some length recapitulated the remarkable discoveries in that science which have been made during the past fifty years. The theory of violent periodical convulsions has been superseded by the doctrine that the forces in operation at the present day suffice to account for all the changes of the past; and in relation to the physical structure of the earth, the opinion that it consists of a fluid interior covered by a thin crust has given way before the strong evidence that it is a solid body. The limits and influence of the glacial age have also been only understood of late years.

In astronomy there have also been wonderful changes in theory founded upon new discoveries. The planet Neptune has been discovered, accounting for variations in the motion of other planets, long a puzzle to star-gazers, and the number of known minor planets has been increased from four to two hundred and twenty. Our earth is now known to be but a fraction of one out of at least 75,000,000 of worlds! It is not safe to limit the possibilities of science, for in 1842 Comte declared that man could never ascertain the nature, chemical and mineralogical, of the heavenly bodies, yet the spectrum analysis has fully accomplished this supposed impossibility. The lecturer endorsed Helmholtz's theory of the future of our solar system, as the most sound, and now generally adopted by careful scientists, to wit, that the heat of the sun is due to his continued shrinkage, that this will likely continue for several million years, when our earth will become dead and cold, like others whose existence has been demonstrated by astronomers.

The lecturer then referred briefly and forcibly to the discoveries that had been made in chemistry, to the investigations of the various phenomena of color, and the wonderful applications of electricity in the telegraph, microphone, etc., and to other most valuable mechanical discoveries, and concluded with a plea for the propagation of scientific education, the introduction of the intelligent instruction in science into common schools. In this department little has been done, and much waits to be done by enthusiasts for the better education of their race.

TUNISIAN AFFAIRS.

Tunisian affairs grow worse rather than better. On the 3d the Arabs tore up the track at Wady Zerga, a station on the French railway, sixty miles from Tunis, burning down the station building, and killing, by stabbing them, or throwing them bound into the flames, the station master and ten of his employees. Six hundred troops were immediately sent to Wady Zerga, but the Arabs had disappeared. It was asserted that the massacre was incited by the destruction of a forest of sacred olive trees, containing a shrine, near Zaghouan. On 7th, the Bey and his council agreed to the French occupation of Tunis, and on the 10th, French troops took possession of two forts commanding the approaches to the city. On the 10th also, Ali Bey, supported by French troops, attacked a large force of insurgents, dislodging them after four hours' fighting. It is said that the advance on Kairwan has been delayed by the inability of Ali Bey's troops to protect the railway. On the 12th, a large body of French troops fell into an ambuscade near Susa. A severe fight occurred, in which the French were driven back to the gates of Susa. The Bey has signed an order authorizing the occupation of Kairwan, and the troops have mounted artillery along the approaches to the Holy City. Roustan has sent a circular letter to the Powers, telling them that Tunis has been occupied by virtue of an understanding with the Bey, and assuring them that the occupation was purely a military one. It is probable that Italy, Austria, Germany, Spain, and England will establish a joint naval service along the coast, to protect the Europeans in North African countries.

To the Teacher.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—Where is Punta Aguja? Who was Gov. Bradford? When did he live? What was the origin of the term "Lynch law?" What is the average yearly rainfall in the Mississippi Valley? When *Jeannette* set sail, who sent her out, and for what object? Is Guiteau's crime held, before the law, any more heinous than that of any assassin?

Meeting of the Senate.—What is the constitutional provision for the convoking of extra sessions of Congress? Why cannot a Senator resign, to accept the position of President of the Senate? Does the the Constitution make any provision for these contingencies?

The Star Route Trials.—What are the Star Routes, and why are they so called?

The Indian Outbreak.—When was Capt. Hentig killed? Where are the Chiricahua mountains?

Notes Abroad.—Who are the Koords? When did the present Khedive of Egypt come into power? What plea justifies England and France in interfering in Egyptian affairs?

The French in Tunis.—How many years have the French held any possessions in North Africa? Where and how did they obtain rule in Algiers?

Reports of the Norwegian Expedition.—Who commanded the expedition here referred to? What rank have the Norwegians taken as explorers of the sea?

The Land Agitation in England.—What are the laws of land tenure in England? What causes have brought about all this agitation in on land questions throughout Great Britain?

The Russians in Central Asia.—When did Russia invade the land of the Tekke-Turcomans? Did she meet with much resistance? What did she seek to gain by the invasion? Was she successful?

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 1, 1881. No. 19.

☞ *In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send* ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from October 15 to 31.

AT HOME.—News Notes—Special Session of the Senate—A Treasury Scandal—Postmaster Tyner and the Star Routes—The Yorktown Centennial—Politics in the Old Dominion.

ABROAD.—News Notes—Chilian Government in Peru—Suppression of the Irish Land League.

TO THE TEACHER.—Questions for the Use of Teachers.

LITERATURE.—Book Notices—Magazines.

TERMS: - Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM OCTOBER 15 TO 31.

From China we learn that the Retroactive party has failed in its attempt to overthrow Li Hung Chan, viceroy of Tientsin, the leader of the Progressive party, and his influence being now fully established, it is thought that the projected internal improvements will be pushed forward vigorously. The telegraph line from Shanghai to Tientsin is now in course of rapid construction, and will probably be in use before the end of the year. Chinese waters have been greatly infested with pirates of late, and a recent Chinese paper reports an attack on a gunboat near Ningpo, in which the pirates were signally defeated, a large number killed, wounded, or captured, and several boats destroyed.

Japan is somewhat agitated by a deadlock in her silk trade. Silk dealers of Yokohama and other cities have formed a guild, and drawn up a rigid set of rules for the inspection and sale of silks. To these the foreign buyers refuse to accede. They have appealed to the native producers to deal directly with them, and ignore the guild, but native merchants and bankers generally support the association, and the silk trade is for the present blocked.

From New Zealand comes a rumor of a threatened rise of the disaffected Maoris, and some apprehensions on the part of white residents, in consequence.

The occupation of Herat by Abdul Kudas Khan has closed the war in Afghanistan. Ayoob is now a prisoner in Teheran, Persia.

From South Africa we learn that the Volksraad have ratified the convention, after much hesitation, relying upon the promise of England to alter the terms if they do not work well. On the 20th a Belgian expedition, taking with it 135 natives, sailed from Zanzibar to join Stanley on the Congo.

The holy city of Kairwan, in Tunis, was occupied by the French, without resistance, on October 26. The inhabitants surrendered to prevent bombardment of the city. The death of Ali Ben Amar, and the consequent demoralization of the rebel army, was reported two days later.

The special commissioners sent by the sultan to Egypt, have been withdrawn, and the English and French ironclads in the harbor of Alexandria were forthwith sent home. The khedive is going to visit the sultan to render allegiance, and as this is a purely personal matter, France and England make no objections to it.

An outbreak among the Albanians is the subject of a late telegram from the East. Dervish Pasha is now held in a state of siege by the rebels, in a fort in the Ljuma mountains.

From Russia we hear of preparations at Moscow for the coronation of the czar, which is to take place in that city next April, also that the projected conference between the czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Atstria, has been further postponed, through fear of the Nihilists. It is also reported that the Merv chiefs are suing for peace, offering to swear allegiance to the czar.

A conference between the king of Italy and the Austrian emperor took place at Villach, Austria, on the 27th. The presence of the queens and the festivities with which the Italians were received, gave the meeting the air of a royal holiday, but it is well understood that the purpose of this interview is to form an international alliance against the Socialists.

At Rome, on the 16th, the Pope blessed 2,000 Italian pilgrims. These, in their passage through the streets, were pelted by roughs, who pursued them with cries of "Down with the Vatican!" The feeling against the pontiff seems to be increasing, and he is virtually a captive in his palace, as he can not venture forth without exposing himself to insults.

On the 25th the Spanish minister of finance read his report before the Cortes, proposing, among other changes in financial management, a gradual reduction in the customs tariff, with free coasting trade between Spain and her colonies. On the 27th, deputies from the West Indies presented a petition to the king and assembly, praying for reforms in the colonial government.

At the close of the electrical exhibition in Paris, Oct. 21, Edison received five gold medals,—more than any other exhibitor. On the 22d, Mlle. Grevy, the daughter of the president, was married to M. Daniel Wilson, a wealthy gentleman of Scotch birth, residing in France. The wedding was very quiet and unostentatious. The chamber of deputies met Oct. 28. Gambetta was re-elected president of the body, by a large majority.

The German election for members of the Reichstag was held on the 27th inst. An unusually large number of votes were polled. The result of the election seems to show that Bismarck's policy is not popular, for his most pronounced opponents received overwhelming majorities.

The state of things in Ireland is improving. There is still much disturbance in various localities, but it is lessening, and it is now very certain that there will be no organized resistance to the government. At the last public meeting of the Land League,—probably the last of its existence—there was a large attendance. A manifesto, to which the names of the imprisoned leaguers had been, by their consent, appended, was read to the assembly; it urged the members to pay no rent, and placards with the words "No Rent" were sent out all over the country immediately after the league's adjournment. This was followed by a letter from Archbishop Croke,

expressing strong disapprobation of the action of the league.

The English government issued a proclamation, Oct. 20, proscribing the league as treasonable. The land court is now in session, having several thousand cases before it.

At home, we have had the centennial meeting at Yorktown, not as much of a success in its provision for visitors as could have been desired, considering the importance of the occasion and the dignity of the guests. The cotton exposition at Atlanta has proved very successful in every way. The long drouth, extending up to the close of the first week in October, was succeeded by very heavy rains it some parts of the country, especially in the Mississippi valley, producing serious floods in many localities.

Those interested in political matters have found food for reflection and matter for animated conversation in the various appointments made by President Arthur, and the deadlock and subsequent adjournment of the Senate. The navy department has received communications from the Arctic relief ships *Rodgers* and *Alliance*. They report that no trace of the "Jeannette" has yet been found. It is now reported likely that the British government will co-operate with ours in sending out an expedition in search of this missing vessel. There has been a curious craze excited, during the last few weeks, in this country and in foreign cities, for the purchase of confederate bonds. This seems to have been caused by the circulation of a highly hypothetical story to the effect that a large sum of money placed to the credit of the confederate government, in the Bank of England, during the late civil war, is still uncalled for.

At Home.

OCT. 26 and 27, a Mississippi river improvement convention was held at St. Louis; some five hundred delegates were present from the states of the Mississippi valley, the large attendance showing great popular interest in the object of the meeting. After effecting a permanent organization, the convention listened to an interesting paper prepared by Gen. Gilmore, president of the river commission, on the condition of the river, and possible improvements which congress was to be asked to construct. Resolutions were then passed, declaring it the duty of the federal government to render the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries safe and easy, and calling upon congress to make the necessary appropriations. The scheme is doubtless commendable, but being very extensive (and expensive), it will hardly be carried out during this century.

THE President, in reply to a resolution passed by the senate on the 14th inst., sent to that body the identical note addressed by Secretary Blaine to the representatives of the United States at the various European courts, on the subject of the neutrality of the Panama Canal. Mr. Blaine's note calls attention to the treaty of 1846 with New Granada, now the United States of Colombia, and points out that in that treaty the United States in effect claims, and the claim has not since been challenged, the right of exclusively guaranteeing the neutrality of any interoceanic communication over the Isthmus of Panama, and that this guarantee given by the United States in 1846 "does not require reinforcement, or accession, or assent from any other power." Mr. Blaine would have the European powers understand that the vindication of the neutrality then guaranteed is within the power of this nation. The American representatives are, therefore, called on to intimate to the European powers that any movement on their part in the sense of a supplementary guarantee would be regarded by the United States government as an uncalled-for intrusion."

EARLY in September the Minnesota supreme court, in declaring invalid the act of the legislature creating an extraordinary court to test the validity of the "repudiation" amendment to the state constitution, went further and nullified the said amendment as in conflict with the federal constitution, which prohibits the states from "impairing the obligation of contracts." This left it in the power of the present legislature to provide for the payment of the repudiated bonds without submission to a vote of the people. Hereupon Selah Chamberlain, the principal holder of these bonds, came forward and renewed his former proposition to exchange the bonds at fifty per cent discount for thirty-year bonds bearing five per cent interest. Immediate action was necessary; hence Gov. Pillsbury summoned an extra session of the legislature to meet October 10, to consider the matter. The assembly met, but seemed more concerned with the approaching senatorial struggle than with the object of the session. The governor has therefore sent in a special message urging immediate action, as most of the bonds will shortly mature, and reminding the legislature that unless something is done at once, the state will "be confronted with the cold choice between total payment and naked repudiation."

THERE is no little agitation among the Creek and Cherokee Indian Territory, over the proposal of Jay Gould to build a railroad from Ft. Smith, Ark., across the reservation of these tribes to Muskogee. Whether this road can be built without the consent of the Indians, is a disputed point. Congress has a treaty right to order the construction of "railroads from north to south, and from east to west, through the Indian Nation." The Indians hold that this means one road in each direction, while the railway companies contend that any number of roads may be so authorized. Secretary Kirkwood has decided in favor of the red men; hence, Gould is now trying to get a concession from the council of the Indians themselves. He is bringing every argument to bear upon the councilmen and their more influential constituents, in order that when the council meets in November, a bill authorizing the road may be passed. The conservative party of the Indians are very angry with the wily agents of the railroad king, and threaten them with dire vengeance if they continue to beguile the people with their specious false hoods. The railroads (say they) will bring white men to cheat the Indian out of his land, interfere with the local government, and destroy the peace and quietness of the Arcadian community.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Saturday, Oct. 29, the senate adjourned till next December The purpose of the extra session was the election of a president of the senate, thus providing a legal successor to the presidency, in case of Arthur's death, but as the new executive was expected to make changes in his cabinet, and in the government service, the senate continued in session to confirm his appointment.

Many nominations were made and accepted by the senate; most of these were appointments to minor offices, and many of them selected by the late president. Aside from these, one cabinet vacancy has been filled; Secretary Windom, desiring to become a candidate for reelection as senator from Minnesota, sent in his resignation, and insisted on its acceptance. Oct. 24, ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, was appointed to the vacancy, but age and infirmity compelled that gentleman to decline the office. On the 27th, the name of Judge Chas. J. Folger, of the New York court of appeals, was sent to the senate, and accepted without opposition. Judge Folger's appointment is, however, criticised by the press on the

ground that he presented, while assistant secretary of the treasury, an unjust and illegal claim for commission on the revenue stamps sold by his office, and even entered a suit-at-law only to have it rejected unanimously, both by the court of claims and the United States supreme court.

First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner being displaced, Frank Hatton, of the Burlington (Iowa,) *Hawkeye*, was appointed to the vacancy. Ex-Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, was appointed assistant treasurer at Chicago, vice Frank Gilbert, suspended. These and a host of minor appointments were confirmed without opposition, except in one case. This was the nomination of Clifford Stratham as postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., vice J. F. Wilson, suspended. Stratham's appointment was opposed and finally defeated by the Democrats, who "filibustered," keeping the Senate in session all night in a vain attempt to vote on the nomination. The ground of opposition was that Stratham was admittedly the choice of Mahone, and that the appointment was intended to aid the Readjusters in the coming election. If the Democrats hoped to weaken the Readjuster ticket, by showing that no followers of Mahone could be confirmed, if appointed to a federal office, they failed, for their opposition simply emphasized the purpose of the Republicans to aid Mahone in every possible way. If they simply wished to put themselves and their opponents "on record," they succeeded admirably.

President Arthur made no nomination to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench, caused by the death of Justice Clifford, nor did he appoint a successor to Gen. F. A. Walker, superintendent of census, nor to Attorney General McVeagh. Gen. Walker resigned to accept the presidency of the Institute of Technology, in Boston; McVeagh because he was politically opposed to the new administration. Postmaster General James has, it is said, accepted the presidency of a New York bank, which will necessitate his resignation of his present office by the 1st of next January, at the farthest.

A TREASURY SCANDAL.

Oct. 14, John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, referring to current reports of dishonesty in the distribution of the contingent fund of the Treasury, under his administration as secretary, demanded an investigation; he also called for the production of a report prepared by a treasury investigatien committee on this very charge, and presented to Secretary Windom, which report has not been made public. It had been specifically charged by the press that Windom refused to publish this report because it implicated his predecessor in office, in that the money abstracted had gone to aid Sherman's candidacy for the presidential nomination. Hence Sherman's demand for an investigation by the judiciary committee. Windom, being interviewed, said the report was suppressed because the investigation was private, and implicated parties had had no chance to defend themselves. He forgot, apparently, that they would have their chance after they had been publicly accused. After some delay the senate ordered the production of the report, but not the evidence upon which the report was based. The Republican senators, including Sherman, voted solid against the production of the evidence, while the opposition, believing they had got wind of a scandal, as persistently demanded it, on the assumption that the report would glaze over the more salient points of the testimony. But the report, when produced, was found to be by no means a "whitewashing" one. It exonerated Sherman and, indeed, all the officers of the treasury except the custodian of the contingent fund, but it did not attempt to make light of his offense. This custodian, O. L. Pitney, was appointed to office in June, 1876, and was paid a salary of $2,500 per year out of the appropriation for janitors, custodians, etc. The committee expresses its opinion that the office was unwarranted by law, and, indeed, so responsible an office should require not simply warrant, but direct provision for its institution. The officer was charged, under the direction of the chief clerk of the treasury, with the business connected with the contingent expenses of the department. He kept no books, and was, apparently, controlled by none of the checks which guard the honesty of other disbursing officers. If, as often happened, he allowed bills for goods already paid for, or for goods which were never delivered, no one stood ready to call him to account for it. Goods were wrongly billed in order to bring them under the congressional appropriations, as when fifty-two dozen file-holders (never delivered) were billed as ice, bay rum as alcohol, and $132 paid for "candles" which were delivered in the shape of lemons and sugar for the secretary, assistant-secretary, and chief clerk, and also for "a certain lunch furnished about the date of the Chicago convention." This item seems to need investigation, also that of the file-holders, as the custodian refused an explanation to the committee, but proffered a private one to the secretary. Other "Irregularities" were manifold, but only showed the irresponsible position of the dishonest custodian.

POSTMASTER TYNER AND THE STAR ROUTES.

First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner has brought himself into trouble through his connection—though apparently but slight—with the star route frauds. Some two years ago, it appears, in the summer of 1879, Mr. Tyner made a tour of the Western States, for the purpose of inquiring into the star-route contracts and the management of post-office affairs generally.

He found many instances of shameful extravagance and gross fraud. On his return to Washington, he made a report of the result of his investigation, exposing fully the fraud and rascality that he discovered. But for certain reasons this report was never published, and was kept in Mr. Tyner's desk.

Postmaster General James, when investigating the star-route matter, last spring, learned of the existence of this report, and believing that it could not be so long concealed from upright motives, asked for Mr. Tyner's resignation. Opposition in the cabinet, it is said, prevented Mr. Garfield's acting in the matter.

Soon after Mr. Arthur's accession to the presidency, Mr. James asked him to have Mr. Tyner removed, and the president promptly demanded that gentleman's resignation. This called forth a defence from Mr. Tyner, in which he claimed not only to have vainly endeavored to draw the attention of Postmaster General Key and President Hayes to the fraudulent practices in the department, but also to have furnished Postmaster General James with his earliest information concerning the existence of these frauds. On preparing this report in 1879, he says, he submitted it immediately to his superior officer at that time, Postmaster General Key. Mr. Key, however, strongly objected to making the matter contained in the report public, saying that it would work grave injury to the Republican party to do so. Further, Mr. Key said that he would not wish to take any action in the matter without first consulting Mr. Brady, in whose trustworthiness and integrity—though these qualities were seriously compromised by certain transactions described in the report—he had every confidence. Mr. Hayes, on being consulted, also thought that the matter should be hushed up, "for the good of the party."

This is Mr. Tyner's story, and though it may explain why that gentleman placed his report for safe keeping in one of the darkest corners of his desk, it does not answer or explain the —

charge that in February, 1880, when the star-route contracts were being examined by congress, Mr. Tyner was daily on the floor of the house, using all his influence to shield Brady, and endeavoring to secure the passage of an appropriation of $2,000,000 to meet the deficiency caused by the frauds.

As to the statement that he furnished Mr. James with the testimony upon which he acted in investigating these frauds, Mr. James gives it a positive denial. The latter gentleman declares that Mr. Tyner did not bring forth this report from his safe until June, not until Brady, McGrew and others had been removed from office, and Mr. James had demanded Mr. Tyner's dismissal. He then gave the report into Mr. James' hands as "a confidential communication." Mr. James promptly laid it before Mr. Garfield, who, upon reading it, refused to regard it as confidential, and handed it over to the attorney general, with instructions to use it in assisting the investigation prosecuted by Mr. James.

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

October 18, the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis was celebrated at Yorktown, Va., the scene of the victory which practically ended the war for our independence. The history of the siege of Yorktown, if it be not known to every school boy, is at least within his reach, but a few words concerning the present condition of the town may be permissible.

Yorktown is situated on a high bluff of concrete or stone marl, covered with a sandy soil, on the south side of York river, about eleven miles from its mouth. The bluff forms a sort of peninsula, bordering on the river and standing between two deep ravines which very nearly enclose it. It is, therefore, a spot easily fortified. At the time of the siege the town contained about sixty houses, but—excluding the temporary structures raised to accommodate visitors to the centennial,—the village to-day contains scarcely half that number of buildings. The deterioration of the soil in this part of the state has destroyed the commerce which prompted these settlements, and with it their only hope of life and growth.

It will be seen that the facilities for holding an extended celebration were not present at Yorktown; hence it is not surprising that the original programme of the centennial commission, which purposed a continuous festival from the anniversary of the beginning of the siege, October 6, to that of the capitulation, October 18, was given up, and the main features of the celebration reserved to the last few days.

On the 18th, the corner-stone of the Yorktown monument was laid with Masonic ceremonies. President Arthur and his cabinet were present, as were also many of the governors of the states, and other prominent men. Representatives of France and Germany, including descendants of LaFayette, Rochambeau, and Baron Steuben, and of other of our foreign allies who participated in the siege of Yorktown, also attended as the guests of the nation. An oration was delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. On the following day the ceremonies included addresses from the president and several of our foreign guests.

October 20, the last day of the festival, was given up to a military parade, and a review of the state militia present, by Gen. Hancock. Altogether, the celebration may be pronounced a success, although the restricted accommodation for visitors made it anything but pleasant to some of the more unfortunate.

POLITICS IN THE OLD DOMINION.

The Virginia political campaign becomes more exciting as election day draws near. Crimination and recrimination has become the order of the day, and accusations covering most of the crimes in the calendar, but clustering chiefly about the sins of lying and bearing false witness, entirely conceal the issues at stake from the attention of the public. Duels are of frequent occurrence, but generally without fatal result. Capt. H. H. Riddleberger, whilom Republican candidate for secretary of the senate, has had a hostile, though bloodless, meeting with Hon. G. D. Wise, productive of "four rounds," followed by "mutual explanations and an amicable adjustment." This occurred October 15; the same day, in Washington, Senator Mahone was arrested and held to his personal recognizance, on the charge of purposing a duel with Gen. Jubal A. Early, who had attacked the Senator in a political speech at Richmond. Gen. Mahone has since published a letter setting the public mind at rest on the subject of the duel, not by declaiming (as a Northerner would have done) against the folly and immorality of the practice, but by stating that he considered Early unworthy of his recognition in any other character than that of a distinguished confederate general, and that even this did not, under the circumstances, warrant a hostile meeting. Even if Mahone's reputation for courage were not established, the innoxious character of the modern duel should free him from any suspicion of cowardice, while his sending or accepting a challenge would, under a state law, forfeit his senatorship, and disqualify him for any other state office.

Another episode in Virginia politics is the appearance of the Blair letters, which bear a strong family resemblance to the celebrated Morey letter of last year. Two letters, said to have been written by Frank S. Blair, Readjuster candidate for attorney general, have been published, and as they contain sentiments showing contempt for the negro, etc., their publication naturally told against their alleged author. Blair and his friends denounce the letters as forgeries, but assertion and denial are so confusing and contradictory that the truth can hardly be arrived at till after election.

The Readjusters are naturally looking to their northern sympathizers for at least moral support, but most of the stalwarts had already endorsed the movement, and had little more to say. Gen. Grant, however, who seems as free to speak now as he was reticent while in office, wrote, Oct. 14, in answer to the chairman of the Readjuster state committee, stating that he regarded the pretensions of the Virginia Democrats to superior honesty as hypocritical, and, moreover, "regards the success of what is (*sic*) called the Readjusters as working the emancipation of all the voters in that state," a consummation devoutly to be wished. Rumor, based upon some federal appointments in Virginia, affirms President Arthur's sympathy with Mahone, but the mantle of the Great Silent Man has fallen upon the present incumbent of the presidency, and his views are a matter of speculation. This reticence, however it excites the admiration of reporters and politicians, is not a desirable quality in our chief magistrate, nor, indeed, in any public leader under a constitutional government.

ONE difficulty in the modus operandi of "reciprocity," the English Fair Traders do not seem to have considered. The California press is discussing the effect of our reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, by which the products of those islands, mainly rice and sugar, are admitted at United States ports, duty free. One effect of the treaty is that the Hawaiians export all their rice and consume Chinese rice, even if they do not, as is suspected, mix Chinese rice with that they export. Reciprocity treaties are always subject to such evasions, with the result of taxing the importing nation for the benefit of the exporting one, and subjecting the interests which the tariff was designed to protect, to a worse competition than they would suffer under free trade.

Abroad.

SCANDINAVIAN politics are taking on a new phase in the rapid advance to the front of the peasant or agricultural classes in all the legislative bodies. Up to a comparatively recent date the peasantry were in the habit of selecting their representatives from the learned classes—clergy, lawyers, and especially teachers. Latterly, however, they have sent the leading men of their own class to look after their interests, and the plan has gained ground so rapidly that the cities have well nigh ceased to be the centers of political influence. In the recent elections to the Chambers of Norway and Sweden, the peasant party lost but one district, and gained some ten new ones. In some of the new districts, the peasantry are said never before to have taken a stand as a class. Even little Iceland has caught the spirit, and is asserting its manhood. A new building for its legislature has been erected, and the hardy natives are making it the nucleus for an Icelandic museum. A statue of Thorwaldsen, who was a native of the island, adorns its grand hall, and a national library and collection of antiquities is fairly under way. The public schools of Scandinavian land are doing much to raise the standard of intelligence, and to inculcate principles of liberty and independence.—*Interior.*

THE new government of Bulgaria is gradually acquiring strength, and establishing comfortable relations with the outworld. Russian influence, though still strong, has not its former powerful hold upon the national councils or the minds of the people. Turkey has apparently reconciled herself to the new state of things, and the Bulgarians no longer need to stand in dread of their hereditary foe. A national council or senate has been formed, composed of twelve members, four of whom are appointed by the Prince, and the remainder chosen by the people. The French and Russian money now in circulation in the country is to be displaced by a national coinage. The government has recently received the tender of a loan of 5,000,000 francs, showing that the financial standing of the country is good. Foreign representatives have appeared at Sophia, and presented their credentials. Government buildings are now in course of erection, while a strong effort is being made, by the most public spirited of the citizens, to organize societies for the advancement of agricultural and industrial interests. A national census has recently been taken, showing Rustchuk on the Danube to be the most populous city in the country, Varna, the second in numbers, and Sophia, the third. Drouth in Bulgaria has been prolonged and destructive the past season, and the crops are short, but no actual suffering from famine is feared.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, the advance guard of the French army entered the sacred city of Kairwan without resistance. For a week 30,000 men, under five generals, had been marching from Tunis and various points on the Franco-Tunisian railway, toward Kairwan; at nearly every step of the way the line of march was harassed by Arab skirmishers, and pitched battles were of daily occurrence. But, for some reason, no defense seems to have been made of the city itself, which is the more unaccountable, since a siege of the holy city by "infidels" would have stirred every Moslem heart in North Africa, and probably have caused a revolt in the Bey's own army. It is feared that the news of the occupation of the town by the French army may lead to fanatical risings against the Christians in other Moslem cities. Whether the capture of Kairwan will aid the French in subduing the insurgents remains to be seen, but, even at the best, there is no doubt that victory has been dearly bought. To say nothing of loss by war, the invading army of 35,000 men has had, from the beginning of the Tunisian war, a sick list of from 12,000 to 15,000, chiefly cases of malarial fever. The death list from disease numbers 900, caused chiefly by typhoid fever. From Algeria, we hear, Oct. 18, of an attack of 1,500 Fraichic Arabs upon Gen. Borie's command, and of their repulse with the loss of fifty men.

IT is now supposed that the meeting of the three emperors at Dantzic some weeks since, was prompted by fear on the part of the Czar that Bismarck held designs against him that were not altogether peaceful. This supposition seems borne out by the language of the Russian explanatory circular. It was feared that Bismarck was not satisfied with the German frontier, and that he had formed a scheme for taking Poland bodily away from Austria and Russia, and annexing it to Saxony, making up the loss to Austria by some of the smaller provinces along the Balkan mountains. On this rumor was founded the belief that the Czar especially desired a meeting with Bismarck and King William, and it is officially reported that he came away very much relieved, on being assured that no designs were harbored against him, The *N. Y. Nation*, in speaking on the matter, hazards the following opinion: "The desire of the three potentates to agree upon some concerted line of action against the European Socialists was probably put forward as a mere blind to cover much more serious business. But the meeting has not dissipated the belief that Bismarck means to make one more great territorial change before he quits the scene, in which the descent of Austria towards the Ægean will form a prominent feature. This determination to push her down into that region is of long standing; it is in fact as old as 1860. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was the first step in it, and the next will probably give her the suzerainty of Servia, of Bulgaria, and perhaps Eastern Rumelia, with Salonica as the terminus of her great southeastern trunk line of railway."

NOW that the Afghan war has closed, and the pretender Ayoob is in the hands of the Persians, who will keep him as long as Ameer Abdurrahman makes it for their interest to do so—Afghanistan will probably drop out of the dispatches. It only remains for us to review the final campaign, resulting in Ayoob's defeat and flight, Sept. 21. Ayoob, hearing of the ameer's approach, marched from Kandahar three miles on the Herat road to Chilzina, near the site of Old Kandahar, which was destroyed by Nadir Shah in 1735. Enough remained of the ruined walls and moat to make a strong military position, and this position Ayoob occupied. Early the next morning the ameer's army attempted to seize the heights commanding the extemporized fort, and the fight began, which lasted till noon. The ameer's army, consisting mainly of Ghilzais, attempted to carry the enemy's works by assault, but the Kandahar regiments posted in front fought bravely, and would probably have repelled the attack, had not the disaffected Kabul and Herat regiments in the rear suddenly opened fire upon them. This treachery demoralized the defense, and the revolting troops joining the ameer, Ayoob's force broke and fled, the pretender evidently taking the lead, for only himself and a few followers escaped. The rest of the army was captured. Ayoob's power was broken and his escape uncertain, for the ameer's forces, under Abdul Kudas Khan, had already taken Fort Taiwairra, a post on the Herat road. Sept. 2, Yusef Khan was sent by the ameer in pursuit of the fugitives, but before pursuer or pursued reached the Herat valley, Abdul Kudas had twice defeated the pretender's forces in that city. Hearing of this, Ayoob fled to Persia, where he was taken and held as a prisoner. Oct. 15, it was reported that Abdul Kudas had captured Herat, which report has since been confirmed.

The dispatches do not give a very intelligent account of the victorious army; they say it came from Turkestan (Balkh), through Central Afghanistan. The probability is that Kudas Khan, in command of the Kabul troops, sent by the ameer soon after Ayoob left Herat, marched direct from Kabul to Fort Taiwairra, where he was reinforced by the army which the August dispatches reported marching from Balkh to Herat via Mymeneh.

PEACE between England and the Transvaal is by no means assured. The convention agreed upon by the commissioners of both nations has not been ratified by the volksraad, and possibly will not be.* October 5, the volksraad instructed the triumvirate executive of the Transvaal—*i.e.*, President Pretorius, Vice President Kruger, and Commandant Joubert—to apprise Mr. Gladstone that, in their opinion, the convention is contrary to the Sand River Treaty of 1852, and also to the peace agreement with Sir Evelyn Wood. The objection of the Boers to the treaty were also to be telegraphed. They are chiefly sentimental; indeed, the difference between England and the Transvaal has been, for the last two years, one of sentiment. England has no use for the Transvaal, and the Liberal ministry have confessed that she has no right there, but "honor" forbids her giving up anything she has once taken. At the same time, the Boers, if they had ever admitted the authority of England would probably not have rebelled. But they did rebel, and England, feeling morally constrained to restore the republic, claims certain authority in the future government of the Transvaal, as a salvo to her honor. This claim the Boers deny as inconsistent with their national sovereignty. According to the terms of peace, if the convention be not ratified within three months after its execution—that is, before Nov. 9—the authority of England revives. British garrisons still remain in the Transvaal, and Sir Evelyn holds 11,000 men "within striking distance," so that war can be quickly begun. Still, England would be very loath to begin what must seem to her, as it seems to the rest of the world, a war of conquest, if she had no other excuse than the refusal of the Boers to admit her authority. Unfortunately, the Boers will be only too ready to give her an excuse. Already we hear of their confiscating the wagons, etc., of the loyalists (loyal to Britain) in their preparation for the threatened war. A few such excesses will lead to conflict, if not bloodshed, and England's honor will again demand the reconquest of the Transvaal.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT OF PERU.

On the 11th inst., Commander Lynch, of the Chilian army in Peru, issued an order for the summary suppression of the Calderon government. The order declared that within the Peruvian territory occupied by the Chilian army, "the exercise is prohibited of governmental power by other functionaries or authorities than those established by orders from these headquarters; and the municipal authorities alone will continue to collect the municipal taxes, in order that they can attend to municipal necessities."

The immediate cause of this arbitrary act was the circulation of counterfeit Peruvian bonds, which had been traced to the officials of the provisional government. Another cause was the unwise interference of Gen. Hurlbut, the American minister, in behalf of Calderon. From the first arrival of Gen. Hurlbut in Peru, several months since, he has been the declared champion of the provisional government.

A few weeks since, much excitement was aroused in official circles by the publication of a correspondence which was exchanged between the American minister and the secretary of Dictator Pierola. The secretary wrote to claim Gen. Hurlbut's recognition of Pierola as the legal ruler of Peru, but the general replied at some length, charging Pierola with having obtained his dictatorship by revolutionary and lawless acts, and summing up by declaring the Calderon government to be the one to which all true Peruvians owed allegiance.

It will be remembered that when the provisional government of Garcia Calderon was inaugurated, it was recognized by the Chilian government as the lawful government of Peru, and measures were soon afterward taken to make terms of peace through it. The peace negotiations, however, progressed but slowly. When the Peruvian Congress, called by Calderon, had agreed to ratify the terms offered by Chili, President Calderon refused to sign the treaty. It was then suspected that Calderon might be holding out thus through hope of aid from the United States, and this suspicion led to a close watch upon his mode of carrying on his government, and the discovery of the counterfeit bonds. There is good reason to believe that the bonds were made in the United States, and they were so carefully executed that they had spread all over the country, and had been taken by Chilian officers frequently, for taxes, before their true nature was discovered. It was not until the latter part of September that Commander Lynch had his suspicions thoroughly aroused, and a prompt investigation revealed the true state of affairs. Lynch then took possession of the treasury and its records, and placed Signor Izarrazaval, a Chilian, in charge of these. The banks were then closely examined, and the evidence secured against the government was so conclusive that the commander felt justified in his summary act of suppression.

SUPPRESSION OF THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

Oct. 13, the Hon Chas. S. Parnell, the recognized chief of the Irish Land League, was arrested at Dublin under the coercion act and landed in Kilmainham jail. As to the causes leading to this arrest, there is much difference of opinion. The sentimental Irish view is that Gladstone abused Parnell and Parnell abused Gladstone, whereupon the premier, wincing under his opponent's scorn, cast him into a dungeon. If, however, we consider the situation, we shall see the policy, not to say statesmanship of Gladstone's course. In his speech at Leeds, Oct. 7, the premier did express his mind very freely with regard to Parnell's tactics, but he also outlined the policy of the ministry in a most positive manner, showing that the course of the government was already determined upon. He said that the land act had been passed with an honest desire to ameliorate the condition of the Irish tenantry, and with the honest expectation that it would be given a fair trial. Parnell had instructed the Land League not to commit themselves by accepting the land law, until certain test cases had been decided by the courts. If the decision was satisfactory to Parnell and his confreres, the League would be allowed to accept the law. He (Gladstone) believed that Parnell was humbugging the Irish, and meant to have the cases rejected, and thus to keep up the agitation through a desire for personal aggrandizement. He, therefore, hoped the Irish would reject Parnell's insidious counsels.

But if this were not the case; if "it should appear that there is still to be fought the final conflict in Ireland, between law on the one hand, and sheer lawlessness on the other," he said, "without hesitation, the resources of civilization will not be exhausted." He would "recognize in full, when facts were ripe—and their ripeness if fast approaching—the duty and responsibility of the government." Calling upon all or-

*Later dispatches report that the volksraad has ratified the convention, relying on England's magnaminity to modify it, if it should prove onerous or impracticable.

ders and degrees of men in the three kingdoms to support it, he assured them that he had not the slightest doubt as to the result.

It is evident from these utterances, that the ministry were determined upon the policy of coercion, if the league seemed resolved to defeat the purpose of the land act.

Parnell's speech, in answer to Gladstone, was not more cutting or abusive than hundreds of former speeches, and could only affect the case by affording proof of the alleged conspiracy to discredit the land act. Hence the public was not surprised when Parnell's arrest was followed (Oct. 15,) be those of John Dillon, Jas. J. O'Kelly, member of Parliament for Roscommon, Wm. O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, and Joseph P. Quinn, secretary of the league, and, in the course of a week, by the arrest of several others. These seizures were followed by riots in the cities of Dublin and Limerick, and by protests and threats from Irish sympathizers at home and abroad. They were also followed, in the American press at least, by dire prophecies of evil to England, and the assertion that the English ministry had blundered.

If Gladstone and his colleagues made a mistake in ordering the arrests, the Parnellites were upon the brink of a worse blunder. Oct. 19, the officers of the league issued a manifesto, urging the Irish tenants to pay no rent "until the government relinquishes the existing system of terrorism, and restores the constitutional rights of the people." Evicted tenants were promised unlimited support, as America would "contribute millions of money to starve out landlordism and bring English tyranny to its knees." The destruction of "landlordism" and the "hope of happy homes and national freedom" were held out as incentives, and the league were assured of victory after "one more struggle."

The impolicy of this manifesto is seen by its result. Oct. 20, appeared a proclamation from the Queen, declaring the land league a treasonable organization, prohibiting its meetings, and warning all true subjects to have nothing to do with it This proclamation had been under consideration for some time, but the ministry were awaiting some particularly flagrant action of the league to excuse it. This excuse Parnell was apparently willing to give, as he must have foreseen the action of the ministry.

The result was as might have been expected; hundreds—thousands of persons who from sympathy, policy, or the hope of gain, had stood by the league,—were not prepared to disfranchise themselves by committing treason. Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, heretofore an ardent sympathizer with the objects of the league, issued a manifesto declaring his disapproval of the new departure. Archbishop McCabe has also marked his disapproval by suspending a priest who had joined the league. Many of the tenants have already expressed their wish to take leases under the land act.

The land league is not killed; it is only weakened and discredited. But with its leaders in jail or in exile, and the more obstreperous of the boycotters awed by the presence of English troops, it will rapidly lose its hold upon the people. Probably four out of five of the tenants would be satisfied with the act if they had no hopes of something better, and when they have acquired rights under the new law, they will be more inclined to defend than to oppose it.

To the Teacher.

A WORTHY PRECEDENT.

Since the issue of our last number, we have received one club which we take genuine pleasure in putting on record. The young men of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, have, under direction of Prof. J. Russell Soley, formed a class for the study of the SCHOOL HERALD, and sent us SEVENTY-ONE subscriptions. Here is a worthy precedent for all teachers—especially teachers of boys' schools—to follow. No more useful study could be urged upon young men of this republic, than that of current history, and the SCHOOL HERALD is the *only intelligently edited* manual published for use in this study. And if young women also would con its pages, why all the better for them, we are sure. Teachers, wake up to your responsibility in the education of the coming generation, read of this excellent action on the part of Prof. Soley, and go thou and do likewise!

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

NOTES AT HOME.—What are meant by river improvements? What is an "identical note," as the word is here used? Why should the United States be so jealous of any opinion of foreign powers, concerning her actions? Why was objection made to the payment of these Minnesota bonds? Is there any railroad now built across the Indian Territory?

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.—What was the prime occasion for the calling of this session? When is the President empowered to call extra sessions of either body of Congress, by the constitution?

A TREASURY SCANDAL.—Why were not the dishonest practices shown by this investigation, known before this? To whom is this custodian responsible for his honesty in handling public money?

POSTMASTER TYNER AND THE STAR ROUTES.—When did Mr. Tyner enter the Postoffice Department? What office did Mr. Brady hold?

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.—Look up the story of the surrender of Yorktown. How long had its siege lasted?

POLITICS IN THE OLD DOMINION.—What is the main question on which the Virginia parties are now divided? How did the "Readjusters" get their name?

NOTES ABROAD.—What is the "Fair Trade" question? What nations belong to the Scandinavian race? How long is it now since the Tunisian war began? Where is Poland? When did the "partition of Poland" occur? When did Bulgaria secure her autonomy? What were the terms of the Boer convention with England? Trace on your map the ameer's expedition against Kandahar, the flight of Ayoob's army, and the advance of Kudas Khan from Turkestan.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT IN PERU.—Can you give an account of the late war between Peru and Chili? Where was the conflict carried on? What are the present chances of Peru?

SUPPRESSION OF THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.—How long has the land league been in existence? Has it accomplished anything for Ireland?

Literature.

BOOK NOTICES.

SPIRITUAL SONGS for the Sunday School. Compiled by Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D. The Century Co., New York.

Considering Dr. Robinson's reputation as an author and editor of hymn and tune books, and adding to this the fact that 100,000 copies of the present work have been printed since its publication a year ago, we are convinced that this hymnal needs no words of praise from us. But we will notice the fact that the hymns and tunes in this collection are of a much higher grade than are usually found in Sunday school books, and that the price, for a book of 192 pages, containing 273 hymns and 221 tunes and chants, printed on tinted paper and sumptuously bound in real cloth—is exceptionally low. Price 50c.; single specimens, 25c. Editions containing hymns only, 25c.; samples, 15c.

"A Brief Outline of Governments, with Notes on Their Constitution," is the extended title of a little pamphlet compiled by Samuel Pfrimmer, and offered to the public by J. E. Sherrill," Danville, Ind., for the small price of ten cents.

This work gives the form of government, title and name of ruler, of state minister, United States minister abroad, and foreign minister in the United States, of the different countries, and outlines the constitution in a footnote in each case. It is convenient for reference, and will, we understand, be issued annually.

ORTHOGRAPHY, a Treatise on Spelling, Pronunciation and Derivation, by A. L. Shattuck, and O. J. Laylanden, of Iowa.

This comprehensive and convenient little manual is the joint work of the County Superintendent of the Schools of Powesheik County, Iowa, and the Principal of the Malcom schools in that state. These gentlemen, from observations in their institute work, became convinced that there was a special need among the teachers of Iowa, for a more thorough drill in the important matters of spelling and pronunciation, and this conviction led to the publication of the book above mentioned, which is certainly one of the most useful things of the kind ever offered to teachers. Within the limits of its few pages, it gives the definition of terms used in orthography and orthoepy, principles of pronunciation, rules for syllabication, accent, spelling, and the use of capitals. A few rules for punctuation are also given, but in so brief a form as to be of but little value. However, the book does not pretend to be a treatise on punctuation, so our criticism is hardly fair. Other following chapters, on prefixes, suffixes, roots and derivations, are more closely connected with the object of the book, and furnish matter that every teacher of the English language should know.

MAGAZINES.

—The frontispiece of the *Century Magazine*, (late *Scribner's Monthly*), is a picture of George Elliot, published by the authority of Mrs. Cross's family, by whom it is vouched for as a life-like portrait. The personal character of the great authoress is made the subject of an interesting paper by F. W. H. Myers. Another portrayer of human nature, "with a difference," is considered in the illustrated paper by Emma Lazerus, on the tragedian, Tommaso Salvini, which is followed by Impressions of Some Shaksperian Characters, from the pen of Salvini himself. The art features of the number are the exquisite engraving of Fortuny and Regnault's pictures, accompanying an account, by Mrs. L. W. Champney, of a jaunt through Spain in the footsteps of those painters, and illustrated by W. J. Stillman on the So-called Venus of Melos. Other illustrated papers are Mrs. M. H. Foote's picturesque account of A Diligence Journey in Mexico, Hiram Rich's Around Cape Ann, and a description, by F. D. Millet, of the Costumes of the Greek Play at Harvard. Specially interesting is Capt. Horatio McKay's argument for Compulsory Lane Routes on the North Atlantic, the object being to avert collisions by making vessels "keep to the right." Fiction is represented by the highly promising beginning of Mrs. Burnett's serial, Through One Administration, by C. H. White's well-written story, Eli, and by A Curious Experience, a characteristic romance by Mark Twain. Poems are furnished by Lowell, Dobson, Stedman, E. W. Gosse, Mrs. Dodge, A. B. Sexton, R. W. Gilder, and Roger Riordan. The *Century* has certainly put its best foot forward in this number. For December we are promised memorials of Dr. Holland and President Garfield, and the first installment of a novel by Mr. Howells.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* for November opens with Chapters IX and X of Mr. Howells' "Dr. Breen's Practice," giving an account of the doctor's second offer of marriage. Future developments will, we hope, explain, if not excuse, the portentous and unprofessional agitation with which the said offer is received. Lucy Larcom gives a reminiscence of her life among the Lowell Mill Girls. S. H. Gay ably discusses the question, When did the Pilgrim Fathers Land at Plymouth? and concludes that the men landed December 31, 1620, and the women on January 4 of the following year. Henry James' serial, The Portrait of a Lady, suddenly becomes interesting, new developments making a tragical ending an absolute necessity. W. O. Stoddard furnishes an admirable short story entitled, So as by Fire. John Fiske discusses The Theory of a Common Origin for all Languages; Sylvester Baxter, the Forestry Work of the Tenth Census; Sarah Orne Jewett furnishes a somewhat dismal sketch, From a Mournful Villager; and E. D. R. Biancardi describes A Florentine Family in the Fifteenth Century. The editorial articles, of which there are several, are of the high character which we have learned to expect in this time-honored periodical.

—The current number of *Appleton's Journal* concludes Herr Behr's interesting account of An Adventure in the Philippine Islands, and also M. Cherbuliez's Saints and Sinners. This last named story, though fascinating in plot and execution, ends in a very "French" manner that is quite shocking to Puritanic taste. The third paper of Rambles Among Books, is a philosophic treatise on British essayists. Under the title of Arab Humor, we are given the chief incidents in the life of that Joe Miller of Bagdad, Abu Nuwas, (the man with the side curls). Dutton Cook's Suit the Action to the Word," is a criticism on over-gesticulation by actors and speakers. George Chesney, in his essay on Over-Production, teaches some highly important, though rather trite, lessons in political economy. That there can be no general over-production of useful commodities is an axiom, at least among economists of the Manchester school, and scarcely needed Mr. Chesney's demonstration, but this essay throws light upon the way in which comparative over-production comes to be considered general, or arouse a fear of a future overstocking of the world's market. Other readable essays are Mr. Cimabue Brown on the Defensive, a defense of the London "aesthetics;" Recollections of George Borrow; Electricity as a Factor in Happiness, and Brigandage in Macedonia. Some very amusing (to the reader) tourist experiences are given in the first installment of My Troubles in Russia, which describes the tribulations of an English governess journeying from the German frontier to the university town of Dorpat.

A Walk Over Montauk, the illustrated paper furnished by C. B. Todd for the November *Lippincott*, describes Montauk Point, the wind-swept, sea-beaten district on the eastern extremity of Long Island. This point, upon its shifting sands, affords pasturage during the summer for immense herds of cattle and sheep, the property of the Long Island farmers. The other illustrated papers in this number are a humorous sketch of A Varied Entertainment, given by the American art students in the Latin Quarter of Paris, and Dr. Oswald's entertaining account of Animal Renegades, *i. e.*, domestic animals run wild. J. L. Ferriere, gives us a timely account of the experience of the Prince de Broglie, an officer in the French army sent to assist our revolutionary forefathers. The prince, arriving in this country after the surrender of Cornwallis, saw no active service, but recorded his impressions of the country and its inhabitants in a manner that is amusing as well as instructive. An article is given on John S. Clarke, Comedian, and two lively tourist's sketches, The Order of the Carmine Countenance, (Mountaineers), and Shroton Fair refer respectively to experiences in Switzerland, and in Dorsetshire, England. Fiction is represented by Sherwood Bonner's serial, The Valcours, a very (save the mark!) Mrs. Mary J. Holmes-ish production, and by two admirable short stories furnished by Sarah Winter Kellogg and S. Foster. The poetry in this number is above the average magazine standard, Mr. Boyeseu's sonnets being especially commendable.

—*Harper's Monthly* concludes, with the November number, its sixty-third volume. Glancing over the table of contents for the volume, we are impressed, first, with the varied character of the subjects discussed, and, second, with the number of well-known writers whose names appear as contributors. It gives us a new sense of the multiplicity of forces necessary to create a great magazine. The serial stories in this volume, "Anne," by Miss Woolson, and "A Laodicean," by Thomas Hardy, both of which began in Vol. 62, are still "to be continued." The last named we consider by far the better of the two, but many readers will find their patience sorely tried by the lukewarmness of the heroine. The November number of *Harper's* opens with In Cornwall with an Umbrella, by W. H. Rideing. W. W. Thomas, Jr., contributes a very amusing account of A Week in a Dug-out (canoe) on one of the Canadian rivers. Joseph Hatton's second paper on Journalistic London, an article by Alfred Mathews on Ohio's First Capital (Chillicothe), and a review by John Habberton of Du Chaillu's Land of the Midnight Sun, lose nothing in interest by being valuable contributions to current history. Another contribution, Tehuantepee and the Eads Ship Railway, by John Dillon, is so evidently a puff of Eads project that its readers should be warned to accept its argument with several grains of allowance. Thomas Hughes furnishes A Reminiscence of Arthur Stanley, and John Esten Cooke and Virginia W. Johnson two capital short stories. This completes the list of notable articles, though it by no means exhausts the topics of interest discussed. Space forbids more than a cursory notice of the literary menu set forth in prospectus of the new volume. Serials by Mrs. J. Lillie and William Black, historical papers by Prof. John Fiske, and, what is more desirable, papers (illustrated) on the present aspect and condition of different countries and neighborhoods.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 15, 1881. No. 20.

☞In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from November 1 to 15.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The Annual Official Report—The Atlanta Exposition—American Policy Toward the Isthmus Canal.

ABROAD.—News Notes—The Sherif of Mecca and the Caliphate—The St. Gothard Tunnel—New Discoveries in Medical Science.

TO THE TEACHER.—For Declamation—Questions for the Use of Teachers.

LITERATURE.—Book Notices—Magazines.

TERMS:—Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM NOVEMBER 1 TO 15.

From New Zealand we learn that Te Whiti, the leader of the malcontent Maoris, has surrendered and is now being tried for seditious language.

From China, the report comes that the new minister to the United States, Chang Chao Yu, late chief of marine customs, is about to set sail for this country. A Womans Hospital was opened last month in Tientsin. This innovation was due to the efforts of Mrs. Dr. Howard, an American missionary lady, who was instrumental, some time since, in curing the viceroy's wife, when her life had been given over by the native physicians.

The Japanese government has sent to Berlin for competent authorities to advise it on the subject of readjustment of its treaty relations with the countries of Europe and America.

There is war in New Calabar, Africa, between the king and a rebel chief. The yellow fever is prevailing in Senegal.

From Ashantee comes news of a frightful massacre; 200 young girls murdered by the king, to use their blood for mixing the mortar needed to repair the state buildings. There are also rumors of massacres and an impending famine in Zululand,

The cholera is raging with increased virulence at Mecca, and El Wadj—an adjacent port on the Red Sea—has enforced strict quarentine regulations.

The insurgents at Tunis, much demoralized by the death of their leader. Ben Amar, have been retreating from Kairwan to the coast, and several tribes have already surrendered themselves. The French are organizing at Kairwan a very powerful expedition to march upon the interior tribes. Albert Grevy has resigned the governor generalship of Algeria. On the 10th, Gen. Delebecques had a fight with the insurgents in Southern Oran. The new governor general of Tripoli, Vassim Pasha, has assumed the duties of his office.

In France the Ferro ministry has resigned and Gambetta has taken the premiership. The vigorous prosecution of the Tunisian war forms part of the policy of the new cabinet.

From Spain we learn that Senor Portuondo, deputy from Havana, on the 2nd, made a speech, bitterly criticising the course of the government toward Cuba. Leon T. Castillon, minister of colonies, replied in a long speech, upbraiding the Cubans for ingratitude, declaring that the government would carry out all needed reforms in the colonies. but would not consent to their autonomy. On the 10th, the new governor of Cuba, Gen. Prendugast, embarked at Cadiz.

On the 12th, the Portuguese minister resigned, and a new cabinet is announced, headed by Fontez Peruvia de Mello.

The king of Greece has dissolved the *Boule* (parliament); a new election is fixed for Jan. 1.

Affairs seem to be growing more and more gloomy in Russia. Riots are feared on account of the dearness of provisions, and circulars are distributed charging the Czar with being the source of all the troubles. A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* is responsible for the statement that Russia will shortly occupy Merv, and that she has sent one of the Tekke chiefs to that city to negotiate for the submission of all the Turkomans.

The new German Reichstag convenes on the 17th inst. with an increased majority against Bismarck. The chancellor will, it is said, repeat his demand for an appropriation to incorporate Hamburg in the zollverein, and if it is refused, will dissolve the Reichstag.

Disturbances continue in Ireland despite the rigorous enforcement of the coercion act. The land courts are under full headway, and are materially reducing the rents. The landlords protest that they will be ruined, and will apply to parliament for compensation.

Despatches from Buenos Ayres, via. London, state that the United States minister at Santiago has assured Chili that the United States will not interfere in the negotiations for a treaty of peace with Peru. Meanwhile, the Calderon party assure the Peruvians in the name of Minister Hurlbut, that the United States contemplates armed interference in their behalf. Mr. Blaine should forward an identical note to these ministers, in order that they may represent the government with some degree of similarity.

The Haytian legislature has voted a gift of fifty thousand dollars (paper money) to President Salomon, giving him the option of taking it in cash or in real estate. This is a reward for his "satisfactory administration." His term of office does not expire, however, till the close of 1883.

Recent accounts from our recent state elections indicate that the readjusters have carried Virginia, with the result, it is rumored, of naming Mahone for a place in the cabinet.

The check in the prosecution of the star-route cases, the trial of Guiteau, and the charges against the integrity of Sherman's administration of the contingent fund of the treasury, form the principal items of the Washington news. Bank Examiner Shelley reported that the Newark bank defalcation amounts to $2,411,000,45 and opines that that the depositors will get about sixty per cent.

The Minnesota house of representatives has passed a bill to adjust the state's railroad land debt at fifty cents on the dollar. The legislature of Washington Territory has passep a woman suffrage bill.

Several of the leading papers of London have declared

that there is no money in the Bank of England or elsewhere to the credit of the late confederacy, and the rumor that the state department at Washington intends to inquire into the matter is authoritatively denied. Meanwhile the senseless speculation in confederate bonds continues, the buyers being oblivious of the fact that there is no legal process to obtain the deposit, even if it were discovered.

The trial of Lieut. Flipper has begun at Ft. Davis, Texas. He is arraigned on two charges—embezzlement and making false statement in his accounts.

Dakota Territory is asking admission as a state. She had one hundred and thirty-five thousand inhabitants at the date of the last census, but claims an increase of forty thousand since then.

Gen. John W. Foster, of Indiana has resigned the Russian mission and is coming home. The Hon. Lionel Sackville-West, British minister to the United States, vice Sir Edward Thornton, arrived in Washington and presented his credentials Nov. 14.

At Home.

INVESTIGATION of the expenditure of the treasury contingent fund during Sherman's term of office, seems to bear hard upon the secretary. The Washington *Sunday Gazette* has been prying into the testimony upon which the Meline committee report was based, and to the publication of which Senator Sherman objected. Among other things there appears an affidavit of Wm. Paul Brown, cabinet maker, stating that he worked the better part of nineteen specified days, repairing the secretary's house and barn, and received his pay from the contingent fund. It is also charged that the plans for a new house built for the secretary, were drawn in the government architect's office, and also that the bureau of engraving printed some 4,000 large lithographs of the would-be presidential candidate. Sherman, through his friends, denies the charges, and promises to refute them.

THE trial of Charles Julius Guiteau, for the murder of President Garfield, began in the criminal court, at Washington, Nov. 14. The text of a speech which, it is said, he had prepared, and wished to deliver in court, has been given to the press. This, if a genuine production of the assassin's brain, should be admitted as evidence with regard to the prisoner's sanity. It is not the production of a madman, but of a man of a very low order of intellect. His cunning is both low and weak. He begins by stating that the president died from malpractice, and therefore the doctors, not he, are responsible for the fatal result. Then, remembering his character as madman, he enlarges upon his plea that the Lord inspired his action, but this style of argument is too absurd for even his intellect, and he reverts to his plea of hereditary insanity, complains of his treatment, objects to the term assassin as applied to him, and finally calls upon all who were benefited by his act to come to his assistance.

ELECTIONS were held, Nov. 8, in twelve states, and county and municipal elections in many others. In Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Virginia, and Wisconsin, state officers were chosen, but only in the five last-named states were governors elected. Representatives in Congress were elected in New York to succeed Miller and Lapham (now senators), Levi P. Morton and Fernando Wood, and in Rhode Island to succeed Nelson W. Aldrich, the newly elected senator. The campaigns preceding the election were unusually quiet in all the states, with the exception of Virginia. Returns are not at present wholly conclusive, but appearances are that the North has gone Republican, and the South Democratic. Virginia is, however, claimed by the Readjusters, and New York by the Democrats and the result in Wisconsin is conceded to be very close. The Democrats win one congressional district, the 11th New York electing Roswell P. Flower successor to Levi P. Morton.

SITTING BULL'S last account of himself and his plans, if true, shows that he gets more satisfaction from introspection than most white men. He says, for instance, what very few Caucasians can say, that "he has always had a reason for everything he has done," and that "every act of his life has had an object in view," and that "no man can say that he has neglected to think"—a charge which is brought with great success against white men nearly every day. He makes one odd assertion which very few of us would venture on, viz., that "if he had no place in the world he would not be here," and that "the fact of his existence entitles him to the exercise of whatever influence he possesses." With us the fact of existence gives of itself so little influence that we never hear any disputes over attempts to exercise it. Nor is every one satisfied, as Sitting Bull is, "that he was created for a purpose." In fact, great numbers of men are puzzled to know what they were made for, and so are their friends. • • • Passing from the discussion of his *raison d'etre*, however, to more practical themes, Bull announces his intention to get his Sioux to settle down to farming, and that he is in great haste to see the new president, so as to make the necessary arrangements.—*N. Y. Post.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS has, in a letter declining an invitation to go to Ireland to lecture, made a very important contribution to the long-standing controversy about the nature of rent. But we need hardly to say that he agrees neither with Rhodo, Mill, Carey, nor any of the other prominent writers on the subject. They all assume that the owner of the land has something to say in fixing the amount of the rent, and that his demand will be influenced in some degree by the producing power of the soil, and the price of produce in the nearest market by the competition of farmers. According to Mr. Phillips, however, the owner has no more to do with the matter than the man in the moon, nor is it affected by competition for the land, or by the price of produce. The tenant fixes the rent himself. "Honest rent is the surplus left after the tenant has lived in comfort—material, intellectual, personal, and social comfort." Under this rule, Ireland, Mr. Phillips says, "owes no rent," which is perfectly true. But he might have added that no rent is due under this rule in any country in the world. The tenant must, of course, decide when he feels comfortable materially, intellectually, personally, and socially, and not the tenant has any surplus left after providing himself with what he thinks necessary for his comfort. The richest land supplies no such surplus, and never will, because, as the ages roll on people's ideas of comfort expand. Comfort in its large sense abhors a surplus (just as nature abhors a vacuum) if the comfortable man has to pay it to somebody else. No one is ever comfortable enough to have something over for such a very uninteresting person as a landlord. Consequently Mr. Phillips' definition, which is one of his very best, if generally accepted will render tenants the very important service of redeeming the species of property known as the fee-simple of land from mere claim on the occupier for as much of his money as he does not care to keep for himself. He leaves untouched

ry serious question, whether, if the land does no supply the ant with comfort, the landlord is not bound to do so out of s own pocket.—*N. Y. Nation.*

The Mechanics National Bank, of Newark, N. J., was sed, Oct. 31, on account of the embezzlement of over ,000,000, by O. L. Baldwin, the cashier. The bank was re-rded as the soundest in the city, if not in the state; its de-sits were large, and its balance with its New York bank of posit, averaged $2,000,000 It was through this New York lance that the embezzlement was effected. The cashier, o had been long in the bank, and was implicitly trusted, ew from time to time on this balance, and falsified his books as to conceal the fact. He also managed to deceive the tional bank examiner as to the amount of the New York posit; last year this was done by delivering to the examiner rged reply from the cashier of the New York bank, to om the official had written for verification of Baldwin's ounts. The defalcation was disclosed by the criminal him-f, Oct. 30, the day before the examiner was expected to e his annual visit. In his confession, Baldwin states that the past twelve years he has been lending the money of bank, without security, to the firm of Christopher Nugent Co., of Newark, morocco manufacturers. To a certain ex-t this statement seems true, and Nugent has been arrested an accomplice, but it is suspected that Baldwin lost a good re of the money in Wall street.

The star route cases were opened Nov. 3, before Judge x of the Criminal court at Washington. Hearing was be-n on a motion to quash the information filed by the govern-nt in the Prescott & Santa Fe star route case. After hear-the argument on both sides, Judge Cox ruled, Nov. 10, t the proceeding by information was unconstitutional, the h amendment providing that no person shall be held to an-er for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless an in-tment by a grand jury. The information was, therefore, pelled from the files of the court, and the defendants were charged. Since this decision could have been foreseen, it plain that the prosecution has been mismanaged. The case uld have been laid before the grand jury, and no doubt uld have been, had not that body adjourned from Sept. 14 Oct. 3. The government counsel, finding that the charge uld be barred by the statute of limitations after Oct. 1, se to proceed by an unusual mode, called filing an informa-. Had Attorney General McVeagh, or his special assist-, Mr. Cook, been better informed as to the law, they would e known that this process was null and void, and more-r, that the grand jury could have been convened any time ing its recess. Moreover, District Attorney Corkhill as-s that he notified McVeagh that the grand jury was about djourn, and the attorney general made no objections. Mc-agh's interest in the prosecution has perceptibly declined, st which is said to have brought on him a sharp reproof m the president. The other star route cases have been sented to the grand jury, and will be conducted in an or-dox manner.

THE ANNUAL OFFICIAL REPORTS.

nited States Treasurer Gilfillan has issued his annual re-t for the fiscal year ending June 30. It shows an increase he government receipts from every source, and also a not-increase, as compared with same date of last year, in the unt of coin and bullion in the treasury. The increase of nue reaches $27,000,000, and the surplus revenue of the government, over and above expenditures, is $100,000,000. The stock of gold and silver has risen to $269,000,000, an increase of $55,000,000 during the year. Over ninety millions has been spent in reducing the national debt, and the balance of assets above liabilities is still $146,000,000. The prosperity of the government is unprecedented. No other treasurer ever had such a report to make, for no other nation ever commanded such a surplus revenue, except by sheer plunder.

Gen. Sherman, submitting his report on the army, urges that it would be economical to have a larger force, thus avoiding the drain upon the men's powers, and the waste in the matter of supplies and transportation.

The report of the signal office, presented by Gen. Hazen, notes the establishment of a permanent school of instruction, at Ft. Myer, Va., the preparation of special bulletins for the press, containing weather information of public interest; the forecast of weather for periods above twenty-four hours, and of northers for the interior plateau; the extension of special warning to the different agricultural interests; the publication of professional papers, and the offering of prizes for meritorious essays on meteorological subjects.

The report of the commissioner of pensions is not yet given to the public, but is said to declare a deficiency of $20,000,000 to meet arrears of pensions, and to call for $100,000,000 in the next annual appropriation. The increase of liabilities is due to the arrears-of-pension act. Prior to the passage of this act, the law provided that pensions should begin at the date of death or discharge, if the application for pension was made within five years, otherwise it would date from the filing of the evidence. The arrears-of-pensions bill repealed the five years' limit clause, leaving all pensions to begin at the date of discharge, whether the disability existed then or not. When the bill was under discussion, its advocates asserted that the amount required would net exceed thirty millions at the outside. The treasury estimate was $150,000,000; the commissioner of pensions first estimate was over $300,000,000, and his second about twice that sum.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Though the international cotton exposition was opened at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 6, the exhibition did not fairly begin until the 27th, the "governor's day," so-called because the governors of the various states were invited to be present on that day, and to address the people. Many of them complied. The exposition is now in full progress, and will continue open for the remainder of the year. The attendance has been large, visitors coming from every part of the Union.

The exhibit includes not only the new tools and implements now used in southern agriculture, especially in the production of cotton, but also the new machinery and apparatus by which the waste products of the plantation can be profitably utilized.

It is well known that southern agriculture is wasteful. The want of rotation of crops, stock-raising, etc., leads to exhaustion of the land, and the persistent reli ance upon cotton induces the planters to neglect minor sources of wealth. This is partly due to habit and partly to ignorance of the processes and machinery necessary to fit their products for use. Thus it is a common saying at the south that it costs more to feed a mule than a man. The failure of pasture and meadows during the drought of summer and the consequent importation of corn and hay, is the chief source of expense. At the exposition, it is shown how cotton seed, which has heretofore been sold at ten cents a bushel, for shipment to the oil mills, can be converted into a stock feed fully equivalent to corn. It is also shown how the luxuriant growths of the southern spring may be converted into "ensilage," by storing them in covered pits

or "silos," and thus preserved to feed to stock as required.

But the exposition is not confined to cotton. There is also a full exhibition of the treatment of tobacco, rice, and sugar, from the growing of the plants to the manufactured product. As in the case of cotton, new apparatus and new methods are here brought together for the better instruction of the southern planter.

Nor is the southern planter alone appealed to. Every effort has been made to exhibit the resources of the South, its minerals and timbers as well as its agricultural products, for the edification of northern visitors. Northern emigrants and northern capital are invited to aid in developing the dormant possibilities of this section of the union, and to profit by the investment.

It is gratifying to note the cordial and hearty way in which the representatives of the two sections meet at the exposition. There may be a policy in this—there may be sordid views on both sides, ulterior profit-seeking motives, but intercourse will lead to the softening of prejudices and encourage the growth of mutual respect and sincere friendship.

AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

Oct. 14, the senate, by resolution, inquired of the president what steps the government had taken to protect the rights of the United States in the Panama Canal. On the 24th, the president responded by sending in the report of Secretary Blaine on the same subject. This report relates that the secretary of state, immediately after the rejection by the United states of Colombia of the proposed treaty between that republic and our own government, was informed by our representative in Colombia, that that government avowed its intention to terminate the treaty of 1846, and appeal to the powers of Europe to guarantee the neutrality of the isthmus and the sovereignty of Colombia. Upon this, Secretary Blaine dispatched an identical letter of instruction to the United States ministers in Europe, to the effect that, whereas, it was rumored that the European powers were contemplating a joint guarantee of the neutrality of the projected Panama Canal, the said powers should be informed that the United States of America had already, in the treaty of 1846, provided such a guarantee, which "in the judgment of the president does not require reinforcement, accession or assent, from any other power," and that any movement on the part of the European governments to supplement the treaty of 1846 by a second guarantee, "would be regarded as an uncalled-for intrusion into a field where the local and general interests of the United States must be considered before those of any other power save that of the united states of Colombia." So far as commercial interests were concerned, Mr. Blaine considered it a matter of indifference to the government who owned or controlled the canal, but the protection of our coasts made the guardianship of the isthmus an important matter to us. Any claim to authority over the isthmus by the European powers, must, therefore, be taken as indication of unfriendly feeling, partaking, as it would, of the nature of an alliance against the United States.

This note has been severely criticised by the foreign press, which naturally holds that the claim of the United States to exclusive right of guarantee is unfounded. Mr. Blaine's action is also criticized here at home, apparently on juster grounds. In view of the opening of a canal across the isthmus of Panama, our country might very plausibly claim a special interest in guaranteeing its neutrality in case of war, but such a claim cannot be based upon historical grounds. Secretary Blaine distinctly rests his case upon the former policy of the government, implying that we have always claimed the suzerainty of the isthmus, when in fact we have never made such a claim.

In the treaty of 1846 with New Granada (which became the united states of Colombia, in 1862,) there is not a word to imply that our government was to be the sole guarantor, and nothing to prevent New Grenada from entering into similar treaties with every other country on the face of the globe. This treaty is now about to expire, and Colombia seems unwilling to renew it, especially as we insist upon increased authority over the isthmus. Nor is this the only evidence that the established-policy claim is unfounded. The "Clayton-Bulwer" treaty—between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary of State Clayton, in April, 1850, and ratified by a three-fourths vote of the senate,—was expressly designed to effect all that this country should desire in relation to the territory of Central America, and the security of interoceanic communication. In that treaty the two governments jointly declare that "neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself exclusive control over the projected ship canal;" that "neither will ever erect or maintain fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof," nor "fortify or colonize, or assume any dominion over any part of Central America." By Art. II, vessels of both countries, going through the canal, are, in case of war between the two countries, to be exempted from detention or capture. In subsequent articles, the contracting parties engage to protect, and guarantee the neutrality of the canal, and to invite other states to do likewise, "to the end that all states may share in the honor and advantage," of assisting in so important a work. The object of the treaty is declared to be "not only to accomplish a particular object, but to establish a general principle." This treaty, be it noted, is still in force, and cannot be terminated until six months after the management of the canal (being already in operation) shall have proved unsatisfactory to either government.

It is not presumptuous to say that Mr. Blaine is mistaken in asserting that the policy which he announces is "firmly inwoven as an integral and important part of our national policy," nor to assert that, in ignoring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, he affronted Great Britain most unnecessarily. In view of the weakness of our navy, as compared with those of European powers, we may fairly claim a superior interest in the canal, but this new departure should have been frankly announced, and a reasonable explanation offered to Great Britain.

Abroad.

SENOR ALTEMERANO, mayor of Valparaiso, has been appointed civil governor of the Peruvian territory now occupied by the Chilians. It is rumored that occupation of Peru is to be prolonged indefinitely, and that a civil government will be substituted for the present military one, but it will be sustained by military force sufficient to crush out all resistance. Meanwhile, Calderon protests against being deprived of the treasury, and the right to issue paper ad libitum, and Minister Hurlbut lectures the Chilian government on the proper way to treat a conquered nation. It is stated that every effort is made in Peru to create a belief that the United States will interfere in behalf of Calderon, and Gen. Hurlbut's letters have been widely circulated.

IN the Leeds speeches, which appear to have shown as much power as any he ever made, Mr. Gladstone appeared in a new character—that of a magistrate who did not mean to bear the sword in vain. His oratory has usually hitherto been of the expository and argumentative sort, but he has now shown that he can menace and wave the flag even more successfully than Beaconsfield or Salisbury. His threats against Parnell and the leaguers, and against the Boers, had a volume and weight, and even a mystery, which it is in our days seldom possible to give a threat, and have been in the highest degree successful. His promise to use "the resources of civilization," against them, has set the leaguers nearly wild, because they apparently believe that he was alluding to some

kind of shell or torpedo, or electrical machines. What he did mean was, undoubtedly, simply the organized force of a civilized community, which has found that the courts and police are not sufficient to stop murder and robbery. Mr. Chamberlain [president of board of trade—*i. e.*, a member of cabinet,] has made the somewhat indiscreet confession, however, that without the land league, the government could not have procured the passage of the land act last winter—a striking illustration, if true, of the "moral uses of dark things."—*N. Y. Nation*,

---

NOV. 10, the French cabinet, headed by Jules Ferry, handed in their respective resignations to President Grevy, who accepted the same, and immediately summoned M. Gambetta to form a new cabinet. The change was not unexpected, since the Ferry ministry was discredited by its management of the Tunisian war, and, moreover, Gambetta has long been recognized as the head of the party in power. Hitherto he has stuck to the presidency of the chamber of deputies, refusing the premiership, but the pressure of public opinion has at length forced him to assume the responsibility of open leadership. When the chamber met, Oct. 26, Gambetta stood for provisional president, in order, it was supposed, to test his popularity. A vote of 317 to 29 seems to have been satisfactory, for he withdrew his candidacy when it came to electing a permanent president, and allowed the office to fall to M. Brisson. The composition of the new ministry will be as follows: Foreign affairs, Gambetta; justice, M. Cazot; interior, Waldeck Rousseau; public instruction, Paul Bert; commerce, M. Rouvier; posts and telegraphs, Louis Cochery; finance, Allain Targe; war, M. Compenon; marine, M. Goujeard; fine arts, M. Deves; public works, N. Rainal. Of these, but one, Cochery, was in the Ferry ministry.

THE forcible suppression of the Irish land act has put the disaffected districts under a quasi-despotism. Every suspicious gathering is immediately dispersed by the police,—with bayonets if necessary,—and troops are stationed at different points to assist the police, if called upon. Rioting has occurred at Bemullet, County Mayo, in which many were wounded, and some few killed. Public houses frequented by the leaguers are closed, and private resorts kept under strict watch. Even the branches of the ladies' land league are suppressed, but the head center at Dublin is still allowed to convene. This degree of force, is, perhaps, open to criticism as unnecessary, but it shows the determination of the government to make sure work while about it. Lord O'Hagan, chancellor of Ireland, and ex-officio head of the land court, retired Nov. 7, to give place to Hugh Law, heretofore attorney general. One of O'Hagan's last acts was to rule that all tenants evicted for six months previous to the passage of the land bill, Aug. 22, can claim compensation for disturbance under the act. Meanwhile, the decisions in the land cases before the lower courts have gone steadily in favor of the tenants, making an average reduction of 30 per cent. on the rents. Of course so high an average cannot be expected to continue, as the worst cases were probably entered first; but in view of the 25,000 cases now on the docket, the landowners are making a great outcry against the action of the courts. They will probably appeal to Parliament for compensation.

THE firmness of the British government, emphasized, as it was, by the presence of 12,000 British troops in the Transvaal seems to have brought the belligerent faction of the Volksraad to reason, and the convention with England was ratified, Oct 25. The Boers, however, express their reliance on Gladstone's promise to modify the working of the treaty in deference to their wishes and prejudices, so that a final arrangement is still to be made. One radical cause of disagreement is the British claim to protect the negroes. The Boers think—and rightly—that the Parliament in London cannot legislate satisfactorily for South Africa, and they are unwilling to submit to the arbitrary rulings of a British minister resident; still there is no doubt that some protection should be extended to the hapless aboriginal. As the New York *Nation* humorously remarks, "The Boer farmers live by the Old Testament, and still hold firmly to the old view of the 'curse on Ham,' which used to do such good service in the slavery days at the south. They also consider themselves as the chosen people, and the Zulus and Caffres as Canaanites, Hittites, Hivites and the like, so that the colored man has really no chance with them. If he objects to be smitten as a descendant of Ham, they smite as a person holding the soil unlawfully, as a divinely appointed conqueror and annexationist."

OCT. 27, the German elections for members of the Reichstag, or imperial chamber of Deputies, took place. These members are selected, by universal manhood suffrage, every three years, or oftener if the kaiser dissolves the federal parliament. Chancellor Bismarck made extraordinary efforts to carry the elections in the conservative interest, in order that he might command a majority in the diet. Alliances were sought with numerous contemptible factions, the anti-Jewish furor was pandered to, and the whole court and official influence thrown in favor of the conservatives. But despite these efforts the chancellor finds himself still farther in the minority than at last session. The returns from the 397 districts show that of the successful candidates on the first ballot, 44 were Conservatives, 22 Free Conservatives, 100 members of the center, 31 National Liberals, 24 Successionists, 25 Progressists, 3 members of the Party of the People, 15 Poles, 17 Particularists and Protesters, and 6 Independents. From the remaining 100 districts, second ballots were necessary to decide the election, but the returns from these, as far as received, do not materially alter the proportionate strength of these above-named factions. The election, of course, can work no change in the executive, and this fact accounts for the German electors dividing into a dozen or more parties, no one of which can hope to command a majority in the chamber. But though the strength of the opposition cannot displace Bismarck, it will most certainly thwart him by refusing to pass bills and vote supplies, and may lead to his demanding the dissolution of the diet, or even to his resigning the chancellorship in disgust.

THE SHERIF OF MECCA AND THE CALIPHATE.

Dispatches stating that the Turkish porte has ordered a naval force to southern Arabia to suppress a revolt among the Arab tribes, together with rumors connecting the grand sherif of Mecca with the rebellion, have given rise to the incredible suggestion that the said sherif is about to throw off his allegiance to the porte, and proclaim himself caliph of Islam. It is true that a revolution in the caliphate is impending, but it is rash to hail it as already begun. The caliphate is the successorship of the prophet Mohammed, and is divided by Moslem theologians into four periods, first, that of the four great caliphs, who are accepted as saints and prophets; second, the six hundred years of the Arabian monarchy; third, a temporal interregnum of nearly three hundred years, during which the caliphs were spiritual chiefs only; and, fourth,

the regime of the house of Ottoman. This last began in this wise: In 1517, Selim I, padishah of the Ottoman Turks, and emperor of Constantinople, invaded Egypt, put to death the Mameluke Sultan and forced the Caliph Molawakkel to abdicate in his favor. Having thus won his authority by the sword, he had little difficulty in having it ratified by the election of the *ulema*, or elders. But the Ottoman caliphate has always been more or less questioned, because the family do not belong to the tribe of Koreysh, to which the prophet bequeathed the succession in express terms, saying that so long as a man of the tribe existed, that man was his heir. The Koreysh is now, as it was in the days when it gave birth to Mohammed, a Bedouin tribe of Hedjaz. The reigning family of this tribe, —and, indeed, of the province of Hedjaz, under the suzerainty of the porte—is the Abadleh, which traces its descent from the prophet, through his daughter Fatmeh, wife of Ali, the last of the saintly caliphs. The descendants of Mohammed are styled sherifs, but the head of the house of Abadleh is called Sherif el Kebir, the grand sherif, or prince of Mecca.

The sherif of Mecca is from his position the central figure in the Moslem world. One hundred thousand pilgrims, representing 175,000,000 of population, annually visit the shrine, and do honor to its prince as the descendant and representative of Mohammed. Were it possible for him to found an empire on the nomad tribes of the Arabian peninsular he could doubtless present strong claims to the caliphate. But the prince of Mecca is by no means powerful with the Bedouin tribes, even with those who pay him spiritual homage. He lies largely upon the support and the annual subsidy given him by the porte, to sustain his authority. With the downfall, or the serious weakening, of the Ottoman empire, a change in the caliphate must come, but if the succession reverts to the sherif of Mecca, it will go to him by default—simply because no other Moslem prince stand ready to take it. Should some Moslem leader succeed in driving the French from North Africa, or in beating back the English in India, and reviving the empire of Delhi, he would be speedily recognized as caliph. Should Prince Rashid, of Nejd, continue his conquests of the North Arabian tribes, he might be tempted to come forward as the deliverer of Arabia from Turkish rule. In such case, his nearness to the Moslem holy land, would make him a formidable rival for the caliphate,—too formidable to allow of any pretensions on the part of the prince of Mecca.

But all this is in the future. The porte has not suffered a recent defeat, and the Ottoman caliphate is, for the present, secure. Moreover, the correspondents and editors who have spread the report that the prince of Mecca is plotting revolt, have not kept pace with the current of events in Islam. Just after the Turco-Russian war, when it was questionable whether the Ottoman emperors could sustain themselves at Constantinople, the Arabs talked openly of proclaiming Sherif El Husseyn Ibn Aoun caliph in the sultan's place. El Husseyn was popular with Arabian tribes; so popular, indeed, that the sultan feared to depose him. It is suspected that he plotted the sherif's assassination; for when that official was assassinated, March 14, 1880, by a dervish, circumstances pointed to a plot originating in Constantinople. With El Husseyn's death, the sherifate passed to a rival branch of the family, and Abd-el Mutalleb, an old man, who had twice filled the sherifate, and twice been deposed, succeeded to the emirship of Mecca. This prince is a most obsequious servant of Sultan Abd el Hamid, and is too dependent on that monarch to attempt a rebellion. A more probable supposition is that the South Arabian tribes have attacked the people of Hedjaz, and that the Sultan has sent his navy to the rescue.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

Nov. 2, the first train passed through the Mt. St. Gothard tunnel, carrying one hundred passengers. It made the passage in fifty minutes. This tunnel is not yet entirely completed, but it is thought that before the end of the year all the masonry will be finished, and the second line of track laid, so that regular trains can pass through it.

The St. Gothard tunnel is the longest in the world, being nine and a half miles long, cut through the heart of the Alpine mountains. Its width is twenty-six and a half feet, wide enough for a double line of rails, and height, from the floor to the summit of the arched roof, is nineteen feet and ten inches. The side walls are laid in ashlar, while the roof, a semi-circle in cross sections, is laid in stone.

From end to end the tunnel is perfectly straight, the engineers of the Swiss and Italian divisions meeting so accurately, that their center lines were less than a hand-breadth apart The tunnel may be regarded as emphatically a triumph of modern engineering. Its summit is 3,846 feet above the level of the sea. The work has been very laborious; 2,400 men have been constantly employed upon it, and over 200 have been killed by explosions, falling rocks, and passing railway trucks. It has also proved a very expensive undertaking, much more so than was expected, and the contractors have lost heavily.

The main line of the railroad on which the St. Gothard tunnel is situated, starts from Lucerne and Zurich, in Switzerland, the former branch receiving traffic from the French railways, and the latter that from Germany. The two forks unite at Zug, and from there the road climbs the valley of the Reuss to the tunnel. South of Mt. St. Gothard, it descends the valley of the Ticino, dividing at Bellazona, one branch going to Lake Como, and the other to Lake Maggiore.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The hero of the medical world just now is not a great physician, nor a great surgeon, nor even a great physiologist, but an unassuming French chemist, M. Pasteur. How generally his achievements are known and appreciated by the medical fraternity is shown by a simple incident which occurred during the session of the late international medical congress, held at London. When Sir James Paget, president of the congress, paused in his opening address, to point out on the platform behind him, the greatest living example of the truths he was expounding, the whole of the vast audience rose and enthusiastically cheered, not once only, but again and again, the quiet-looking Frenchman, whose life work was thus brought to their attention.

An article by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, in the October *Nineteenth Century*, gives a good account of M. Pasteur's discoveries and their significance in the science of medicine. Briefly the facts are these: Ever since Prof. Helmholtz, in 1843, demonstrated that fermentation was caused by the growth and multiplication of minute plant germs, M. Pasteur has devoted himself to the study of germs and their effect upon organic substances. (Consult Prof. Tyndall's recently published treatise on "Floating Matter in the Air," for full account of germ particles.) One of the earlier results of this study was antiseptic surgery, that is, the destruction of germs deposited by the air in wounds and sores, by antiseptics (such as carbolic acid). Soon the theory of zymotic (from *zymosis*, fermentation,) diseases gave a wider range to the study. This theory was that some diseases, especially those known to be contagious, were caused by organic germs. One of the first diseases examined was an epizootic malady extensively prevalent in Europe, known as splenic fever or outbreak. In its malignant form it destroys thousands of sheep, cattle and horses, and not a few human beings, every year, while its milder forms occasion great and prolonged suffering. The zymotic character of this disease was finally demonstrated by one of Pasteur's disciples, Dr. Koch. Pasteur then set himself to work on the newly discovered germs, seeking both to prevent infection,

and to discover a remedy. That, in beginning his researches, he had any suspicion of their result, is improbable, for scientists are wont to seek knowledge for its own sake, setting the question of utility aside. Briefly, he not only discovered some of the more insidious ways in which this germ is conveyed (as by earthworms from the graves of victims deeply buried), but he also learned that he could isolate the germ in ærated liquids, and so "cultivate" it; and, moreover, that inoculation from the cultivated germ produced a very mild form of the disease, which was as certain a preventive to contagion as vaccination is to taking the smallpox. Similar experiments with the *bacilli*, or germs, of chicken cholera succeeded in rendering the "vaccinated" fowls proof against inoculation with the most virulent forms of the disease. The virus causing hydrophobia was likewise experimented with, with like favorable results.

Now these are recent discoveries, and the full scope of our newly acquired knowledge is yet to be determined. The number of diseases classed as zymotic is large, including some but slightly contagious, as consumption, but the presence of germs is, in many cases, yet to be proved. Two American doctors are said to have lately demonstrated the true zymotic character of diphtheria, and the success of M. Pasteur will give new impetus to this branch of scientific investigation. Even if the mode of successfully cultivating the germs is not discovered, the knowledge that they are there will aid greatly in preventing infection. We have yet no certain means of preventing the poisoning of pork with trichinæ, but the knowledge of their presence has led to the institution of innumerable safeguards against the sale and consumption of the infected meat.

To the Teacher.

FOR DECLAMATION.

Excerpted from Gladstone's Speech at Leeds.

Half a century ago the people of Ireland gave their confidence to Mr. O'Connell, a man of most remarkable gifts and powers, but not always acceptable in his opinions to the people of this country. A man who always declared his loyalty to the crown and his desire for friendly relations with Great Britain; who always declared his respect for law and human life, and said that no political change should be prosecuted by the shedding of one drop of human blood, and finally, who always promoted any measure—however it might fall short of his views—which tended to the happiness of the people of Ireland.

That was the political education of the people of Ireland half a century ago, but let me describe to you briefly, the education they are now receiving. I take as the representative of the opinions I denounce, the name of Mr Parnell, member from Cork; but while I admit he is a man of considerable ability, I say his doctrines are not such as require any very considerable ability to recommend them. If you go forth upon a mission to demoralize the people by teaching them to make the property of their neighbors the object of their covetous desires, it does not require superhuman gifts to find proselytes. I am not without justification when I say that, whereas friendship with England was the motto of O'Connell, hostility to England and Scotland is the avowed principle of Mr. Parnell.

O'Connell on every occasion declared his respect for the rights of property, and, I believe, consistently maintained it. What says Mr. Parnell on the subject? Months ago he told the people of Ireland that they ought to pay no rents they had covenanted to pay; that, whether they were able or not able, they were under no obligation to pay those rents, but that they should pay according to Griffith's valuation—a valuation much below the value in by far the greater number of cases, and framed for a different purpose. In fact, they were to substitute an arbitrary standard for the standard to which they had individually agreed.

Now that the land bill has passed into law, and Mr. Parnell is afraid lest the people of England, by their long-continued efforts, shall win the hearts of the Irish nation, he has a new and enlarged gospel of plunder to proclaim. He says that whereas the rental of Ireland is 17,000.000*l.* of money, the landlord is entitled to nothing but the original value of the land before the spade was put into it, and that the rental he may justly claim is not seven millions, but possibly about three millions of money. I ask you, as honest men, whether it is possible to describe this in any words more just than the promulgation of a gospel of sheer plunder?

We are convinced that the Irish nation desires to take free and real advantages of the land act, but Mr. Parnell says, "No, you must wait until I have submitted cases; until I tell you whether the court that Parliament has established can be trusted." Trusted for what? Trusted to reduce what he admits is seventeen millions yearly rental, to the three millions which he graciously allows. And when he finds it is not to be trusted to work such infamy, he will endeavor to procure from the Irish people a repudiation of the act. Meanwhile, he says that any farmer who pays his rent is a fool—a dangerous denunciation in Ireland, gentlemen, coming from the head of the most violent party in the country. A significant declaration, indeed, if he desires to aarest the operation of the act—to stand, as Moses stood, between the living and the dead, but to stand there, not as Moses stood, to arrest, but to spread the plague.

These opinions, gentlemen, are called forth by the grave state of facts. They have regard to this great impending crisis, in which we depend on the good sense of the people, and in which we are determined that no force and no fear of ruin through force, shall, so far as it is in our power to decide the question, prevent the Irish people from having the full and free benefit of the act. And if, when we have that short further experience to which I have referred—if it should then appear that there is still to be fought the final conflict in Ireland, between law on the one side and sheer lawlessness on the other; if the law purged from defect and from any taint of injustice is still to be ignored, and the first condition of political society to remain unfulfilled, then I say, gentlemen, without hesitation, that the resources of civilization are not yet exhausted, I shall recognize in full, when facts are ripe, the duty and responsibility of the government. I call upon all orders and degrees of men in these three kingdoms, to support the government in the discharge of duty, and I for one have not a doubt of the result.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Notes at Home.—What is the contingent fund? Is there to each department? To each bureau? Has a prisoner a legal right th be heard in his own defense? What is the modus operandi of an election? What fixes the normal rate of rent? what are the duties of a bank examiner? When were grand juries first instituted. and in what countries are they employed?.

The Annual Official Report.—What are the duties of a United States treasurer? To whom does he make report? When were weather predictions first made by the signal office? Upon what are these predictions based?

The Atlanta Exposition.—When and how did the first international exhibition originate.

American Policy toward the Isthmus Canal.—When was this canal first projected? Why did we not then claim the suzerainty of the isthmus?

Notes Abroad.—When was the Calderon government of Peru formed? What are the names of the present political parties? In whose interest was the land act of Ireland framed? What are the principal causes of Bismarck's loss of popularity? Is the British government likely to make any change in the administration of South African affairs?

The Sherif of Mecca and the Coliphate.—Is the Arabic word sherif akin to the English title, sheriff? Dofine and distinguish between the terms, Ottoman, Turk, and Moslem? What is the government of the tribes of the Arabian peninsula?

The St. Gothard Tunnel.—When was this tunnel begun? What nations have made tunnels and in what degrees?

New Discoveries in Medical.—What are germe? What are the most common zymotic diseases? How is the process of inoculation performed?

BOOK NOTICES.

CAMBRIDGE TRIFLES, by the author of A Day of My Life at Eton. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Small need has the author's preface to state that these essays are reprints, and still less need for his styling them "splutterings from an undergraduate pen." The character of the "trifles" shows that they were written for readers well acquainted with the scene of action, and the literary tone, the freshness,—not to say crudeness—of the wit, betrays the novice, not only in literature but in life. Two classes of people will, however, enjoy this volume,—young people and those whom we call "no longer young." The former will be the victims of innocence, and the latter the fools of memory, while the *blase*, disillusioned middle-aged reader will smile half scornfully, and murmur something about "tinsel wit," "mere echoes of well-known writers," etc. That these trifles should, after standing the test of a first appearance in print, be thought worthy not only of a reprint, but also of appearance in handsome binding in an American edition, is evidence of merit at least in the eyes of publishers. And, indeed, there are touches of power in the essays that make us hope much for the author. Taken altogether, these essays give us an amusing insight into college life at Cambridge, England, as well as into the mental life of the student. They will be found both instructive and amusing to young people. Barring a few affectations, the style is commendably pure, and the mechanical work on the volume reflects credit upon its publishers.

THE FOREIGNER IN CHINA, by L. N. Wheeler, D.D., with introduction by Prof. W. C. Sawyer, of Lawrence University, Wis. Price $1.25. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

Dr. Wheeler's residence in China from 1855 to 1863, as missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, qualifies him to speak of the experiences of foreigners in the celestial kingdom, and of the foothold they have gained for permanent residence. Whether it justified his writing the present work is another question. In so far as the book pretends to give a description of China, past and present, it is disappointing, and the history of the experience of foreigners in dealing with the Chinese, is by no means well written. But in describing the progress of Christian missions in China, Dr. Wheeler is at home, and his experience qualifies him to judge both of the success so far attained, and the difficulties yet to be overcome. Incidentally there is much valuable information given in the book. Beginning with the earliest ages, the author sketches the history of the empire, criticizes its claims to antiquity of origin and civilization, asserting that the so-called Chinese arts and inventions were largely borrowed from the west. Next come the wars and diplomatic relations of the several European powers with China, which brings us to the end of the eighth chapter. The next four chapters are given up to Roman Catholic and Protestant missions, to a description of the hindrances to evangelism and the hopes of future success. Chapter XIII describes the Tai-ping Rebellion, the outgrowth of a religious movement, with which the author sympathizes. The concluding chapter portrays occidental life in the orient. Prof. Sawyer's introduction discusses our political relations with China, and an appendix to the book gives the text of the two treaties recently negotiated with that empire.

MARTIN LUTHER AND HIS WORK, by John H. Treadwell. New Plutarch Series. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

This biography was prompted, we are told, by the author's sense of the meagerness of English literature concerning Luther, as compared with the fuller accounts in German history. Having a high admiration for the great reformer's character, and believing that "the principles of Luther are the fundamental principles of our American republic," Mr. Treadwell enters upon his self-imposed task with an enthusiasm which partly accounts for his success. Successful he certainly has been in giving us a straightforward narrative that is, in its brevity, quite as readable, and quite as effective in portraying the life and times of Luther, as it would have been had he filled a quarto volume with garrulous anecdotes. He begins with a vivid sketch of pre-Lutheran Germany, and after giving the biography proper, devotes a chapter to post-Lutheran Germany to show the effect of the Reformation. An appendix gives letters and extracts from the writings of Luther and a copy of the common form of the "indulgences," the sale of which first provoked him to preach the doctrines of the Reformation.

MAGAZINES.

—The illustrated articles in *Potter's American Monthly* are, Along the Moselle and the Rhine, a tourist sketch, by Geo. B. Griffith, and Electricity—the Force of the Future, a popular scientific exposition of the uses to which electricity has been or can be put. Fiction is represented by the continuation of Kith and Kin, and by the conclusion of C. H. Amber's A Strange Retribution. A readable paper on the late Dean Stanley, and two somewhat crude essays on Wild Fruit and The Charms of Music, complete, also appear. Last but not least—first, indeed, in our estimation—are the articles, Marriage Notes, by Sarah Winter Kellogg, and The Bread we Eat, by Magnus Dwight. Poems, editorials, literary criticisms, etc., fill up the remaining pages of this time honored publication, which fully retains its hold upon popular favor.

—*Good Company* should certainly be awarded the premium for good short stories—single number stories, we should rather say, for neither the twenty-two page story by Miss Woolson, nor the twenty-page story furnished by Miss E. W. Olney can be called short. Less extended tales are, Squog, A Floridan Fantasy, and A Ladies' Enterprise of the Pacific Coast. A paper on The Atlantic Cotton Exposition, by Edward Atkinson, another on Venice in Dog Days, with many excellent poems and not a few readable sketches fill out the number. To those who send $3.75 to their Springfield office, the publishers of *Good Company* offer (1) a year's subscription from September, 1881, and (2) the twelve numbers for the previous year; and to those who enjoy bright stories, as free from sensationalism as they are from commonplace, and instructive, readable sketches, we can candidly say that we know of no way in which they can procure as much good company for so little money.

—The November number of *Wide Awake* gives us a historical poem by Mrs. Preston, The First Thanksgiving, A. D., 1622, and an entertaining Thanksgiving story by Mrs. H. K. Elliott, How the Little Steadmans had a Good Time. Excellent, too, are the stories, Riga in the Chimney, by Geo. Adams, and Rix's First Errand, by Sarah W. Kellogg. Other short stories are Hitty's First School, and two bear stories, by grandfather and grandmother respectively. Commendable papers, are Rev. E. E. Hale's account of the personal duties of the president, the story of the boy King Rameses of Egypt, and the account of The Man of the Moon in Folk Lore. The poems in this number are very readable—indeed, the *Wide Awake* has a higher standard in this respect than the majority of magazines. The capital serials, Sharon, Having his own Way, and Polly Cologne, are drawing to a close, and "brighten as they take their flight." The readings of the C. Y. F. R. U. form a permanent enlargement to the magazine, and add greatly to its interest. They offer instruction, both historical and practical, and are excellent reading for young people.

—*Harper's Young People*, Nos. 103-6, contains the happy conclusion of the adventures of Tim and Tip, and the continuation of Mr. Stoddard's highly entertaining Indian story, The Talking Leaves. Sidney Dayre supplies a short story concerning Peter's Postal Card, in which a small Paul Pry misses an excursion through not having the curiosity to read the card he had stolen. Geo. C. Eggleston tells the regulation "coals of fire" story of Vic Whitney's Revenge. Jimmy Brown tells us some more of his experiences, this time with making ice cream. Frank H. Converse furnishes an excellent story, entitled, The Surprising Experience of Ben Buttles, and Agnes Repplier a mournful tragedy of All-hallow Eve, while Lieut. Sturdy describes Tom Fairweather's visit to an ostrich farm, and Miss Barr, Sunnylock's Excursion to Fairyland. Essays on cameos, Paul Dombey, a forest fire, folding camp stools, a flowerless flower garden, cricket, lambs, window gardening, and the testimony of the rocks, together with the letter box, pictures, puzzles, etc., fill up the remaining pages of this popular magazine, and help to make it as instructive as it is always entertaining.

—*St. Nicholas* opens with A Birthday Greeting, in celebration of its ninth anniversary. Next comes Spideree, a highly interesting fairy tale, by Z. D. Underhill. Miss Alcott furnishes a story of An Old-fashioned Thanksgiving, Nellie G. Cone describes an exciting tournament between The Knights of the Extension Table. Mrs. Hale coerces the perennial Peterkins into giving a fancy ball, while John Lewis enforces the doctrine of justification by works in the story of The Verney Ancestor. These, with Miss Parrish's story of How Johnny's Birthday was kept, and D. C. Beard's account of A Day on a Desert Island, exhaust the list of purely ficticious prose. Historical narrative is represented by the story of Murrillo's Mulatto—the painter, Sebastian Gomez—Sir Joshua and Little Penelope, A Noble Life—J. A. Garfield, and by H. M. Kieffer's Recollections of a Drummer Boy. Accounts are also given of Some Balloon Experiences, a very good illustrated paper by John Lewees, and of All-hallow Eve Myths, by David Brown. Poems are furnished by Lucy Larcom, Joel Stacy, E. V. Blake, E. C. Cooke, and E. M. S. Burnstead. Some exceedingly humorous verse by Mrs. Blake, on the Carnivoristicous Ounce, is fitly illustrated, and Margaret Johnson's versification of the fabulous tale of the ten dwarfs (fingers), is engrossed in the usual worm-fence type. A new feature is an operetta for children, The Magic Pen, by E. S. Brooks. As far as beauty of typography and illustration go, *St. Nicholas* is already unsurpassed, but for the next number the publishers promise to excel not only their present standard, but also the highest efforts ever made by others—furnishing the "most beautiful number ever issued."

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, DECEMBER 1, 1881. No. 21.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WORLD, from November 15 to 30.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The Plea of Insanity—The United States and Peru.

ABROAD.—News Notes—Maori Outbreak in New Zealand—The Capture of Herat—French Political Affairs—The Fall of Kairwan.

FOR DECLAMATION.—Parnell to Gladstone—Veteran Encouraging Recruit.

LITERATURE.—Book Notices—Magazines.

TERMS:—Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; in clubs sent to **Separate Personal Addresses, 60c each**: Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

Heretofore we have had no club rates to separate addresses, and hence have been forced to make prices in each instance or take the club-sender's estimate. The club rates heretofore have been for schools wishing a number of copies sent to one personal address, and to such the price remains the same.

☞See premium offers to agents.

History of the World.

FROM NOVEMBER 15 TO 30.

From Japan we hear of the mikado's proclaimed intention to establish a constitutional government with a representative assembly in 1890. The deadlock in the silk trade still continues.

There are rumors of fresh trouble between China and Russia over the Kuldja difficulties. A crisis is also said to be impending in Korea, where the progressive party who demand the opening of the country to foreign trade, have won the king over to their view of the question.

Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts will succeed Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley as quartermaster general of the British army in India.

Cholera still rages among the pilgrims to Mecca. From the same quarter we hear the report that "Hedjaz" has threatened the High Sherif and the inhabitants of Mecca and Medina with fire and pillage if they continue their allegiance to the sultan, but promises them immunity if they submit. Who Hedjaz is, we are not informed. The term may apply to rebellious people of the province of that name, but if a single person is meant, the High Sherif himself, as pasha of the province, would seem to have the best, right to the title.

In South Africa, John Dunn, whilom "Ketchwayo's Englishman," reports himself a candidate for the throne in Zululand. The legislature council of Natal has passed a unanimous vote of disapproval of its new governor—W. J. Andall, appointed by the British crown—and offers a higher salary if a more experienced officer is sent them.

The French in Tunis are overrunning the southern country and have taken the principal towns, but are resisted at almost every step by the Arabs.

Egypt held an election for the Assembly of Notables Nov. 16, which passed off quietly, the assembly being an advisory body merely. The new president of the council, Sherif Pasha, is rigorously enforcing the press laws against journals that speak slightingly of the government or the Moslem religion.

Russia reports the approaching trial of sixty-two, or possibly some 200, alleged Nihilists. Gen. Ignatieff is said to be in favor of leaving this trial to the senate—the Russian supreme court—instead of conducting it by court martial, as heretofore.

The Roumanian parliament was opened by King Charles, Nov. 27. The king's speech related chiefly to the question of the free navigation of the Danube, with which he declared the destinies of the country closely bound up.

Turkey has dismissed two thousand sailors and dismantled several ironclads, and now Greece feels safe to put her army on a peace footing.

From Italy we hear of an alliance between the Depretis ministry and the Crispi group of the opposition, the consideration of which is that Crispi is to be appointed minister of the treasury—a new office, distinct from the ministry of finances.

In Spain, the protracted debate over the reply to the royal speech (of Sept. 20) came to an end Nov. 16, and the address was adopted by a vote of 279 to 33. The debate was highly interesting, producing forcible speeches from Premier Sagasta and Don Antonio Canovas del Castello, the conservative leader.

The Gambetta ministry in France enters upon its administration by arousing the bitter opposition of the Clericals.

In spite of the overwhelming defeat of the conservatives in the German elections, a conservative, Herr Tevitzow, has been elected president of the Reichstag.

Count Kalnoky, late Austro Hungarian ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Austrian minister of foreign affairs vice Baron von Haymerle, deceased.

The betrothal is announced of Prince Leopold, fourth son of Queen Victoria, to Princess Helena; fourth daughter of Prince Georg Victor, of Waldeck, and the Princess Helena, of Nassau. Prince Leopold's age is 28; that of his prospective bride, 20.

From South America, we hear of the final settlement of the boundary dispute between Chili and the Argentine republic; also of the arrest of Provisional President Calderon, of Peru, by the Chilians, and the rumor, unconfirmed, that Pierola is forced to flee the country, leaving no one to protect Peru from the Chilians but Minister Hurlbut. The new captain-general of Cuba, Luis Prendergast y Gordon, arrived in Havana, from Spain, Nov. 28. The quadrennial election to the Brazilian house of representatives, has resulted in the choice of seventy-two Liberals and fifty Conservatives. The minister of foreign affairs, Don P. L. Pereira de Souza, and the minister of the empire, Baron Homem de Mello, were among the defeated candidates, and have hence resigned their portfolios.

Washington dispatches are largely given up to the account of the trial of Guiteau, and to the approaching contest for the speakership of the house. Guiteau is by no means cowed by the danger he is in, a fact which discredits the reports of his cowardly behavior in the hands of the officers. Even on the supposition that he is shamming insanity, his brazenness indicates strength of nerve rather than a keen sense of his own interest.

The star-route trials are not progressing favorably to the prosecution. The suit brought against F. B. Lilley, ex-deputy auditor for the postoffice, charged with having taken a bribe from a contractor named Brott, was tried on the 21st; the

government counsel failed to conclusively prove his case through the absence of Brott, who was naturally an important witness.

The approaching contest between George Q. Cannon and A. G. Campbell, for the office of territorial delegate from Utah is also being discussed. annon is a Morman, has been a delegate in congress for eight years, and was reelected by a triumphant majority, but his opponent alleges that Cannon is not a naturalized citizen, having obtained his papers by fraud, This plea, it is said, has been fortified by a decision in the territorial court, but, of course, the house is the sole and final judge in the matter.

At Home.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES, in his annual report, urges the establishment of postal savings banks, after the pattern of those in operation in Great Britain; denounces the extravagance in the service, and particularly in the star service, and states that the legislative branch of the government is largely responsible for the "scandals attending the administration of the postoffice for the past quarter of a century, because the power to remedy the evil could have been exerted at any time." The report concludes with an appeal for a method of appointment to the minor offices of the service which shall be "independent of personal or partisan influence." The commissioner of Indian affairs has also made his report, which gives the number of Indians in the United States as 261,912, all of whom, except about 16,416, are more or less in charge of agents of the government.

THE National Tariff Convention met at Chicago, Nov. 16. Speeches were made by Congressman Aldrich and others, expressing sympathy with protection. A platform was adopted, which declares that the protective policy of the government provided the revenue with which the rebellion was subdued, revived the national credit, discharged in large part the national debt, quadrupled the industries of the country, turned the balance of trade steadily in our favor, and that, however well established our manufactures may be, a tariff for protection and revenue is still needed, in order that skilled laborers and producers may have constant and remunerative employment; recommends that American maritime property be exempt from the burdens of state, municipal and local taxation, and that American vessels be made the carriers of American mails, at rates proportionate to the value of the services performed, without regard to the rates at which foreign vessels, subsidized by their own governments, may be willing to carry them, and that "the United States should regard an American commercial marine as an integral part of our American nationality." There was a large attendance at this meeting of men interested in the continuance of a protective tariff.

THE selection of jurors for Guiteau's trial was completed on Wednesday, Oct. 16; and the following day the case was opened by District Attorney Corkhill, with a brief review of the prisoner's career as an office-seeker, his persistent personal appeals and constant rebuffs, and his consequent disappointment and anger. The point of the argument was that the assassination was an act of revenge. The prisoner's plea of "not guilty" made it necessary to call witnesses and prove the shooting, a somewhat unnecessary part of the proceedings. Dr. Bliss was also called to testify that the wound inflicted was mortal. In the course of his testimony, a portion of the murdered man's spine was produced to show the injury done to the vertebra. This was Nov. 19; the same day an attempt was made to shoot Guiteau as he was conveyed from the court to the jail in the prison van. A slight wound in the arm was inflicted. Wm. Jones, an eccentric farmer, given to drink, was arrested for the shooting, but not certainly identified. On the 21st, the prosecution closed its case, and Geo. Scoville, the prisoner's brother-in-law and attorney, began the defense. The chief plea was insanity and consequent legal and moral irresponsibility. While the evidence seemed to create a doubt as to the prisoner's soundness of mind, it scarcely showed that he was unconscious of guilt in the eye of the law, however he might pretend to feel morally justified. A somewhat farcical character is given to the trial by the conduct of the prisoner. He interrupts and insults both witnesses and counsel, addresses the judge on the bench, demanding the right to present his own case, and occasionally reprimanding his own lawyers and insisting on their retiring from the case. But when, Oct. 21, Mr. Robinson, associate editor for the defense, asked the judge to be relieved, the prisoner opposed his withdrawal. Robinson pressed the matter, however, saying that he could not agree with Scoville as to the proper mode of conducting the case, and Judge Cox accordingly granted his request. Guiteau's conduct has raised the question whether a prisoner has a legal right to be present at his own trial. Technically, we believe, he has not, but the privilege has been tacitly accorded him for so long that a judge would put up with much insolence from a prisoner before ordering his removal.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

In the last number of the *Atlantic*, James W. Clarke gives an account of the assassination or attempted assassination of state personages in England during this century, together with the respective defenses offered by the criminals when on trial.

The first is the attempt of James Hadfield, ex-orderly in the British military service, to shoot George III. This occurred at Drury Lane Theater, May 15, 1800. Hadfield declared that he meant no harm to the king, but wished to be hung, as he was tired of life. He was acquitted as insane.

May 11, 1811, John Bellingham shot and killed Spencer Perceval, the prime minister. The defense of insanity was entered, but the murderer was convicted and hung.

June 10, 1840, Edward Oxford fired two pistols at Queen Victoria, but was saved from the gallows by the plea of insanity. The next attempt was made by John Francis, in 1842; he did not plead insanity, and was transported for life. Five weeks later, July 3, 1842, John William Bean attempted to shoot the queen with a pistol loaded with powder, wadding and bits of clay pipe. He did not pretend insanity, and was imprisoned eighteen months at hard labor. Nor did William Hamilton, who fired a pistol at the queen, May 19, 1849, plead unsoundness of mind; he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Next comes the murder of Mr. Drummond, private secretary to Sir Robert Peel,—for whom he was mistaken—by Daniel McNaughten. McNaughten's crime was very like that of Guiteau. He had a wild, political antipathy to Tories generally, and to Peel in particular, and lying in wait for his victim, shot Mr. Drummond by mistake for his employer. The defense was insanity, and McNaughten was acquitted. The verdict roused public feeling, and led to some attempts at legislation. Finally, the house of lords submitted to the fifteen judges of England a series of five questions, the answers to which have ever since been accepted as the standard enunciation of English law with respect to insanity as a defense

in cases of murder. In view of the trial of Guiteau, they are of especially opportune interest to American readers.

In answer to question I, as to the accountability of mono or parti maniacs, the judges hold that such persons are punishable according to the nature of the crime, if the accused knew, at the time of committing his crime, that he was acting contrary to the law of the land. The answer to questions II and III, is so appropriate to the trial of Guiteau, that we quote at length: "The jury ought to be told, in all cases, that every man is presumed to be sane and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his crimes, until the contrary is proved to their satisfaction; and that, to establish a defense on the ground of insanity, it must be clearly proved that, at the time of the committing of the act, the party accused was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing; or, if he did not know it, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong. The mode of putting the latter part of the question to the jury, on these occasions, has generally been whether the accused, at the time of doing the act, knew the difference between right and wrong—a mode which, though rarely, if ever, leading to any mistake with the jury, is not we conceive, so accurate when put generally and in the abstract, as when put as to the party's knowledge of right and wrong with respect to the very act with which he is charged. If the question were to be put as to the knowledge of the accused solely and exclusively with reference to the law of the land, it might tend to confound the jury by inducing them to believe that an actual knowledge of the law of the land was essential in order to lead to conviction; whereas the law is administered upon the principle that every one must be taken conclusively to know it without proof that he does know it. If the accused was conscious that the act was one which he ought not to do, and if that act was at the same time contrary to the law of the land, he is punishable; and the usual course, therefore, has been to leave the question to the jury, whether the party accused had a sufficient degree of reason to know that he was doing an act that was wrong."

Questioned as to the guilt of a person under a delusion, the judges say: "For example, if, under the influence of his delusion, he supposes another man to be in the act of attempting to take away his life, and he kills that man, as he supposes, in self-defense, he would be exempt from punishment. If his delusion were that the deceased had inflicted a serious injury to his character and fortune, and he had killed him in revenge for such supposed injury, he would be liable to punishment."

Question V relates to the evidence of physicians as to the probable sanity of the accuser at the date of his crime. The answer simply confines this evidence to facts within the witness's knowledge as a medical expert, without reference to his opinion as a man."

Under these rules, Robert Pate, who, June 27, 1850, struck the queen in the face with his cane, was convicted and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

It is worthy of note that none of the state assassins on the continent of Europe have offered the plea of insanity. In England and America this seems invariably a part of the defense. Lawrence, who attempted to shoot President Jackson, was acquitted on this plea, though his delusion was simply that the president was the cause of the country's misfortunes in general, and his own in particular. The delusions, real or pretended, of Guiteau, seem to belong to the same category—that is, they could, under no circumstances, justify the crime.

THE UNITED STATES AND PERU.

The assignment, lately reported, of a Chinese diplomatic representative to the United States *and Peru*, might be taken, in view of recent events, as a covert jest. Previous to the appointment of Minister Hurlbut, our interest, material or mental, in Peru was very slight. Materially, our commerce with Peru was less than two millions, whereas that of Great Britain with the same country was over twenty-six millions. Of the Peruvian debt, we hold but little, fortunately for us, since with a debt of some $500,000,000, the credit of the country is nowhere. Mentally, our feeble interest was satisfied with the knowledge that Peru was the land of the Incas—an irregularly shaped patch, preposterously tinted, on the left-hand side of the map of South America. But with the advent of the Garfield administration, and the appointment of a new minister to Peru, we apparently awoke to the knowledge of a long forgotten kinship with this South American republic.

Whether Gen. S. A. Hurlbut was distinctly accredited to the Calderon government, or whether as minister to Peru, he recognized Calderon as the de facto president, is a question not definitely settled by the correspondents, but in either case he seems to have assumed the championship of the provisional government to an extraordinary extent. First, Aug. 23. Aurelia Garcia y Garcia, secretary of the Pierola government, wrote to Minister Hurlbut, to urge the claims of that government to international recognition, asserting that "in the twenty departments which compose the republic (except in the coast towns occupied by the Chilians), the Peruvians recognized and obeyed no other government than that of Nicolas de Pierola." In answering, Sept. 12, Gen. Hurlbut does not deny this assertion, nor plead instructions from his government; he simply undertakes a defense of the Calderon government, based on the legal, moral and political disqualification of the Pierola government. He indignantly denies that the Calderon party are in sympathy with the Chilians, in the following language, the reverse of diplomatic: "No such thing. It desires peace in common with the whole country, but it will not sacrifice the national honor, nor will it cede territory in order to obtain it [peace]." He ends by urging all Peruvians to unite in supporting Calderon. This letter was almost immediately made public.

Next, Minister Hurlbut seems to have undertaken to mediate between Calderon and the Chilian military representative, Admiral Patrick Lynch. Early in October, a formal and official communication from the minister to the admiral was made public, in which the writer says that the United States disapproves of war for aggrandizement of territory or the violent dismemberment of a country; that the United States admits Chili's right to war indemnity, and that "Peru should pay such indemnity as might be agreed on by the two parties, or determined by arbitration," but that "we are of the opinion that it is contrary to the rules which should prevail among civilized nations, to proceed at once and as a sine qua non condition, to incorporate into Chilian jurisdiction, territory which is undoubtedly Peruvian, without having previously proved the incapacity or unwillingness of Peru to meet the indemnity in some other form."

The points open to criticism here are, first, that Gen. Hurlbut speaks as a representative of the United States, directly authorized to remonstrate against the forcible annexation of Peruvian territory; possibly he was so authorized, but quite as possibly the United States government cares little or nothing about the preserving the integrity of Peruvian territory. Secondly, his statement of international law is to be criticized. The victorious nation is in no way bound to consult with the conquered or with other nations in levying or collecting a so-called war indemnity. The reasonableness of a war indemnity varies with the completeness of the victory, so that a remonstrance from an outside nation against the "humiliation of the fallen" can only be a threat of war in case the victor is exorbitant in his demands.

Great excitement was produced in Chili by the publication of this document, and the minister of foreign affairs, Jose Manuel Balmacedo, sent to Gen. Kilpatrick, our minister to Chili, for an explanation. Since Gen. Kilpatrick was not acquainted with Gen. Hurlbut's instructions, caution would have required him to refer M. Balmacedo to the state department at Washington. But Kilpatrick was not cautious. He assured his questioner in the most emphatic manner that Chili had nothing to fear either from the intentions of his government or the attitude it would take with respect to the war in

the Pacific. He quotes from his instructions the statement that the United States government "can not persuade itself to believe that the offer of friendly intervention in the questions now pending would be agreeable to Chili;" and also the injunction addressed to himself "under no circumstances to offer to the government of Chili any advice not previously solicited by it." Further, with respect to the establishment of the Calderon government in Peru, he was instructed to "encourage it only in a manner becoming the dignity and neutrality of a plenipotentiary, without interfering in any manner which might appear officious."

This statement, as was possibly intended, discredits Gen. Hurlbut in his dealings with the Chilian government. So soon as Admiral Lynch suspects that the minister is uttering his own sentiments, and not those of his government, he will ignore his protests. This he appears to do already, for we hear, Nov. 23, that the Peruvian minister at Washington has received dispatches stating that on or about Nov. 9, President Calderon and Senor Galvaez, his minister of foreign affairs, were arrested by the Chilians, and taken to Santiago. The same dispatch states that Gen. Hurlbut will probably recognize Vice President Montero as the constitutional successor to Calderon. The news naturally excites much comment, and it is rumored that Congress, when convened, will call on the state department for an explanation.

Abroad.

THE mikado of Japan, Mutsu Hito, has issued a proclamation, giving notice of the establishment in 1890 of a constitution, with a representative assembly. The mikado (venerable) has been an absolute monarch ever since he overthrew the power of the Tycoon and the feudal nobles, in 1869. In accordance with his plan for ultimately converting his empire into a liberal constitutional monarchy (as he states in his proclamation), he established the Sa-in, or senate, in 1875, and the Sho-in, or council of state, in 1878. The first of these bodies contains thirty members, and the second an unlimited number. Members of both houses are appointed by the mikado and consulted only at his pleasure. He now declares that as the fulfillment of his original intention, he will allow his subjects a constitution and a representative assembly, but warns his people against attempting to advance too fast, as seditious, lawless speech, disturbing the peace of the country, will be punished as the law directs.

MAORI OUTBREAK IN NEW ZEALAND.

The islands of New Zealand contain an area of 105,342 square miles, and a population of nearly half a million, exclusive of the aborigines, or Maories. The number of Maories is known only through official estimates, which give the total Maori population at 43,595. Of this estimate, 41,315 is credited to North Island, and hence it is from that island we may expect native insurrection. The recently reported outbreak seems, however, to have been little more than a threatened disturbance on the part of Te Whiti and his followers, if the government proceeded with its appropriation of their land.

The government of New Zealand comprises a governor, (now Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon) appointed by the British crown, and a legislature, the upper house of which is nominated by the crown for life, and the lower house elected by the people for five years. The natives have representatives, both in the cabinet and in the legislature, and hence the full control of Maori affairs was transferred in 1863 from the British colonial office to the New Zealand government. The result seems to have been a stricter native policy on the one hand, and increased jealousy of the encroachments of the whites on the other. The history of the recent crisis, which is but a revival of the discontent prevalent two years ago, is somewhat as follows:

After the Waikato war, a certain portion of territory in the province of Taranaki, which had belonged to the insurgent natives, was confiscated by the government. It was found that certain friendly natives suffered by the confiscation, and to compensate these, a boundary line was drawn, to the south of which the land was opened to European settlement, while the land to the north was reserved to satisfy native claims. This land was, however, not apportioned, and the government soon began to diminish the reservation on the plea that it was larger than the aggregate claims called for. The threatened insurrection of 1879, was on account of the surveying and advertising for sale of the land north of the boundary, and was averted by the abandonment of the proposed sale.

Now the government has reverted to its former policy, and recommenced the survey. It has offered the native claimants certain reserves in the confiscated territory, but the remainder is to be added to the public domain. To this Te Whiti, a Maori prophet and chief of the district of Parihaka, objects, and claims the entire reservation north of the boundary. Depredations were committed on the property of whites, surveying parties were interfered with, and the Maories openly threatened war in defense of their claims. After strenuous efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement without abandoning its policy, the government issued a proclamation warning the Maories that unless they accept at once the land reserves and other concessions offered them, these offers will be withdrawn and the question of reserves reconsidered. A volunteer force was also raised to police the disturbed district.

At last accounts, the Maories had surrendered, and Te Whiti was summoned to trial for sedition. Seditious he undoubtedly has been, but being a person of almost unbounded influence with the Maories, his punishment is by no means certain. Though a professed convert to Christianity, he claims supernatural powers, and proclaims himself a prophet and a deliverer from the European usurpation. As a general thing, however, he has discountenanced violence, bidding his followers await heaven's appointed time to rid them of their adversaries.

THE CAPTURE OF HERAT.

From the correspondence of the London press, we compile the following account of the fall of Herat:

Simultaneously with his own advance from Kabul, the ameer sent his cousin Abd ul Kudus, with 500 horse, to head the Char Aimak tribes of Central and Western Afghanistan, who had, under Aubia Khan of Taiwarra, risen against the pretender. Aubia headed an insurrection last spring, but was defeated by the desertion of Agha, khan of the Jamshidis. Taiwarra, Aubia's capital, was then occupied by Sirdar Abd ul Wahab, against whom the expelled chief, Aubia, continued to wage guerrilla warfare. Being joined by Abd ul Kudus and the Char Aimaks, he retook his fort, and razed it to the ground, saying that he could not hold it against artillery, and he did not mean to furnish the enemy with a stronghold. Kudus and Aubia then marched north into the Hari-rud (Herat river) valley, and at Chasma-i-Khost, about one hundred miles east of Herat, they defeated and captured Sirdar (prince) Abd ul Salam, Ayoob's father-in-law. Then turning down the valley toward Herat, they were met by the governor of that city, Luinab Khushdil Khan, with three regiments of infantry, and two guns. Him they fought with and defeated at some place not far east of Obeh, driving him back and capturing his guns. Meanwhile, the battle of Old Kandahar had been fought, and Ayoob was in full flight toward Herat. When at Anardareh, a small town between Farah and Sabsawar, he heard of the defeats of Salam and Khushdil, and immediately took refuge in Persia, where, as has been stated, he was imprisoned by the Persian shah.

At this time were three armies moving on Herat. That of Kudus, who was coming from the east, that of Mahomed Yusaf Khan, whom the ameer had dispatched in pursuit of the fugitive Ayoob, and the long-expected force under Mahomed

Ishak Khan, which, coming from Balkh by way of Mymeneh (or Maimana) was now about thirty miles to the north of the city. Sept. 30, the news of the pretender's defeat at Kandahar reached the Herat valley, and the same day the Firoz-Kohis (mountaineers of Firoz, or Firish) deserted Ayoob's cause and joined Ishak.

Abd ul Kudus was also reinforced in the same way, and now moved on Luinab Khushdil, who was posted at Shafian, seven *farsangs* (or seven *parasangs*, equal to 29 miles) from Herat. Here a bloody conflict took place, Oct. 2, resulting in the total defeat of Khushdil. Abd ul Kudus in his report to the ameer, states that the tide of battle wavered under the fire of a heavy gun of the enemy's, which caused such havoc among the Kabul troops that they refused to advance, when he, Abd ul Kudus, charged, sword in hand, at the head of a few horse, captured the gun, and saved the day. The Char-Aimaks deny this, and assert that it was their bravery that turned the tide when the cowardly Kabulis were afraid to advance. Another characteristic incident is related: Early in the day the leading Herat regiment made signs that it wished, in accordance with what seems to be the recognized custom in Afghan battles, to transfer its services to the opposite side. The firing was stopped, the Herat regiment approached to within a few yards, and the khan of the Char Aimaks stepped forward to greet the commander of the regiment, when that officer drew his pistol and shot the khan dead. It is supposed that the Herat officer was determined to prevent the desertion of his regiment, and saw no way but to precipitate a fight. The result justified the expectation, for a furious hand-to-hand conflict ensued, thoroughly converting the would-be deserters. After the battle, Kudus marched upon Herat, reaching the outskirts early in the morning of Oct. 4. Here he was met by the chief citizens, who informed him that the pretender's troops had fled, and the city was prepared to swear allegiance to the ameer. The evacuation of a strongly fortified city shows the utter demoralization of Ayoob's adherents, who had heard of their prince's defeat and flight, and hastened to secure their own safety.

FRENCH POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

In the October *Contemporary Review*, Yves Guyot devotes an article to M. Gambetta and the recent French election. The writer being an extreme radical, does not criticize Gambetta in a very friendly spirit, but his article contains much information concerning French political affairs that does not find its way into American newspapers. As the president of France is elected by the national assembly, and not by popular vote, and as the French ministry is not dependent on a majority in the chamber of deputies, there has been little attempt to organize the voters into political parties as in this country and in England. The party classification, as it appears in the groups in the chamber of deputies, includes the Legitimist, the Bonapartist, and the various subdivisions of the Republican. The Legitimist is the Bourbon party, upholding the sacredness of the church and the divine right of kings Since the death of the Comte de Chambord, the succession has passed to the house of Orleans, the members of which have abandoned their claims and sworn allegiance to the republic Hence, though many would like to see a constitutional monarchy established under the house of Orleans, there is now no Orleanist party as such, and the Legitimist party is without a candidate for the throne it wishes to set up. The Bonapartists are in much the same condition. Since the death of the prince imperial, the head of the house is Prince Jerome Napoleon, who has given allegiance to the republic.

But, of course, the royalists form but a fraction of the assembly. The mass of deputies style themselves Republicans, but divide into different groups. First comes the Left Center, a small group of which M. Guyot remarks that it is "noted for its reserve in the chamber, and for its activity in financial matters outside." The Republican Left comprises the main support of the Gambetta cabinet as it did of that of M. Ferry. The Republican Union generally votes with the Republican Left, but contains some opponents of the ministry. The Extreme Left is composed of radicals, who oppose the ministry and demand various reforms. A better classification of the last three groups, calls the supporters of the cabinet Opportunists, and its radical opponents Intransigeants or No-Compromise men. The term Opportunist was first applied to Gambetta by Rochefort, in 1876; the party accepted the term, and boldly proclaimed the policy of opposing hasty attempts at reform. "Everything must be done in its own time, and it is not possible to do everything at once," is the accepted principle of the party.

The recent election was contested chiefly by the Opportunists and the Intransigeants. These last demand the revision of the constitution restricting the powers of the senate and president; the separation of church and state; liberty of association, judicial reform, and the reduction of military service. In a modified degree these same principles are held by the Opportunists, who are, however, not inclined to hasten reforms.

The agitation for curtailing the powers of the senate, abolishing life senatorships, and changing the mode of election, receives much of its force from the rejection by the senate of the *scrutin de liste* bill. This was an amendment to the election law, ordering the election of deputies by departments on a general ticket, instead of as now by districts on an individual ticket. The strength of the royalists and conservatives lies in the personal influence of landowners and nobility in their own districts. In a department vote these local majorities would be overcome. Hence, not only would the party in power be strengthened, but individual deputies would be more subservient to party discipline.

The election was held Aug. 21, on Sunday, as seems usual. The date of election was set by the government, not fixed by law as is the custom with us, and not until July 29, when one of the radicals questioned the ministry, was the choice of date made public. The Intransigeants exerted themselves to the utmost to weaken or defeat Gambetta in his election to the Chamber. In France, as in England, a deputy need not be a resident of the district which elects him, so that the Opportunist leader might have had his choice of a dozen districts certain to elect him. He chose, however, to stand for re-election in his former districts of Belleville, to show that he maintained his popularity even among the radicals of Paris. We say districts of Belleville advisedly, for it is one of the idiosyncrasies of French politics that the same man may represent more than one district. Gambetta offered himself for election in two arrondissements, and was opposed by the radical candidates, Sigismond Lacroix and Tony Revillon. The result to Gambetta was disaster in one district, and practical defeat in the other. According to French law, a successful candidate must, on the first ballot, have at least one vote in excess of one fourth of the registered electors, and one vote more than half the number of votes cast. If no candidate receives such a majority, a second ballot is necessary. In the first district Gambetta was elected, receiving 69 votes more than half the number cast; this showed a loss of several thousand votes as compared with the poll of 1877. In the other district a second election was necessary. Gambetta would not stand a second time, and the candidate who took his place was defeated.

In the new chamber the Legitimists and Bonapartists have each forty-five votes, the former having lost seventeen, and the latter forty seats. The Intransigeants have 130 seats, a very slight increase; the remainder of the chamber—557 under the new apportionment—is conceded to the Opportunists, giving them 337 seats.

Under these circumstances, Gambetta has been called to the premiership. His cabinet is considered more radical than the last cabinet was. The appointment of a bitter anti-clerical like Paul Bert as minister of public instruction, and the commission to his charge of the department of public worship also, indicates a hostile policy toward the churches, and the possible withdrawal of the annual appropriations, some $10,000,000 per year, hitherto made to these bodies. But in his public utterances, Gambetta is the most "opportune" of Opportunists. He will "advance wisely and gradually toward reform." As to the senate, it is to be conciliated before it is coerced. As to Tunis, he declares the treaty with the bey must be kept, meaning, of course, the treaty which was forced on the bey, guaranteeing a protectorate that the bey would gladly dispense with.

THE FALL OF KAIRWAN.

The expedition to Kairwan was projected by the French in September, but owing to the increased resistance of the insurgent tribes, the campaign was postponed several weeks. Sidi Ali, brother of the bey and commander of the Tunisian army. was to have been left in charge of the railway lines running from the city of Tunis, via the Mejerda valley, to Ghardimaou (Gardimaw) the terminus near the Algerian frontier; while the French generals concentrated their forces and marched on Kairwan. But Ali Ben Amar, the one-armed chief of the Ben Ayar tribe, attacked Sidi Ali fiercely, forcing him to call for reinforcemsnts; and on the 30th of September, the Arabs massacred the railway employes at Oued Zergha, thereby causing a diversion in the French plans. Oued Zeggha (wed zerga—the River Zergha) is 17 miles west of Medjezel Bab (Medjez of the gate) and 10 miles north of Testour where Ali's army was then stationed. After punishing the Arabs and providing for the safety of the railway, the French generals reverted to their original plan of intimidating the Tunisians, first by the occupation of the city of Tunis, and second, by the capture of Kairwan. Neither project was of any partieular use to the French, except for its effect upon the minds of the insurgents. Oct. 10, the city of the bey was entered by the French battalions, which took possession of the city's barracks and fortifications. Two days before, the movement against Kairwan was begun by Gen. Etenne's moving his "column" of some 6,000 men from Susa to Mesakan, a small village twelve miles further inland, and within the next ten days four other columns, or separate detachments, set out for the fated city. Two of these detachments, under Gen's Saussier and Logerot, marched from posts in the neighborhood of Tunis to join Gen. Sabatier's command at Zaghouan (Zagwan). This last named city is thirty odd miles south of Tunis on the Kairwan road; it is situated amid mountains, passage through which was disputed by the Arabs. To prevent the insurgents from cutting off the retreat of the invaders, Ali's army was also ordered to Zaghouan to guard the mountain passes while the French troops went forward To assist in the capture of their holy city was by no means a greatful task to the Moslem soldiers, and they mutinied. Meanwhile, the fourth column had set out from Tebessa, in Algeria.

The final result of the campaign gives a somewhat farcical tinge to this mighty preparation. Although skirmishes with the Arabs were of daily occurence, the march of the invaders was not appreciably delayed, and when, Oct. 26, Gen. Etienne's column, which had left Mesakan on the 21st, arrived before the walls of Kairwan, the city surrendered without a blow. The French marched through the city, but encamped on the outside, and the soldiers were strictly prohibited from desecrating or even exploring the Moslem shrines.

Thus, for the first time in twelve centuries, has a Christian conquerer set foot within the walls of Kairwan. No "unbeliever" entered without permission, rarely given, both from the bey and the council of the holy city, and even in such case he was not allowed to enter the great mosque containing the shrine, or mihrab of Okba ben Nafe, the founder of the city. This mosque was completed in 677 A. D., and rebuilt in 727. and again in 827. The material was taken largely from the ruins of Suffetula, the Byzantine capital of Tunis, so that many fragments of Christian and pagan architecture are here re-erected in honor of the Moslem prophet. But Moslem art and architecture hold undisputed sway in the shrines which the faithful delighted to raise in other parts of the city. It was from Kairwan that Spain was conquered and that Andalusia derived the builders and artists who raised the mosque of Cordova and founded the rich Mohammedan art of the Spanish peninsula. During this period Kairman, in spite of the struggles between Arab and Berber and between the Eastern and Western caliphates, which surged around it—was a rich and prosperous city, at once the center of African commerce and the object of pious pilgrimage to surrounding nations. In the 9th century, when the kings of the Aglabite dynasty, conquered Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and Crete, Kairwan is said to have comprised thirty quarters, each as large as the present town, but of this greatness only the ruins remain. Its wealth, its commercial importance, its libraries and law schools Mahommedan learning, have disappeared and it remains little more than an object of religious interest the believers in Mohammed.

It was at first reported that French intended to lay waste the city, but this would have been too rash a course. It was sufficient for their plan to take possession of the city and establish therein a new governor, Col. Marabet, an appointee of the bey,—and from there to continue the subjection of Southern Tunis. Once conquered it is thought the Arab will yield to fate—the *kismet*, or will of God, which forms such an important part of his religion. It is true that the insurgent chief, Ali Ben Amar, whom the French thought they had killed some weeks since, is reported alive and at the head of a band in Southwestern Tunis, but the French do not look for organized resistance to their invasion; and the loss from Arab skirmishing will be slight compared with the ravages of fever, from which the approach of winter relieves them. A great drawback is the insufficiency of water, as the Arabs will destroy the wells. This necessitates an enormous baggage train. For the forty-five miles march from Susa, Gen. Etienne's train consisted of 1,000 camels and 700 horses and mules, besides a multitude of carts drawn by cattle. A telegraph line was laid as the column advanced, and this is to be followed by the construction of a steam tramway on the De Cauville system. This will secure communication between the French at Kairwan and the seaport at Susa, upon which they must depend for supplies.

Susa is a white-walled town, situated on a side hill sloping toward the Gulfof Hammamet. It is well built and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. As the Roman Adrumentum, it was the capital of a rich and extensive province, and a great Roman road stretched from its walls across the present site of Kairwan to Tebessa in Algeria. It is still a city of commercial importance, being the chief seaport of the fertile region known as the Sahel. Mehdia, the seaport thirty miles south of Susa, recently the scene of an engagement between the French gunboats and the Arabs, is a place of some historical interest. It was twice beseiged by the Spaniards in the 16th century, and passed by gift of Charles V. into the possession of the Knights of Malta, who laid waste its extensive fortifications and abandoned it after a few years' occupation. Tunis, the correspondents describe as a city of some 50,000 Arabs, 30,000 Jews, and 20,000 Christian inhabitants, situated on the rocky eastern slope of the hill which separates Lake El Bahira (little sea) from Sebka es Sedjoumi (shallows of salt). The Kasbah or citadel occupies the crest of the hill, and the Bab el Bahr (gate of the sea) connects the walled town with the coast, and toward these termini the tortuous streets converge. Up a street leads, they say, invariably to the one, and down the street to the other. The battered and broken wall surrounds but a portion of the city, but the gates, to the landward side, are closed and locked at sunset and the keys delivered into the possession of the governor of the city. The city styles herself Tunis el Hathra, that is, "Tunis the green," in memory of some forgotten date when she may have worn the color of the prophet. At present, a striking feature in her appearance is the dazzling whiteness of the house walls.

For Declamation.

PARNELL TO GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone says I am afraid, now that the land act has been passed, lest the people of England, by their long sustained efforts, should win the hearts of the whole of the Irish nation.

Long-sustained efforts in what? Was it in evicting the 2,000 tenants who have been evicted since the first of January last? In putting 200 brave and noble men in Kilmainham and the other jails of the country? Was it in issuing a police circu-

lar of a more infamous character than any which has ever been devised by any foreign despot? Was it in sending out hundreds of thousands of rounds of ball cartridges and buck-shot cartridges to his bashi-bazouks? Was it in sharpening the bayonets of the latest issue of the royal Irish constabulary? And if it was not for all those sustained efforts—efforts which Mr. Gladstone has taken up nobly and well from his predecessors in the title of misgoverning Ireland—I should like to know what are the efforts that William Gladstone talks of when he speaks of the sustained efforts which he is making for the benefit of the people of Ireland.

He charges us with having refused to vote for the second reading of his bill; he charges us with having used every effort to disparage, to discredit, and, if we could, to destroy his land bill, and points to our refusal to compromise our position by voting on the second reading as his proof, and then goes on to say, "On every subsequent occasion the same policy was pursued." On the two subsequent occasions when the bill was really in danger, I and the Irish party rescued Gladstone and his cabinet, by our thirty-six votes, from destruction and defeat; and then, in the close of his speech, he admits our whole position and contention. In one last despairing wail he says: "And the government is expected to preserve peace with no moral force behind it." The government has no moral force behind it in Ireland; the whole Irish people are against them. They have to depend for their support upon a self-interested and a very small minority of this country, and therefore they have no moral force behind them.

Mr. Gladstone, in those few short words, admits that English government has failed in Ireland. He admits the contention that Grattan and the volunteers of 1782 fought for; he admits the contention that the men of '98 died for.

He admits the contention that O'Connell argued for, he admits the contention that the men of 1848 staked their all for, the contention that the men of 1865, after a long period of depression and apparent death of national life in Ireland, cheerfully faced the dungeon and the horrors of penal servitude for, and the contention that to-day you in your overpowering multitudes have established, and, please God, will bring to a successful and a final issue—namely, that England's mission in Ireland has been a failure, and that Irishmen have established their right to govern Ireland by laws made by themselves for themselves on Irish soil. And he wound up with a threat—"No fear of force, and no fear of ruin through force, shall, as far as we are concerned, and it is in our power"—I say it is *not* in his power to trample on the aspirations and the rights of the Irish nation with no moral force behind him. These are very brave words that he uses, but it strikes me that they have a ring about them like the whistle of a school-boy on his way through a church-yard at night to keep up his courage. He would have you believe that he is not afraid of you, because he has disarmed you, because he has attempted to disorganize you, because he knows that the Irish nation is to-day disarmed as far as physical weapons go; but he does not hold this kind of language with the Boers.

What did he do at the commencement of the session? He said something of this kind to the Boers: He said that he was going to put them down, and as soon as he had discovered that they were able to shoot straighter than his own soldiers, he allowed those few men to put him and his government down, and although he has attempted to regain some of his lost position in the Transvaal by subsequent chicanery and diplomatic negotiations, yet that sturdy and small people in the Transvaal have seen through William Ewart Gladstone; and they have told him again, for the second time, that they would not have their liberties filched from them, and I believe as a result that we shall see that William Ewart Gladstone will again yield to the people of the Transvaal, and I insist that as the result of this great movement we shall all see that just as Gladstone, by the act of 1881, has eaten all his old words, has departed from all his formerly declared principles now, we shall see that these brave words of this English Prime Minister will be scattered as chaff before the united and advancing determination of the Irish people to regain for themselves their lost land and their lost legislative independence. —*Speech at Wexford, Oct. 9.*

VETERAN ENCOURAGING RECRUIT.

From the French of Paul Deroulede.

Now mark me! Who comes home with head erect
Will need some stimulus, as well as I,
And the proud thought his conscience will select
Is not *I killed*, but *I stood firm to die.*

Call this by any name—you can't go wrong—
Say "love of country," "flag," or what you please;
That which can strengthen man itself is strong;
War teaches self-restraint, peace selfish ease.

So, boy, I only laugh when people call
Our trade a scourge, and cry, "behold its fruits;
To fight is but brute instinct, after all."
Nay, *fear's* the instinct; *cowards* are the brutes.

'Tis fear that brings the beast in us to light;
Fear makes men scamper like the silly ewe.
Likewise, remember always that in flight,
The foe will fire, conscript, and not you.

Then, too, my boy, think what it means to fly!
Not only—what, alas, enough you'd find—
Defeat, confusion—all that agony—
But all the dead and wounded left behind.

Yes; those the victor *finds* he will assist;
But will he *seek* for them as we should do?
The roll is never called without a list;
We veterans, conscript, look for such as you.

If, after all, your feet, against your will,
Go pivoting around, reflect a bit,
Balls in the back are just as sure to kill.
The way to stop their hitting, is—to hit!

Lippincott's Magazine.

Literature.

BOOK NOTICES.

LIFE AND WORKS OF JAMES A. GARFIELD, Twentieth President of the United States, and the Tragic Story of his Death. By John Clark Ridpath, LL. D. Jones Brothers & Co., Chicago, New York, and Cincinnati. Price, cloth, $2.50; Russia, $3.00.

Of biographies of Garfield there are many, and if Mr. Ridpath's production were nothing more than the usual hastily written, hastily compiled collection of anecdote and incident, it were better for the publisher it had never been bound—at least in the rich brown and gilt binding of the volume before us. But the book is well worth the care and expense bestowed upon its mechanical production, for it is one of the works that will live. It is the first attempt we have seen to present a complete and well-digested account of the really historical part of Garfield's life, his career as soldier and statesman. Of this book of 672 pages, eighty-eight are given to Garfield's ante-bellum life,—his boyhood and school and college experiences as a pupil and teacher. Two chapters are given to his career as a soldier, six to his life and work as congressman, senator and president, and four to his assassination. We are too near the date of the great tragedy to look for a cool, rational conception of Garfield's character, but the facts, the living facts, the record of which will abide when transient character conceptions fade away, belong to us no less than to posterity. Accurate knowledge of events so recent as the reconstruction, the resumption of specie payment, and other notable occurrences of the administrations of Grant and Hayes, is of the highest importance to us; and since a complete history of this eventful period is yet to be written, we have every reason to be grateful when a biographer adds to his life story a record of the time in which the subject lived and labored. Such a service has Mr. Ridpath done us. The story of the assassination, the long period of suffering, and the final death is particularly full and interesting. The book is finely illustrated, and contains portraits of President Garfield's family, his cabinet, and his attendant physicians, while, as frontispieces, we have excellent engravings of himself and his wife.

USURY LAWS, Their nature, expediency and influence. Society for Political Education, 4 Morton St, New York.

This is No IV of the Economic Tracts, which the Society for Political Education proposes to publish. It professes to give all that can be said for or against the usury laws, but it is evident to the most cursory reader, that the argument *for* the laws has been slighted. Indeed, there is no argument in

their favor—only concessions of the advocates of free trade in money. It must occur to every political thinker that free trade doctrines have some limitations,—that there are classes of contracts which it is not for the good of society to have enforced. Very fair arguments in favor of legal restraint upon usury have been made, and some of them should have a place in this work. The pamphlet contains an abridgement of Jeremy Bentham's letters, a letter by John Calvin, a speech by Richard H. Dana, jr., and a brief treatise by David A. Wells. Incidentally, we may mention that Mr. Edwin Barrett Smith, 142 Dearborn street, Chicago, has been appointed secretary for the Northwest, vice M. L. Scudder. Information concerning the society can be obtained from Mr. Smith, or by addressing the New York office, 4 Morton street.

ON THE ROAD TO RICHES. By Wm. H. Maher. Price, $1.

This is a most invaluable book to any young man who is eager to enter the business world. In a series of most inviting papers, it gives the rules upon which success in a business career can be secured. It offers no patent receipts for good luck, but a series of common sense principles, by adherence to which, the young may avoid the shoals and quicksands on which so many are wrecked in venturing their all in the commercial world. It is written by a business man, who, from a humble beginning, has worked his way up to a position of affluence and influence. He writes, therefore, of matters that he fully understands. He defines the rights and duties of the clerk, the accountant, the traveling salesman, the merchant; shows plainly what methods will ensure success in their various positions, what practices must be avoided as harmful to the business aspirant's prospects. He tells how to sell goods behind the counter and on the road, how to keep accounts, how to collect money, when, where and how to advertise successfully, how to purchase goods, and defines carefully the important technical terms used in the business world. No young man reading this book carefully, and conscientiously following the directions therein given, can fail of making money. It truly shows all how to travel "on the road to riches," and to get there.

STRAUB'S CHORUS BOOK—Is a new collection of choruses, arranged with a special view to use in high school and college exhibitions and concerts. It is to be commended as one of the best collections in the market. There is not a poor or feebly-arranged chorus in the book. The effort of the publisher has been to make it a collection of gems purely, and we can truthfully say that the effort was a successful one. The grade of music throughout the book is remarkably even. None of the choruses are actually simple, yet none are extremely difficult, and many are remarkably brilliant and affective, while quite within the range of the musician of moderate attainments. Altogether, the collection can be warmly recommended to all in search of a good book of chorus music, for school or concert room.

NOYES' IMPROVED DICTIONARY HOLDER.—Next to the man who produces a useful book, first claimant for gratitude is the man who places the book within your reach. The unabridged dictionary is invaluable for reference, but its weight and bulk make it both heavy and awkward to hold, so that it is not consulted nearly as often as it should be. Noyes' dictionary holder not only preserves the book from racking and spoiling, but presents it in convenient form for reference. With the recent improvements, the tilting top and the paper-holding attachments, it is about as useful a thing as could be devised for the library, study or school room. Indeed, to the proper furnishing of a school room, a holder is almost as necessary as a dictionary.

MAGAZINES.

—*Lippincott* for December opens with an illustrated paper on Fishing in Virginia Waters, by John C. Carpenter,—a bright and entertaining sketch, though the wit is sometimes forced and cheap, as witnesses the following, apropos of the discovery of Braddock's Road: "The party were moved to tears. Braddock—the great Braddock—had been there, and they had missed him." A second illustrated paper, Through the Ardennes, is by Dr. Felix Oswald, whose descriptive powers are here employed to the best advantage. Some Impressions of an Open Air People, by Anna Bowman Blake, deals with outdoor aspects of Paris in winter. Dr. Wm. Hunt writes instructively and entertainingly concerning Popular Falacies about Surgery and Doctors. Chauncey Hickox in a paper on The Presidency, advocates the abolition of that office, leaving the executive power in the hands of the heads of departments, individually responsible to congress. A very ill-digested scheme indeed. Alfred Terry Bacon describes a Colorado Round-Up. Mrs. Latimer gives a metrical translation of a French poem, The Sergeant. Fiction is represented by the happy conclusion of The Valcoure, by very good short stories by Henry Baldwin and Chas. Dunning, and by an ill-savored thing, entitled Tid's Wife, by Kate Upeon Clark. As the *Nation* said of her last production, Frant, "Such a story is enough to taint a whole volume."

—Two articles which every student of current history should read, are the two first illustrated papers in *Harper's*, for December. These are the Bernadottes—a description of the royal family of Sweden—by Zadel Barnes Gustafson, and Mr. Hatton's third paper. The Bernadottes—from the French marshal who was elected to the throne Aug. 21, 1815, to Prince Oscar Gustav Adolph, whose marriage to the Princess Victoria of Baden, we recorded some months since — have been distinguished for literary and artistic attainments, so that the record is unusually interesting. Mr. Hatton's paper devotes considerable space to Edwin Arnold, author of The Light of Asia, and editor of the London *Daily Telegraph*. William Hamilton Gibson contributes another of his delightful papers, with sixteen illustrations, engraved from his own drawings. Two other commendable illustrated papers are The Grave of William Penn, by Alfred T. Story, and Autumn Sketches in Pennsylvania Highlands, by Howard Pyle. Still another is M. D. Conway's article on Monsters, describing some curiosities, and exposing, perhaps for the thousandth time, the doggerel prophecies attributed to Mother Shipton. Two historical papers are J. C. Stockbridge's Day in the House of Commons, May 30, 1781, during the debate on the American war, and Prof. Fiske's account of How America came to be discovered. Fiction is represented by the serials of Miss Woolson and Thomas Hard, by a pathetic tale from the pen of Sally McLean, author of Cape Cod Folks, and by Mrs. Champney's humorous sketch, A Crisis. Poems are furnished by T. B. Aldrich, Mrs. Latimer, S. S. Conant and H. R. Hudson.

—The December *Atlantic* contains the closing chapters of Mr. Howells' and Mr. James' stories. Dr. Breen's Practice is found, we may mention, among the charity patients of her husband's employes. The Portraits of a Lady ends abruptly and vaguely—a most lame and impotent conclusion. The friend's falseness and the husband's villany are discovered, the lady witnesses the death of one lover, congratulates a second upon hi approaching marriage, and holds a stormy interview with a third. Having passed, *nem. con.*, the vote that her husband is a devil, the unfortunates separate, and she goes home to supper, and he —waits. R. L. Dugdale continues his discussion of the Origin of Crime in Society. His argument is that punishment, rigorous as it may be, does not effectually deter criminals from committing crime. It is not enough to make the way of the transgressor hard, but we must see that it is relatively harder than the way of the righteous. An article of timely interest is James W. Clarke's British State Assassins and the Defense of Insanity. Commendable articles are The [French] Habitant of Lower Canada, by Edward Farrer; Socialists in a German University, by Willard Brown; and Harriet W. Preston's sketch, At Canterbury. The two first named are really very good. Kate Gannett Wells, writes entertainingly of Caste in American Society. Hester's Dower, by S. A. L. E. M., is a very indifferent bit of fiction. Reviews by Chas. G. Leland, and the editor, cover books of travel, Buddhism and the eccentricities of Mark Twain. For next year we are promised serials by Thomas Hardy, W. W. Bishop, Mr. Latrop, and by Miss Phelps.

—The *Century* for December contains biographical papers on the late Dr. J. G. Holland and President Garfield, the former by Edward Eggleston, and the latter by E. V. Smalley. Poems in memory of Dr. Holland are contoibuted by H. H., E. C. Stedman and Washington Gladden, and one of his own poems is printed in autograph fac simile. The Story of President Garfield's Illness is told by Dr. Bliss; poems relating to the same subject are furnished by Harold Boulton and Robert U. Johnson, and a fac simile is given of the president's first writing after his assassination—his name and the words, *Strangulatus pro Republica* (Slaughtered for the Republic). Two other semi-biographical sketches are The Early Writings of Robert Browning and the Life Mask of Lincoln and How it was Made. An admirable engraving presents this hitherto-unpublished mask in profile. A Cruise in a Pilot Boat describes the adventurous and hazardous life of a New York pilot. A Colonial Monastery relates to the Dunkers, the Solitary Brethren and Sisters of Ephrata, Pa. The Hieroglyphs of Central America, by Prof. E. S. Holden, is an attempt to indicate a basis for the study of the Copan, Palenque, and other inscriptions. Mr. Howells' serial, A Modern Instance, deals with the course of true love in New England. A short story by Stewart Chapin, though interesting, presents a very crude plea for civil service reform. Other notable papers are New Roads to a Trade, a short account of technological schools, and Buchanan's Loyalty, by Hon. Horatio King.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, DECEMBER 15, 1881. No. 22.

☞ *In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send* ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD, from December 1 to 15.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The President's Message—Our Relations with Peru—The Forty-Seventh Congress.

ABROAD.—News Notes—The German Reichstag—Austria in the East—The Government of Japan—Egyptian Affairs.

FOR DECLAMATION.—The Policy of 1846.

TO THE TEACHER.—Questions and Answers

LITERATURE.—Book Notices—Magazines.

TERMS:—Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; in clubs sent to **Separate Personal Addresses, 60c each**; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

Heretofore we have had no club rates to separate addresses, and hence have been forced to make prices in each instance or take the club-sender's estimate. The club rates heretofore have been for schools wishing a number of copies sent to one personal address, and to such the price remains the same.

☞ See premium offers to agents.

History of the World.

FROM DECEMBER 1 TO 15.

The difficulty in the silk trade between the Japanese and foreign merchants has been adjusted by a compromise. Business is resumed, but trade is duller and prices lower than before the formation of the guild. Mayeshima, postmaster general for many years, has resigned, and is succeeded by Namusa Yasushi, former governor of Kanagawa. It is rumored that further changes will soon occur.

China reports, Dec. 2, the completion of the telegraph line from Tien Tsin to Shanghai. This, in China, is a very notable event. The Chinese government has also determined to relay the Shanghai and Woosiung railway; a line originally laid by foreigners, but bought by the Chinese and torn up. The new minister to Washington, Chung Tsa Ju (or Chao Yu), arrived in San Francisco from China, Dec. 11.

Yusuf, whom the ameer of Afghanistan appointed governor of the newly captured city of Herat, is said to be detained at Farah, while Abdul Kudus reports that the Heratties will not tolerate further change or interference. Kudus, who may have expected appointment as governor himself, is suspected of intrigue, and the outlook generally is not peaceful.

Dec. 3 Capt. Brownrigg, of the British man-of-war London, in boarding an Arab slaver, in the Indian Ocean near Zanzibar, was attacked and killed with several of his men. The sultan of Zanzibar has joined in the attempt to capture and punish the murderous Arabs.

From South Africa we hear that Umzeila, a powerful chief in the country north of Delagoa Bay, has granted permission to Americans to establish missions in his country, a fact which is resented by many of the neighboring colonists, who, looking upon the possessions of all heathen as their rightful inheritence, are naturally opposed to conversion. Dec. 8, the legislative council of Natal unanimously resolved to favor the establishment of a responsible ministry. The Liberian government has been obliged by Germany to pay a fine of $5,000, on account of the ill treatment of the crew of the German steamer Carlos at Freetown, last summer.

But little has occurred in Tunis. Nov. 30, the Marseillaise company whose claim on the Enfida palace was one of the pretexts excusing the French invasion, was put in possession of the property by order of the bey. Dec. 5, Minister Resident Roustan was recalled to Paris. Gen. Lambert succeeds him. Gen. Forgemol's column has returned to Tebessa, and three thousand more troops are about to leave Tunis. The total French loss during the campaign is officially stated to be 1,100.

In Egypt, Dec. 5, Arabi Bey, leader of the recent mutiny, assaulted the French controller general, De Blignieres, on the streets of Cairo. This is a serious matter, as France will undoubtedly demand satisfaction.

In Russia, the attempt to shoot Gen. Tcherevine, made by Nicolai Lankowsky, Nov. 26, has caused the czar to again postpone his return to St. Petersburg.

The Danube question is agitating Austria and Rumania, and there is some chance that foreign nations will interfere to maintain the free navigation of the river. In Dalmatia, Austria is put to some trouble to enforce her military conscription law, and expects still further resistance when the same law is extended to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mancini, Italian minister of foreign affairs, Dec. 7, made a speech in reply to the opposition, the chamber of deputies, declaring that the government would aid and protect Italian commerce in Africa. He called attention to the fact that Italy was the only nation that had not acknowledged the Franco-Tunisian protectorate, and incidentally charged France with perfidy.

Spain is considering the final abolition of slavery in her colonies. At present, it is a system of apprenticeship, or temporary servitude, with a promise of freedom in a few years.

France is awaiting the result of her senatorial elections. In Germany, an alliance between the center party (moderates) and the clericals, in favor of the government, has been frustrated by a newspaper controversy between Bismarck and Herr Windthorst, leader of the center.

The state council, or senate, of the Swiss confederation, elected, Dec. 5, as its president and vice president, the radical candidates Cornaze and Vigier. Dec. 14 the two houses of congress, in joint assembly, re-elected all the former members of the federal council, and also elected Vice-president Bavier president of the confederation for 1882, and Rondout vice president for the same term.

Despite the favorable working of the land courts, Irish affairs are in a very unsatisfactory condition. Agrarian outrages continue numerous, the leaguers apparently thinking that the worse they behave, the better treatment they will receive. There is, unfortunately, too much ground for the belief.

From Peru we learn the particulars of Calderon's arrest. Pierola's whereabouts cannot be ascertained, and one of his

lieutenant, Colonel Caceres, has published a letter intimating that Pierola has gone crazy over his misfortunes, and can not longer be recognized as president.

The republics of Central America are agitated over a threatened invasion of Guitemala by Mexico, and talk of forming a defensive and offensive alliance.

In this country the fortnight has been signalized by the meeting of the Forty-seventh congress and the appearance of the president's message; also of the retirement of Secretary Blaine from the department of state, and the appointment, Dec. 12, to the vacancy, of Frederick T. Frelinghbysen, ex-senator from New Jersey. Postmaster General James has also sent in his resignation to take effect Jan. 1.

The Guiteau trial continues to attract attention, but in the absence of new developments, comment on it is exhausted.

At Home.

THE raising of the question of our relations with Peru and Chili has caused the publication of numerous official papers relating to it, from the original instructions to the ministers, to scandal concerning a questionable claim which Washington lobbyists are trying to collect through the state department. There has also been published a letter of Secretary Blaine to Thos. J. Durant, U. S. counsel before the Spanish claims commission. This sets forth the policy of the administration with regard to persons claiming to be naturalized citizens of the United States. Briefly, it is that a foreign commission can not go behind a certificate of naturalization and ascertain whether it was rightly given.

Two topics which are likely to receive much attention, even if they do not lead to legislation, are civil service reform and the issue of protection versus free trade. With regard to the first, the president, in his annual message, urgently recommends an annual appropriation by congress to carry out the existing law authorizing the president to prescribe regulations for the admission of persons into the service, and to "employ suitable persons to conduct inquiries into the fitness of applicants." With regard to competitive examinations, to which he refers as the principal feature of the measure urged upon congress and the executive, he suggests that the chief arguments in its favor is the success of the British civil service system which is based upon it. He objects to many features which he considers essential to the British plan, and thinks we should proceed slowly. In the senate, the Pendleton civil service reform bill is being pushed by its author, whose speech of Dec. 13 on this subject was forcibly seconded by Senator Hill, of Georgia, and criticised by Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts. As to the tariff, the popular favor accorded in the late presidential election has naturally caused a "boom" in protection schemes. A second tariff convention has been held in New York and, Dec. 8, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, delivered an extended argument in favor of a high protective tariff.

THE New York *Nation*, for Dec. 1, devotes an article to the founding and equipment of the Lick Observatory, on Mt. Hamilton, Santa Clara county, Cal. This observatory, situated on a peak 4,227 feet above the level of the sea, was founded in January, 1877, in pursuance of a deed of trust made Sept. 21, 1875, by Mr. James Lick, of San Francisco. The trustees were authorized to expend $700,000 in building an observatory and equipping it with a telescope "superior to and more powerful than any telescope ever yet made," the surplus, if any, to go toward the endowment of the observatory, which was to become the property of the University of California. The land was granted by the federal government, and to secure the location of the observatory on this peak, Santa Clara county built, at a cost of $78,000, an excellent road, twenty-six miles long, from the valley to the top of the mountain. Though by no means complete, the observatory was utilized, Nov. 7, in noting the transit of Mercury. During the month the northwest dome of the building was finished, and a superior twelve-inch telescope mounted. The great dome, some seventy-five feet in diameter, is to contain a refracting telescope, of thirty-six inches aperture, now in process of manufacture by Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, who have just finished a thirty-inch telescope for the Russian government. Besides these instruments, the observatory will contain an equipment of which many a long established station would be proud, and this, together with its superior advantages of situation, will make it a point of first class importance.

IN the Guiteau trial, the prisoner has been put on the stand to give evidence, an unwise movement for the defense, unless they hope to so confuse the jury that they will begin to look upon the prisoner's vagaries as a species of moral insanity. For no one can follow his account of himself and believe him to be mentally incapable of distinguishing right and wrong. He reiterated his story of divine inspiration, and said that he had considered the country to be drifting into civil war through the split in the Republican party. He evinced a very sane desire to insist on this line of argument, and a very sensible appreciation of its effect on the jury. The cross-examination was calculated to involve him in contradictions, but he was not to be caught, and when in danger of being cornered, either refused to answer, or became insolent and abusive. Medical experts testified that, assuming the facts to be as the defense stated, they would consider the prisoner insane, but this shows confusion of thought as to the scope of legal insanity. Many devout men in this and other ages have sincerely believed themselves inspired. It is rather startling to brand all these as insane, however one may question their strength of mind. Still, the prisoner is not devout, and has led a very vicious life, as was abundantly shown by the evidence, but this is probably taken by the public to discredit, not the sanity of his mind, but the sincerity of his plea. The publicity of the trial cannot but have a bad effect upon the morals of the public, and compares unfavorably with the mode of conducting such trials in Germany, for instance, where correspondents tell us it was impossible to learn any particulars of the trials of Hoedel and Nobiling.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The president's annual message was delivered to congress, Dec. 6. It reviews our relations with foreign nations, and declares them quite satisfactory. Steps have been taken to secure the better protection of American Hebrews in Russia, and American missionaries in Turkey. The transportation of Swiss criminals to this country has been protested against, and commercial and navigation treaties have been concluded with Servia and Rumania.

The policy of Garfield's administration toward the Panama Canal is reviewed with approval, and negotiations with the British government are announced looking to the modification of the Panama-canal clauses of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Our relations with Peru and Chili are discussed, and a scheme for the improvement of our system of consular jurisdiction in the Orient, is announced as in preparation. The reports of the several departments of the home government are trans-

mitted with approval. He recommends the retirement of silver certificates, and the limitation of silver coinage to the actual demand. He is opposed to refunding the 3½ per cent bonds, unless at a much lower rate of interest. A revision of the tariff is recommended, with due caution in making important changes. As to the star route cases, he has urged upon the government officials the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the law. The question of civil service reform is treated at some length. The decline of our merchant marine is deplored, and government aid to the same recommended. To put down Mormon polygamy, he urges that a person solemnizing a marriage in any of the territories should be obliged to file a certificate of said marriage in the supreme court of the territory.

In conclusion, he calls attention to the question of presidential inability, and urges speedy consideration of the matter by congress.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERU.

In his message to congress, President Arthur stated that "This government sees with great concern the continuance of hostile relations between Chili, Bolivia, and Peru," and that an early peace between these republics is much to be desired, not only to prevent further bloodshed, but also to avert consequences which are, in the president's opinion, "dangerous to the interests of republican governments on this continent, and calculated to destroy the best elements of our free and peaceful civilization. That, in view of serious misapprehensions as to the position of the United States, and the difficulty of communicating promptly through the appointed ministers, he has "deemed it judicious to send a special envoy accredited to all and each of them, furnished with general instructions, which will, I trust, enable him to bring these powers into friendly relations." This last statement is not very lucid, but it refers to the sending of two special envoys, one accredited to Chili, and the other to Peru,—to which government we cannot say. Concerning these envoys extraordinary, the New York *Nation* says:

"One of them, Mr. W. H. Trescott, who goes to Peru, is a trained diplomat. Mr. Walker Blaine, the son of the secretary of state, goes to Chili. He is a clever young man, who, after a few months' training in the state department, is probably sent to Chili to give him a little experience in diplomacy, and a pleasant foreign trip. Mr. Trescott's mission is the more important of the two. He is accredited to the Hurlbut government, but whether Hurlbut will recognize him or have anything to do with him remains to be seen. [N. B. This is sarcasm.] According to the New York *Herald's* Washington dispatches, a gentleman "who is thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the misunderstanding," says that the President merely intends to try by persuasion and argument to get Chili to treat Peru in a lenient and civilized manner, but he adds these significant words:

"Should President Arthur adopt the views which Secretary Blaine has held on this subject, the government will take steps to intervene and insist upon Chili's releasing Garcia Calderon. Although this course doubtless is a delicate one, it may be necessary to adopt it, because the United States minister has already recognized Garcia Calderon, but had not ascertained if his was a government *de facto*." The fact that Calderon is now under arrest in the hands of the Chilians, shows, as they say in "Patience," what a particularly singular kind of government de facto that kind of a de facto government would be.

A de facto government, we should explain, is a government in fact, actually in power, as opposed to a government de jure, which is a government which has a legal or a moral right to power. International law demands the recognition of governments as they are, without questioning their legitimacy. Another recognized principle of this law is that no nation has a right to interfere in the affairs of another, either in its internal affairs or its relations with other states. Between equals such interference is fiercely resented, as our government resented the action of Great Britain toward the confederacy during the late war. Gen. Kilpatrick's instructions as minister to Chili, noted in our last issue, courteously acknowledged the equality of that government, by bidding the minister advise in Chili-Peruvian matters only when his advice was asked. The sending of special envoys with instructions to make a peace satisfactory to the United States, presumes largely upon our superior strength, while a demand for the release and recognition of Chili would be, between equals, the next thing to a declaration of war.

The president's message being dated Dec. 6, was written in ignorance of the fact that Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, United States minister to Chili, had died at Santiago, Dec. 4. The deceased was born in New Jersey, in 1836, graduated at West Point in 1861, won a lasting fame as a daring young officer in the Virginia campaigns, and afterward in command of cavalry attending Sherman's march to the sea. Was commissioned major general of volunteers in 1865. For the following three years he served as minister to Chili; a position to which he was again appointed by President Garfield. During the interval from 1868 to 1881, he resided in New Jersey, taking an active interest in politics, but securing no important office, being an extravagant stalwart Republican in a Democratic state. A fluent speaker, he was in request as campaign orator in other states, and his services thus rendered to the party doubtless led to his reappointment to a foreign mission.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Dec. 5, convened at Washington the forty-seventh congress, or rather the forty-seventh house, for the term congress also includes the senate, which is always in existence, two-thirds of its members holding over. The new house of representatives, politically classified, contains 146 Republicans, 136 Democrats, 8 Greenbackers, 2 Readjusters, and 1 independent, that is, belonging to no political party as at present constituted. After a six years' term of service as a minority, the Republicans return to power in the house with a small majority, not indeed over all possible opposition, but over all probable opposition, since Greenbackers, Readjusters, and independents, are quite as apt to combine with Republicans as with Democrats.

The new house begins its term with a clear table. Of the 7,000 bills, more or less, entered and laid upon the table, all have, under the rules, been swept away, and must be re-entered before they can be considered. Many of them, doubtless, will be revived, and new bills will be entered by new members, whose zeal has not yet been blunted by the difficulty of obtaining a hearing in so large an assembly as the house. Among the subjects for consideration are the mode of electing the president and deciding disputed elections, the apportionment of representatives among different states, amendments to tariff and internal revenue laws, and new laws regulating interstate railways and telegraph lines, besides a host of subsidy bills and other measures for the benefit of private citizens. Other members are prepared to advocate the admission of new states, such as Dakota and New Mexico, or to urge administrative reforms in the different departments, or general schemes to reform the civil service. Bills for refunding the debt may be introduced, but with one hundred millions of surplus revenue, we need not be concerned about borrowing money to pay our debts.

The first act of the house was to select a speaker, or chairman. The presiding officer in parliamentary bodies is called the speaker, because in addresses to the throne he is the recog-

nized leader and spokesman of the house. In England and some continental countries, the speaker is nominated by the house, subject to the approval of the crown, but this approval is rarely withheld, so that in these countries as elsewhere, the house virtually chooses its own speaker. Some difference, however, exists by custom. In this country, the speaker is a political partisan, and a new officer is elected every time the political complexion of the house changes. In England, the speaker has, by custom, a recognized claim to re-election, until he himself chooses to retire, and hence is expected to be as non-partisan as possible. The first essential of a good speaker is impartiality; he should not use his powers to influence legislation in one way or another, but merely to forward the wishes of the house. For this reason, the English custom is to be preferred. One reason why a partisan chairman is uniformly demanded by the majority in American houses, lies in the speaker's power to appoint committees. The principal legislative work is done in committees; to these bills are referred to be discussed, amended, and prepared in detail, and finally to be reported to the house with the committee's approval or disapproval, as the case may be. Though a committee cannot always secure the passage of a bill, it can nearly always defeat one, either by opposing it, or loading it with objectionable amendments, or in some cases, by "stifling" it, that is, neglecting to report it at all.

Another important power wielded by the speaker is the right to "recognize" members who claim the floor. When two or more members wish to speak at the same time, the one who catches the speaker's eye first is entitled to recognition, but as the speaker can look at any one he chooses, he has the power to give preference to whomsoever he will. In the same way, he may construe the rules to affect one side or the other. For these and other reasons, impartiality is the first essential of a good speaker.

The second essential is an acquaintance with parliamentary rules and precedents, and that promptness and decision which is necessary to control a large assembly. This is still another reason for securing and retaining an efficient and experienced chairman.

The speaker elected by the house was Joseph Warren Keifer, of Ohio, who was the choice of the Republican caucus of Saturday, Dec. 3. Gen. Keifer is forty-six years old, a native of Clark county, Ohio; is a lawyer by profession, served in the war as an officer of volunteers, and was brevetted a major general in 1865. His political career has been respectable, though not brilliant. Compared with the principal opposing candidates—Kasson of Iowa, and Hiscock of New York—we see several reasons for approving of the election of Mr. Keifer, though his personal fitness for the post is still to be proved. He is considered a man of irreproachable character and good impulses, and though a stalwart Republican, not so pronounced as to provoke the members of the opposition, who are numerous enough to give trouble if irritated.

Abroad.

THE latest news from Brazil shows a healthy growth of constitutional ideas and methods in that country. For some time past the emperor himself has perceived that if the electoral regime enacted by the constitution, were given up for that of direct elections by the people, the result would be a more trustworthy index of public opinion. After many attempts, the trial was made, and the recent election held under it, justifies the hopes of its friends. Instead of a unanimous or nearly unanimous chamber of deputies, the present liberal ministry, which has been as acceptable as any in Brazil, would have to confront, were it to continue in power until the chamber met, an opposition of 50, in a house of 122 members. For the first time in the present reign, (and Dom Pedro ascended the the throne in 1831,) a minister of the crown has been defeated, and, therefore, been dismissed from the cabinet by the people. In the recent election, two ministers, both belonging to influential families in Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo, failed to be re-elected, and their resignation only precedes that of the whole cabinet at the re-opening of the national legislature.—*N. Y. Nation.*

ANOTHER horrible theatre fire has occurred, this time at Vienna, Austria. Dec. 8, at 7:30 p. m., just as the performance at the Ring Theater was about to begin, the scenery on the stage took fire, and in a very few minutes the whole interior of the house was in a blaze. The audience, estimated at 2,000 persons, made frantic attempts to escape, but owing to the crowd, and an explosion of gas which extinguished the lights in the halls and stairways, a large proportion of them were either stifled by the smoke, or crushed to death by the struggling crowd. Some four hundred bodies have so far been taken from the ruins, and the entire loss of life is estimated at from 700 to 900. As usual, many of the legal precautions against such a calamity were neglected. The large "escape" doors were locked, the oil lamps in the halls unlighted, and the doors of the gallery opened inward, instead of outward. A wire drop-curtain to separate the stage from the auditorium was provided, but the person in charge fled at the first alarm.

IN France, M. Paul Bert, in an address to his subordinates, on taking charge of the bureau of public worship, which has lately been attached to the department of public instruction —explains the inconsistency of his position, by the statement that his duties are "neither religious nor anti-religious," but merely executive. Still, to sincere christians, who look upon church-going as a solemn and important duty, it must be startling to see the state supervision of religious services in the hands of one who looks on the whole thing much as an English district commissioner in India looks on the worship of Juggernaut. That such an offence to the churches, as Bert's appointment must be, should be attempted in France, shows how clerical influence has waned. Another evidence is the unseating, by the chamber of deputies, Dec. 5, of two members, on the ground that their elections were procured by clerical influence. In its relations with foreign nations, the new administration has completed a commercial treaty with Italy, reopened negotiations for another with England, and professes a desire for a third with the United States. The chief subject of controversy with us relates to the importation of American pork, which was excluded from France by a decree of the Ferry cabinet, on account of alleged defective inspection. The primary elections for the choice of seventy-five senators, are resulting favorably to the Opportunists. French senators, with the exception of those elected for life, hold office for nine years, one-third retiring every third year. The election is by an indirect process. Electoral delegates are chosen by the communes and municipalities, and after a lapse of two months meet and elect the senators. Gambetta will await the result of the election before pushing his projected revision of the constitution. Dec. 10, Gambetta repudiated joint responsibility with the Ferry ministry, in beginning the Tunisian war, and said that he would introduce a bill for the future administration of Tunis as soon as that country was pacified. As for the Tunisian debt, it would be settled by an agreement similar to that applied to Egyptian finances.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

The German Reichstag is agitated by the struggle between the government and the opposition. The measures announced by the government included such stock subjects of controversy as the incorporation of Hamburg in the zollverein, quadrennial parliaments and biennial budgets; the accident insu-

ance bill, and the economic council, the tobacco monopoly and the liquor tax. (See pp. 39, 69 and 85.)

The emperor's speech was attacked as virtually the production of Chancellor Bismarck, but the Kaiser has since taken the trouble to deny the rumor, and declare the speech the "fullest expression of his convictions as to the welfare of the nation." The tone of debate has been angry, Bismarck being assailed by Herr Richter and Prof. Virchow, leaders of the Progressists, and becoming vehement in his replies. Dec. 1, the appropriation for an economic council was again refused, whereupon the chancellor repeated his declaration that the council would be held, and the state diets invited to assume the expenses of their delegations to it.

On the 6th, the *North German Gazette* printed an article charging Herr Windthorst with raising, in committee, the question whether England and Russia would not oppose the incorporation of the Elbe in the customs union, and insinuating that he was the mouthpiece of foreign agents. To revenge this "semi-official calumny" of their leader, the member of the center gave the chancellor a sort of "over the left" surprise party by absenting themselves in a body from his soiree of the same evening. This brought him to his feet the next day in the Reichstag, with the explanation that he knew nothing of the article in question.

The debate still continues on the Hamburg question, which is, we should say, merely on the ratification of the treaty already made, with the appropriation for putting it in effect.

AUSTRIA IN THE EAST.

Just now Austria is disturbed by an insurrection in Dalmatia, the Austro-Hungarian province on the Adriatic sea. Here the mountaineers of Krivosch are leagued together to resist the draft. The Austrian military law is formed, after the model of the Prussian, on the system of universal liability to arms. The term of service is ten years, three of which spent in active service, and seven in the reserve corps, after which the veteran is still further liable to two years in the Landwehr, or militia.

According to the dispatches, it is the Landwehr law that is resisted, but it is more probable that the Krivoschians refuse to serve in the army at all. The rebellion is likely to spread to the other Slavonian provinces, Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were "occupied" by Austria, by permission of the Berlin treaty. Indeed, Austria's progress in the East is likely to be resisted at every turn, by the Christian Slav as well as by the Mohammedan Turk.

The Danube question is created by Austrian aggression, that nation insisting that the government and regulation of the river between the Iron Gates, where the Danube flows through the Carpathian mountains, and Galatz, on the Russo-Rumanian border, shall be put in the hands of a mixed commission of delegates from Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Austria—though Austria has no territory on this part of the river—with a second vote for Austria, in case of an equal division. That is, that Austria, if she can cajole or threaten one of these nations into joining her, shall control the navigation of the lower Danube.

At present all the regular lines of steamers on the Danube belong to Austria, who wishes to continue the monopoly by regulations discriminating against foreign steamers, which, under the treaty of Paris, have a right to ply the river. The Slav nations oppose the Austrian monopoly as contrary to their interests.

In opening the Rumanian parliament, on Sunday, Nov. 27, King Charles declared that Rumania must insist on the free navigation of the Danube, with which the destinies of the country had always been, and would continue to be, closely bound up. The Austrian government, being informed of this, notified its minister at Bucharest to suspend all personal relations with the Rumanian cabinet, until the return to Vienna of Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. This implied menace, which was loudly applauded by the Austrian press, seems to have had its effect upon Rumania, for, Dec. 8, the representative of that country in Vienna proffered the regrets of his government that its position had been misunderstood, and otherwise explained away the royal speech.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN.

The ancient government of Japan was a centralized, absolute monarchy, the whole governing power, spiritual as well as temporal, being vested in one ruler, who was styled Mikado, or the Venerable One. The land and personal services of the people were at the disposal of the mikado, who granted them to whomsoever he would, at a low rental, and exacted a personal service of one day in twelve for every man, and of one day in twenty-four for every boy. This system was gradually undermined by the military power of the Daimios, or feudal nobles, who lodged all the temporal power in the hands of an aristocracy of 266 chiefs, headed by the Tycoon, and supported by some 500,000 men at arms,—leaving the mikado a spiritual governor only. The government of the Daimios was tyrannical and oppressive, and this led in 1868 to a revolution which reinstated the temporal power of the mikado, reducing the nobles to the position of simple tenants of the vast estates in their hereditary possession. Then, as now, the reigning mikado was Mutsu Hito, son of Komei Tenno, whom he succeeded in 1867.

There exists no law of succession to the throne, but in case of the death or abdication of the mikado, the throne devolves upon either the eldest or the most distinguished member of the Shi Shinno, the Four Imperial Relatives or royal families of Japan, styled respectively, Katzura, Ariszugawa, Fushimi, and Kannin. This law gives rise to palace intrigues every time the succession is to be determined, so that the new ruler is virtually elected by the imperial officials.

Theoretically, the mikado is an absolute sovereign, but the work of the government is carried on by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections, Center, Right and Left. The first is composed of the prime minister and five advisors; the Right includes the secretaries and assistant secretaries of the eight departments of government; the Left is the Sho-in, or council of state, a body appointed by the mikado to prepare and discuss new laws. Separately, these sections have various duties; together, they form the Great Council which is presided over by the mikado himself. Thus constituted, the council is a deliberative administrative body, to which important questions come up for settlement, and a supreme court, to which cases are appealed from the various local governments.

April 14, 1875, an imperial proclamation was issued, creating a body called "Genero," or "Sa-in," that is, a senate. It consists of thirty members, appointed by the mikado, but its duties beyond acting as a supplementary advisory body, are not defined.

Japan is divided into thirty-six ken and three fu, the latter differing from the former only in name. These divisions resemble our states, except that they have not the right of self-government, but are ruled by a governor appointed by the general government. They are subdivided into ku, or villages, and gun, or country districts. In July, 1878, an imperial decree established local elective assemblies, both in the provinces and in the minor sub-districts. Each division or sub-divisio-

elects an assembly, a body having no legislative functions but a supervisory power over the estimates and expenditures of the local government in its district. The ken of Kanagawa, for instance, with a population of 750,000, elects a ken-kai, or state assembly, of forty-seven. The term of office is four years, one half being elected every two years, and members being eligible for two consecutive terms. A tax-paying qualification is demanded both of electors and members, the former of five, and the latter of ten, yen, or dollars, per year. Though the regular session occupies thirty days in each year, with extra sessions at the will of the chairman, the members receive no payment for their services.

The duties of the ken assembly include revising and amending the provincial governor's estimates for government expenditure in their province, and to provide revenue for the same by proposing a tax bill. In case of disagreement, appeal is made to the Great Council.

The village and township assemblies mediate between the provincial government and the people. All proposed estimates and tax levies go to them for revision and amendment; they apportion the taxes and superintend the collections, hear local complaints, receive petitions, and generally represent the government to the people and the people to the government.

A convention of the chief officers of the provinces, or, perhaps, of deputies chosen by the provincial assemblies, has occasionally been held, apparently because the mikado wished to consult it. The form of government has been modeled by the reigning sovereign after the governments of Europe, and with a view, the mikado explains in his recent proclamation, to the ultimate substitution of a limited constitutional monarchy in lieu of the despotism that has lasted over 2,500 years. Early in November, a proclamation stated that the mikado intended, in the 23d year of his reign (1890), to "summon deputies of the people with a view to the establishment of a representative assembly, which will be the fulfillment of the intention entertained from the beginning," and at an early date establish a constitutional form of government. The conversion of an unqualified despotism to a liberal representative government during one man's reign would be surprising enough anywhere, but among Asiatics it is absolutely unparalleled.

Representative government, in any form, is unknown in Asia, and time only can show whether the Japanese are fit for the boon of self-government, which their benevolent despot would bestow upon them.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

In the government of Egypt, the will of the khedive, or king, is supreme, subject, however, to his obligations to the Turkish porte, and to the Anglo-French "control." Mehemet Ali, appointed governor of Egypt in 1806, made himself, five years later, absolute master of the country, by force of arms. To him and his successors the porte granted the title of "Vali," or viceroy, but Ismail, the father of Tewfik, in 1866, prevailed upon the porte to bestow the title of "Khidiv-el-Misr," Persian-Arabic for king of Egypt. By the same imperial firman, or decree, dated May 21, 1866, the succession to the Egyptian throne was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. June 8, 1873, a similar combination of diplomacy and purchase produced a decree granting the hitherto withheld rights of concluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies. By this, the khedive obtained a quasi-independence. The sovereignty of Turkey was recognized only by the annual tribute of $3,600,000, by the imperial cipher on Egyptian coin, by the preservation of the *jus légationis*, or the right of sending embassies to examine Egyptian affairs, and by the weekly prayer for the sultan in the mosques. Then came the complications concerning the national debt, commissions of inquiry from the European bondholders, and finally investigation by the representatives of England, France, Italy and Austria.

The administration of Ismail was found so prodigal that England and France demanded his abdication. He demurred, and the sultan interfered and deposed him. His son, Mohammed Tewfik, aged 27, succeeded him. Though comparatively young, Tewfik had been for some years president of the council, and minister of the interior. By the firman of the porte, of August, 1879, Tewfik found himself confirmed on the throne, but deprived of the two powers chiefly used by his father—namely, the power of raising foreign loans, and the power of indefinitely increasing the army.

The European powers were still more exacting. In the interest of the bondholders they demanded the right to supervise the entire government.

Nov. 10, 1879, the khedive issued a decree investing two controllers general, to be appointed by England and France, with full powers of investigation into either revenue or expenditure, including both public debt and general administration. They were authorized to attend all meetings of the council, and to express an opinion on any measure of general importance. They were instructed to report annually, or more frequently if they thought best. They were also empowered to appoint and dismiss their own assistants. Besides these officials—who, though paid by the khedive, could be dismissed only by their own governments,—there was appointed, April 5, 1880, an international commission of liquidation, of seven members, representing England, France, Austria, and Italy. The law of liquidation, drafted by this committee, regulates the relation between Egypt and her creditors, and is binding upon all parties concerned. Under this law, and subject to the regulation of the controllers general, the fiscal government of Egypt is administered. The controllers general at present are M. de Blignieres and Mr. Colvin, the last named being substituted by England for her first appointee, Major E. Baring.

The machinery of government includes a privy council and eight ministers. The council is an advisory body, appointed by the khedive, and subject to his will and pleasure; its duties correspond to those of an American cabinet, but it also constitutes the supreme court of appeal from the courts of justice. The executive functions of the cabinet are assigned to eight departments, presided over by eight ministers or secretaries of state, who may or may not be members of the council. The premiership is vested, of course, in the president of the council. In Ismail's time, this office was held by Tewfik, then crown prince. Under Khedive Tewfik, Riaz Pasha was prime minister until the insurrection of Sept. 9, when he was superseded by Sherif Pasha.

The Egyptian army is by no means well disciplined. In 1879, two ministers were openly insulted and beaten by mutinous troops, and last February an attempt to control the army was abandoned, through fear of rioting and insurrection. At that time three colonels, and among them Achmet el Arabi, were summoned to Kasr el Nil for a military inquiry. Arabi, a big, heavy, square-shouldered feliah, who had won his promotion under Ismail, but who still mingled with the common soldiers on equal terms,—was naturally a great favorite with his regiment, and on leaving bade the troops to come and fetch him if he were detained. The officers were laid under arrest, and the troops did come and carried them off in triumph. They then went to Abdin, and demanded of the ministry the abandonment of the inquiry, and it was conceded. The ministry of Riaz Pasha was identified in the minds of the Egyptians with the European control and the consequent cutting down of the army. This made promotion among the officers very slow, and, moreover, the ministry was considered partial to Circassian officers, which naturally angered the native Egyptians. The army was, therefore, in favor of a change of ministry, but seemed unable to agree whether to join with the porte against the khedive, or, upholding Tewfik, to denounce Riaz as the tool of the Turk and of Europe. Arabi Bey was emphatically in favor of Egypt for the Egyptians, and he alone of the colonels signed a protest of loyalty to the khedive. Riaz Pasha seems to have taken this as a sign of weakness, for he immediately ordered Arabi's regiment to Alexandria, preparatory to deposing the colonel. This precipitated matters. Arabi headed an insurrection, and marched four regiments to surround the royal palace.

manding the deposition of Riaz. It was granted, and Sherif Pasha was summoned to take the presidency of the council, and consider the other demands of the mutineers, which included, among a host of minor things, the establishment of a constitution, and the increase of the army from 15,000 to 18,000.

Sherif Pasha is a Circassian by birth, and is son-in-law of the French Colonel Seve, of Mehemet Ali's service. He is, therefore, not the choice of the "Know-nothing" Egyptian party, but being a veteran statesman, older and more conservative than Riaz, he was more generally acceptable to the opposition. In dealing with the army, he had support from an unexpected quarter, namely, from the village sheiks or municipal notables, whom Arabi Bey had summoned to join the agitation for a constitution. They came, but instead of uniting with the army, joined Sherif Pasha, saying that the soldiers had no interest in the establishment of a constitution, which was a purely civilian matter.

Backed by the civilians, Sherif Pasha refused to increase the army, but pacified the troops with minor concessions, and by the appointment of Mahmoud Samy as minister of war. The civilian party was placated by a decree issued, Oct. 4, by the khedive, convening the Assembly of Notables for Dec. 23. In 1866, Khedive Ismail revived this assembly, first projected by Mehemet Ali. It consisted of village sheiks and other provincial notables, elected by the communes, and met once a year to receive from the council a report on the administration of the past year, and also to consider and advise on all proposed fiscal changes, public works, etc. It has no legislative power, and is convened only by special decree; so that its chief purpose is to mediate between the khedive and his subjects. When first convened, it was altogether too complaisant, refusing to criticise the government. "God forbid," cried the notables, "that we should question anything the Effendina proposes." With use, however, they have become more independent in their views, and Sherif Pasha, in proposing the assembly, saw fit to exclude from its consideration all questions concerning the foreign control.

One of Premier Sherif's first acts was to suppress a French daily paper, *L'Egypt*, in compliance with a demand from the ulema, or holy men. The paper was generally offensive to the Egyptians, from its sympathy with the English in India, and the French in Algeria and Tunis, as opposed to Moslems, but the cause of suppression was that in a long extract from a French history of Egypt, it admitted the expression "fanatic successor of a false prophet," as applied to the Mohammedan Omar, who destroyed the Alexandrian library. Under the rigid press law of Egypt, this was ample cause for suppression.

For Declamation.

THE POLICY OF 1846.

From the address of John Bright, to his constituents, at Rochdale, Nov. 16, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

On an occasion like this, one of the few birthdays that may be left to me, it is impossible that the mind should not turn to a slight review of the past. The address which you have kindly presented to me, touches upon several topics. It particularly touches upon that which took me from my quiet, private and busy life in Rochdale, to the political field on which since so many of my years have been passed. Touching upon that question—I mean the great conflicts which we waged against wrong in the years from 1840 to 1846,—I am obliged to refer to a very curious fact, namely, that after many years of experience, there are some men disposed to to call in question the policy of that period. Men of whom you never heard before, and who in all their political life have not done a single thing, call in question the policy of such men as Sir Robert Peel in 1846, of Mr. Gladstone in succeeding years, and of my lamented friend, Mr. Cobden, whose services every one acquainted with the recent history of the country must acknowledge. These men call in question all this policy, and have the courage to believe, or think they can induce simple-minded men to believe, that the great body of the people are not cognizant of the enormous advantages the policy of 1846 has secured to the country.

Forty years ago the landed interest, comprising landowners and tenant farmers, doubted all we recommended, feared all that we proposed to do, and were of the opinion that our principles and plans were hostile to, if not destructive of, their interests. That was the view when we began our agitation, and the change was not very considerable when the agitation came to a close. At that time the great mass of the landowners and tenant farmers were opposed to the repeal of the corn laws. Sir Robert Peel, out of the whole of his great majority in the house of commons, took only about eighty votes, which, added to the votes of the opposite party, enabled him to carry that bill through parliament. We had not converted them, therefore, but merely vanquished them. We had created so much opinion with other classes, that, when we were aided by the terrible catastrophe of the Irish famine, the landowner and the tenant farmer were obliged to succumb.

Now what is their opinion? The great bulk of them, whether intelligent or not, believe that it would be absolute folly to attempt to go back to the policy of protection. The farmers know, and we know, that seasons are not always good, but the ancient remedy when seasons were bad—protection keeping out the foreign corn till the home corn rises so high that the farmer can make more money with a short crop than with a good crop—is gone and gone forever. There is no longer to be scarcity and high prices to cover the unproductiveness of the seasons.

* * * * * * *

I think it is impossible to account for the extraordinary improvement in the wages of agricultural laborers, of bricksetters, of gardeners, and of all your factory operatives, upon any other theory than this—that the new policy with regard to trade, which has made our trade fourfold, has made this stupendous improvement in the condition of the people. I would just tell you for one moment about that extended trade—for it is a most amazing thing. The exports from this country to foreign countries, in 1840, were worth 51,000,000*l*. Now, instead of fifty-one millions, they amount to close upon two hundred millions, so that the foreign trade has increased fourfold within that time, and, as a matter of course, the home trade must have immensely increased at the same time. But there is another point. In those days it was the commonest thing in the world for country gentlemen, and some members of the house of peers, to say that nothing could be done except by way of emigration. They did not say that if more loaves were brought into the people, more people could be fed. That is what we said. They said, "No: the people are too numerous, there is not employment for them, either in agriculture or manufacture, and what the government should do is to establish colonies, and take the people abroad." Well, the people stayed at home. The law was altered, so that the bread for them was brought here. You have added in Great Britain alone more than 10,000,000 to your population in forty years. And yet, with all that increase of population, you have had the demand for labor more steady, employment better paid, and the hours of labor shortened.

I leave the subject with only one observation. If these facts which I have stated are true and can be proved, there is not a working man in England, who has any powers of observation whatsoever, who can be other than perfectly safe against those who would enlist him in a movement to reverse the policy which Robert Peel placed upon the statute book, and which Gladstone has done so much to perfect and complete.

To the Teacher.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

We have before us "Points of History," a protracted historical catechism, by Dr. John Lord. One feature of the book is, we should say, that it puts one all out of conceit with the catechetical mode in text book histories. Questions and answers, however, do not impress on the pupil's mind the continuous narrative, the comprehension of which is, or should be, the chief object of the study. If we had the preparation of school histories, we would graduate them thus: First, a series of simple narratives, to be read aloud. This is to impress the mind of the beginner with the story of history, on the same principle that we show scholars outline map

Next, the series portraying character, which should be made as distinctive as possible. This series should also be simply read aloud, with, perhaps, a few questions to try whether the class is paying attention. Series III, should teach the pupils cause and effect in history, and Series IV, the sequence of events. Here, for the first time, we would call attention to dates, use historical charts, and endeavor to force the class to memorize some points of the lesson. Until you come to the temporal sequence of events, dates are of no more use in history than parallels and meridians upon a map until you came to teach the relative position of continents, islands, etc.

The defect in catechetical histories and in the school histories as at present constructed, is that they load the pupil's memory with insignificant names and dates, and do not impress his mind with distinct narratives, nor with distinct characters. Unless he can compare dates, or mentally combine the act with the actor, he is liable to gross blunders. The present mode is about as scientific as an attempt to teach geography, with the postal guide for a text book.

Unfortunately for the utility of the SCHOOL HERALD, we cannot formulate its contents upon this scientific method. We have not the time between the date of occurrence and the date of record; and we have not space to do justice to the subject in the form of reviews. We are forced, therefore, to present the facts in the order of their transpiring, and trust to the mental effort of the reader to insure a proper readjustment.

Apropos of the catechetical mode, no department of the HERALD has excited more criticism than the Questions for the Use of Teachers. It has been our custom, before dismissing a proof, to jot down one or two of the most pregnant questions suggested by the article, and insert them for the special consideration of teachers. This was done on the principle actuating the snark-hunters when in reviving the fainting baker,

"They roused him with jam and judicious advice,
They set him conundrums to guess."

That is, they were designed to stimulate the reader by suggesting new lines of thought and study. Many of the topics thus raised might serve for the subject of an essay; others require merely a reference to the dictionary. For instance, no one would think of confounding the Arabic sherif with the English sheriff, if he knew that the one word originally meant "high-born," and the other "shire reeve," a county officer. In defining and distinguishing between Moslem, Turk and Ottoman, the dictionary is of material assistance, but is not all-sufficient. Moslem is akin to Islam, and signifies one who does the will of God. Turk is defined as an inhabitant of Turkey, a crude definition, and Ottoman as a member of the tribe of Othman, Sultan of the Turks, who overran Asia Minor in the fourteenth century. In Afghanistan, we find the word turk meaning simply a soldier, as distinguished from a civilian, and analogy teaches us that turk-ee would be simply the plural—warriors. Turkistan is the true equivalent for land of the Turks. The Ottoman Turks were but a branch of the race, led by a mighty warrior whose name the historians tell us means "bone-breaker." If free translations are permissible, why not "bony-masher?"

We have always attempted to answer the questions in subsequent issues, whenever such information was appropriate to the news.

Publishing a newspaper differs somewhat from compiling an encyclopedia of miscellaneous information, the editors of the customary columns of Answers to *Anseres* to the contrary notwithstanding. But though we are not entirely convinced of the futility of a question column as a means of interesting readers in the study of history, we shall give up the department, and supply its place with editorial comment, which may be of more assistance to teachers of this branch of study.

BOOK NOTICES.

SOME months since, Mr. J. M. Hubbard, of Boston, issued in the form of a pamphlet (published by A. Williams & Co.,) a list of about one hundred books, condemned as pernicious reading by the critics of the London *Athenæum, Academy, Spectator, Saturday Review*, and New York *Nation*, but still to be found in the Boston library. He gives extracts from the reviews, showing the character of the books, intending the pamphlet for the guidance of library committees, in the selection, or rather in the rejection, of books. On the other hand, movements to the same end are made in the shape of guides to the proper selection of books. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has issued graded "children's lists," for distribution in the Quincy (Mass.) schools. Mr. Larned, of the Young Men's Library, at Buffalo, N. Y., has published a pamphlet of sixty-three pages, giving 1,900 titles, classified and graded, and in special cases pointed out by a distinct recommendation. The American Library Association have in preparation a similar work, an annotated handbook of 5,000 best books for the general reader, a work which promises to be a valuable addition to the numerous "librarian's assistants" already in the market.

The Spelling Game or Word Contest. Progress Publishing Co., Brooklyn.

This game is a materialized modification of the mental *verbarium* games that were once so popular. It also reminds one of that perennial product of the puzzle column,—the enigma. It also resembles the game of casino, but—we must draw the line somewhere—it is *not* "very like a whale." It is intended to exercise the faculty of combination, and encourage quickness of perception, teaching the player to recognize words metamorphosed into a curious jumble of letters. It cannot but aid in learning spelling, and remembering how the spelling school affected us, we should say it would be found not only interesting, but exciting, The game is capable of many variations, more, indeed, than would at first seem possible, and this adds largely to the lasting quality of the amusement it affords.

WORK AND PLAY. By Mary L. Jacques. Published by T. S. Denison, Chicago.

This book is in two parts, the first containing thirty-five recitations and songs for primary schools, and the second containing ten charades, four pantomimes, eight tableaux, and nine dialogues and recitations. A valuable collection, truly, yet not a compilation, for though the contents are all excellent they are quite new and original in words as well as in design. The tone of the book is instructive, each exercise teaching, gently and unobtrusively, a little lesson which pupils will be quick to perceive. The book is rightly named, for it is intended to make play of what might otherwise be dreary work, and yet to excite that exercise of perception and memory, which is, or should be, the true object of mental work. Miss Jacques understands that children's mental pabulum should be prepared not by mincing the instruction into such small particles that the pupil's faculties are not strained, but by so presenting it that the mind unconsciously puts forth its powers to grasp the welcome information. In some cases explicit directions are given with the exercise. If this had been done in every case, it might have added to the effectiveness of the book, but as the author's plan for the use of the book demands the teacher's co-operation, the omission is scarcely a defect.

MAGAZINES.

—*St. Nicholas* for December has the opening chapters of a story by Mary Mapes Dodge, Donald and Dorothy, which no doubt will prove interesting to the young readers of the magazine. Its first instalment contains dark hints and vague suggestions of a complicated plot—enough to set up two or three *Ledger* serials in business. If we were disposed to be critical, we would say that this sensational style does not please the older readers of a young people's story, although the young people themselves may regard it as "too perfectly splendid." An Angel in an Ulster is a capital story for Christmas time. Stories of Art and Artists begins a series from the pen of Sarah Erskine Clement, with a sketch of Raphael, which is beautifully illustrated with engravings of the great artist's portrait of himself, and of his "Madonna of the Chair," and "Sistine Madonna." The Poor Count's Christmas is one of Frank Stockton's inimitable fairy stories. Recollections of a Drummer Boy is continued without abatement of interest. Edward Eggleston in the opening chapters of "The Hoosier School-boy," gives some graphic pictures of a period that no other writer has ever successfully described,—life in the western rural village forty years ago. There are other articles, all entertaining, and a good proportion of poetry, illustrated with peculiar skill this time. "The Nervous Little Man," is notice ble as an exceptionally good sample of "engrossing." "The Magic Pen," an operetta, will give much pleasure to the musically inclined young people who take the magazine.

Harper's Young People, (Nos. 107-110) contains the continuation of Mr. Stoddard's interesting Indian story, Talking Leaves. Also an excellent assortment of short stories, A Private Circus, by the irrepressible Jimmy Brown; A Dangerous Plaything, by Chas. Ledyard Norton; The Lame Turkey, by Ruth Hall; The Fall of a Mountain, a very good story, by David Ker; How Tom Primrose Protected his Father, by Sydney Dayre; Max Rander's Adventure in Berlin, by Matthew White, Jr., and Amateur Indians, by James Otis. Entertaining sketches are Luck, Charlotte Corday, A Lawn Tennis Tournament; The Wreck of the Grosvenor, by James Payn; The Piano Forte, by Mrs. John Lillie, A War for an Archbishop, by George Cary Eggleston, and A Game of Foot Ball, by Sherwood Ryse. Add to this, the excellent engravings, the poems and miscellanies, and the humorous verses and pictures such as the inimitable Nursery Rhymes on page 45, and the Wedding of the Owl and the Bat on page 92—and you will see that the magazine is a welcome visitor to the many homes it enters every week.

THE SCHOOL HERALD.

VOL. 1. CHICAGO, JANUARY 1, 1882. NO. 23.

☞In Remitting fractional parts of a dollar in postage stamps, please send ONE-CENT STAMPS, *as that denomination is most generally useful.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD from December 15 to 31.

AT HOME.—News Notes—The Finding of the *Jeannette*—The United States Supreme Court—Changes in the Cabinet—Blaine, Hurlbut and Kilpatrick.

ABROAD.—News Notes—The Boundary of Greece—Peru, Ancient and Modern.

FOR DECLAMATION.—The Nervous Little Man.

LITERATURE.—Book Notices—Magazines.

TERMS:—Seventy-five cents per year for single copy; in clubs sent to **Separate Personal Addresses, 60c each**; Five copies to one address, $2.50; Eleven copies to one address, $5.00. Binder (Emerson's patent) 50 cents extra.

History of the World.

FROM DECEMBER 15 TO 31.

The Japanese government is about to establish a central bank, with a capital of twenty millions; it is to be located in Yokohama, the seaport south of Tokio, and is expected to aid materially in the extension of foreign trade.

Gen. Walter, C. B., V. C., has succeeded Gen. Donardin in command of the British forces in the colony of Hong Kong. The government to this colony also comes to the surface of the despatches in a demand for compensation, apology, etc., from the Chinese government. for the forcible confiscation of an excursion boat charged with smuggling.

Despatches from Persia, Dec. 25, state that the government has requested Ayoob Khan, the Afghan chief, residing at Ghayn, either to quit Persia or go to Meshid. Ayoob being a common name, we can not be certain that this is the pretender, who was last reported in prison at Teheran.

In Egypt the assembly of notables was opened Dec. 26. A pretended prophet has aroused an insurrection against Egyptian rule in the Central African province of Soudan, Fashoda, Pasha of the province, was recently defeated and killed by a band of these rebels.

The colonists of Natal protest loudly against the proposed restoration of Ketchwayo to the throne of Zululand.

The Algerian Arabs are seeking homes in Morocco. Bou Amena seems also to have crossed the frontier, for we read, Dec. 23, that the Morocco troops sent in pursuit had revolted and joined him in his crusade against the French. Fighting is reported on the frontier. In Tunis, also, the Arabs are seeking sanctuary, for ten thousand refugees are reported on the Tripolitan frontiers, where the Turkish authorities are said to have "interred" the hitherto irrepressible Ali Ben Amar. Whether he is dead or not, we are not told.

The best news from Russia comes primarily from her Asiatic provinces, namely, that a large part of the crew of the *Jeannette* has come ashore; and the worst, or at least the most exasperating information, namely, that the news was delayed ten days because the Russian authorities refused to send a telegram without prepayment. Arrest and trials of Nihilists are still reported in great numbers, but the charges are mainly trivial and the convictions few.

Dec. 21, the Turkish porte issued proclamation sanctioning the arrangement respecting the Turkish debt.

The Italian senate, Dec. 22, passed a reform bill containing a clause extending the right of suffrage to all who can read and write. Negotiations are in progress between the Vatican and Berlin, looking to the recognition of the claims of the Ultramontane clergy in Prussia. Bismarck has explained in the Reichstag that the matter does not concern the imperial government, but the scheme is supposed to be his "bid" for a political alliance with the Ultramontanes of the Reichstag Center. A stormy debate in the chamber, Dec. 15, on official influence in the recent elections, shows a crying need of civil service reform in Germany.

In France, Minister Bert is enforcing the provisions of the concordat, or state laws relating to clergy. He has reprimanded the prelates who left their diocese, without governmental permission, to attend the canonization ceremonies at Rome. M. Castagaoy's appointment, Dec. 28, to organize the bureau of worship, is also taken as evidence of intended stringency in the enforcement of these laws.

England is properly very much concerned about the state of Ireland, where agrarian outrages still continue and, indeed, seem to be increasing in number. Armed leaders are reported going about in Counties Clare, Kerry and Tipperary, taking vengeance on those who pay rent or even go into the land courts. The Liberal leaders, however, still profess to feel hopeful, stating that the insurrectionary spirit is confined to particular localities, and these are becoming daily more circumscribed, as the people feel the tyranny of the league. England, Holland and Spain are disputing concerning their respective rights in Borneo, their territories in that island being ill-defined. Portugal is disturbed by the reports that her colonists emigrating from the Azores to Hawaii as contract laborers, are ill-treated, and the government feels called upon to investigate the matter.

A late despatch from Peru via Paris, confirms the rumor that Pierola has resigned and sailed for Europe. His predecessor in the government, ex-President Prado, recently landed in New York.

Attempted revolutions are reported in the republics of Venezuela, Hayti and San Domingo. Mexico is infected with a speculative fever that diverts popular attention from politics, except as they concern commercial enterprises.

At home we have the presentation of new bills in Congress to awaken our interest, also the continuance of the Sherman investigation and the Guiteau trial. The changes in the president's cabinet have brought Brewster into the attorney-generalship, which may give renewed life to the languishing prosecution of the star route cases. The interior department denies that Payne has been allowed to occupy Oklahoma, and asserts that the recent rumor to that effect was started to aid in the sale of the Oklahoma Company's worthless scrip.

At Home.

OFFICIAL returns from the Virginia state election show the following majority for the Readjuster ticket: W. E. Cameron, for governor, 11,716; John F. Lewis, lieutenant governor, 11,630; F. S. Blair, attorney general, 12,278. Comparison with the vote of 1880 shows that the Republicans and Readjusters lost only about 4,000 votes by the fusion. In the legislature also, the Readjusters secured complete control, which they utilized, Dec. 20, by the election of Capt. H. H. Riddleberger to the United States senate, in place of Senator J. W. Johnston, Democrat. Riddleberger will be remembered as the author of the "Riddleberger bill" (p. 51), and as the candidate for sergeant-at-arms, who was the passive cause of the senatorial deadlock of last spring.

THE defense in the Guiteau trial practically closed its case Dec. 6. The next day the prosecution opened their testimony in rebuttal, calling witnesses to testify to the sanity of the prisoner's father and sister, and finally of the criminal himself. This occupied several days. Dec. 12, the defense was allowed to call Dr. E. C. Spitzka, to profess his belief that the prisoner was a "congenital moral imbecile or monstrosity," and, therefore, irresponsible. Dec. 15, Dr. Young, physician of the jail in which Guiteau has been confined, testified that he had "never seen anything about him that savored of insanity." The same day, Gen. J. S. Reynolds testified to holding a number of interviews with the prisoner last July, in which the prisoner had defended his crime as patriotic, but made no allusion to "inspiration," this going to show that the inspiration theory was an afterthought—an invention of the defense. The next day Mrs. Dunmire, the prisoner's former wife, testified that she had never seen in him any evidence of an unsound mind. The same day Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton declared that in examining the prisoner, he found none of the usual signs of imbecility or insanity in the contour of the head, lines of the face, teeth, roof of the mouth, nails or tongue, and thought Guiteau "looked like a man playing a part." Owing to the death of the wife of one of the jurors, the case was adjourned till the 21st, when the testimony of other experts to the same effect, was introduced. This led to the prisoner's changing his line of defense, and insisting that however sane he might be now, he was at the date of his crime irresistibly impelled by the inspiration that possessed him. Taking advantage of this admission, the prosecution moved that the accused be placed in the prisoner's dock the same as any other sane criminal, and, Dec. 28, after the Christmas adjournment, this was done.

IN reply to a resolution from the senate, the state department submitted, Dec. 15, Secretary Blaine's letter of Nov. 19, instructing Minister Lowell with regard to the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty (see pp. 156 and 170). The letter states that the treaty was made thirty years ago, under circumstances that do not now exist. That, owing to the development of the Pacific coast, the interests of the United States in the matter of a canal across the isthmus, have increased out of all proportion to those of Great Britain, and hence a modification of the treaty is demanded. While willing to retain the clause restraining the United States from making acquisitions of territory in Central America, and also that providing for free ports at the mouths of the canal, the secretary insists that the joint protectorate provision be abrogated and the United States be left free to make its own arrangements with the country through whose territory the canal is to be cut. In conclusion, it declares the purpose of the government to treat the matter solely as an American question, to be dealt with and decided by American governments only. There is little to criticise in these suggestions, yet the tone of the dispatch, following the former one which ignored the treaty altogether, has irritated England most unnecessarily. Indeed, Mr. Blaine cautions Mr. Lowell against presenting a copy of the instructions, as they would "seem discourteous if addressed to the British government. "The prompt publication of the dispatch completely neutralizes this caution, and the consequent criticism of the British press will add to the difficulty of negotiating a satisfactory settlement. The principal point of the criticism is Mr. Blaine's manifest assumption that the moment war broke out, England would disregard her treaty obligations, and blockade the canal. In view of this distrust, it is asked why England should be asked to place unlimited confidence in America's pledge not to impose discriminating duties on goods shipped through the canal.

THE following extract from the New York *Nation*, forms suggestive reading. It is to be criticised, however, inasmuch as it seems to charge the "Third-termers" of 1880 with being especially Stalwart, in the primary use of the political nickname. (See page 107.) Those who followed closely the tone of the campaign before Garfield's nomination, will remember that this is scarcely true. Gen. Grant's speeches of that date were remarkable for their moderation.

Senator David Davis has made the "discovery" that President Arthur's message in the first presidential message in forty years that has not spoken of the "South as a distinctive part of the country." Considering that President Arthur was identified with that wing of the Republican party which looked upon southern outrages and portentous dangers threatened by the "solid south" as their most valuable stock in trade, this fact is very creditable to him. But it is also a matter of great significance that scarcely any reader of the message seems to have been struck by the absence of any allusion to southern affairs. Only one or two papers, that we have seen, called attention to it. The paragraph about the south does not appear to have been missed at all. It has dropped naturally from the list of political topics. This shows how large an artificial element there was in the agitation which of late years has been striving to represent the southern question as still the most important and urgent one before the people. The absolute silence of a Stalwart president on this subject puts in a somewhat ludicrous light the conspicuous effort made last year by the leaders of the Stalwarts to advance the southern question as the leading issue in the late presidential election—the very election which opened to Mr. Arthur the succession of the presidency. The southern question has evidently ceased to be political capital.

THE FINDING OF THE JEANNETTE.

The discovery, at last, of the crew of the lost arctic steamer *Jeannette*, has excited much interest throughout the civilized world. On the 20th inst., the State Department at Washington received advices from St. Petersburgh, stating that two boat loads of the *Jeannette's* crew had reached the Siberian coast. Aid had been promptly sent to the survivors—who were in a pitiably needy condition—by the governor of Siberia, and the Russian government ordered that all necessary supplies of food, clothing, and transportation should be placed at their disposal.

On the 11th of last June, the crew reports, the *Jeannette*

What was the immediate result of the election in Virginia? What was the secondary result?

QU.—Has the Readjuster victory affected the credit of Virginia?

Note the progress of the trial of Guiteau. What is the object of the trial? If convicted, will the prisoner be convicted of sanity or of crime?

QUERIES.—What are the physiological signs of insanity?

Trace the evolution of the political sense of the term—stalwart. What is the evidence of a decline in importance of the southern question?

QU.—What president first "referred" to the south as a distinctive part of the country?

What was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty? Why is its modification demanded? What was the effect of the publication of the Blaine-Lowell dispatch?

QU.—How far is a treaty morally binding?

was crushed in the ice, at latitude 77, longitude 159. The crew left the ship, embarking in three boats, which were soon after separated by the wind and fog. Boat No. 3, with eleven men, under the command of Engineer Melville, reached the mouth of the Lena, Sept. 19. Not long after, boat No. 1, containing Capt. De Long, Dr. Ambler, and twelve seamen, reached the Lena, in a most pitiable condition. At the latest intelligence, boat No. 3 had not yet been heard from. The mouth of the Lena was doubtless agreed upon as the rendezvous of all the boats, but the boat still missing may have found a nearer harbor, or have been picked up by a fishing boat along the coast.

The passage of these boats through 300 miles of the ice-encumbered sea, is certainly one of the most remarkable achievements on record. The news of the arrival at the mainland was brought by a special messenger, on a dog-sledge, up the river Lena, thence went by courier, traveling day and night, with relays of horses, to Irkoutsk, in Eastern Siberia, whence there is telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg. Nearly three months was occupied, after the shipwrecked explorers had reached a harbor of safety, in conveying the good news thereof to the furthest outpost of the civilized world.

The steamer *Jeannette*, built in an English dockyard in 1864, had made three Arctic voyages before she was purchased by Mr. Bennett. Transferred from an English to a Californian navy-yard, she was there strengthened, rigged out, and fitted up in the most complete manner, for a journey in search of the Northwest Passage. She was well provisioned for three years, supplied with arms and ammunition, scientific instruments of every kind, including a complete set of photographic apparatus, 200 miles of telegraphic wire with telephones, and an electric light of great power. In July, 1879, she left the harbor of San Francisco, under command of Lieut. Geo. W. De Long,—an officer of the United States navy, who had served as navigator with the Polaris expedition—going west to the Aleutian Islands. She reached Ounalaska harbor, on the island of the same name, Aug. 2, 1879, whence the commander reported to the Navy Department. From this point the vessel journeyed to St. Paul's Island, a trading post of the Alaska Commercial Company, where a supply of sealskin clothing was obtained for the crew. St. Michael's, on the Yukon River, 500 miles from St. Paul's, was the next point reached by the vessel; thence her course was through St. Laurence Bay, westward, into the Arctic Ocean. The vessel was last seen in the vicinity of Herald Island, some months later. Since that time, no intelligence concerning her has reached the world, until now, though two vessels, the *Corwin* and the *Rodgers*, have vainly searched the Arctic regions for trace of her.

Find, on the map, the point where this ship was wrecked. Where the crew landed. Trace the route from San Francisco to Irkoutsk. Give name of owner and officers of ship. What is said of her equipment and the purpose of the cruise?

Qu.—When did the mania for arctic exploration begin? What is the chief object of it? What expeditions are now engaged in exploring the arctic is not the south pole also sought for?

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

By the constitution, the judicial power of the federal government is vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as congress may from time to time establish. At the time of organization, September, 1789, the number of judges in the supreme court was six; March 3, 1837, the number was extended to nine, and March 3, 1863, to ten. So, at least, says Townsend's "Civil Government," but the tenth judgeship does not seem to have been filled. The court holds one term a year in the city of Washington, beginning the first Monday in December. It is also the duty of a supreme judge, when the supreme court is not in session, to preside at the circuit courts of the section to which he is consigned.

The judicial power of the supreme court extends to all cases arising under the federal constitution and laws, or under treaties with foreign nations. But there are two kinds of jurisdiction, original and appellate. If a suit can be begun in a court, the court is said to have original jurisdiction. If suit can be brought only on appeal, after the case has been tried in some inferior court, we say that the superior court has appellate jurisdiction. So, the supreme court has original jurisdiction in a certain class of cases, affecting the various state governments and other relations with foreign countries, but in a far larger class of causes, the court has appellate jurisdiction only, since the suits have to be tried, first, either in the district or the circuit courts.

Of late years the business before the supreme court has immensely increased, so that congress is called upon to legislate for its relief. This may be done either by providing an inferior appellate court, which shall decide finally all cases, except those in which a great amount of money is involved, or by classifying the business, and providing that in only the more important cases shall all the judges be required to be present. Thus, a bill recently introduced by Mr. Manning, proposes to reorganize the court, dividing it into three branches of three judges each, and giving each branch exclusive charge of a particular class of appealed cases. Original jurisdiction cases, or cases where the construction of the constitution or of a foreign treaty, is in question, and cases brought on a writ of error from any state supreme court, are to be heard by a full bench. In other causes, the decision of the branch court shall stand, unless in cases of disagreement, when the dissenting judge may require that the decision of his colleagues be reviewed by a full court.

In this way, without making the court seem a tribunal for rich suitors only—as it might seem, if the pecuniary qualification for appeal were increased—the business of the court could be satisfactorily disposed of. And if, in the future, business of the court again became burdensome, the number of judges could be increased, and a new classification of cases made.

Dec. 19, the vacancy in the supreme bench, caused by the death of Associate Justice Nathan Clifford, of Portland, Me., was filled by the appointment of Horace Gray, chief justice of the Massachusett's supreme court. The selection was generally approved by the country, and in the senate the only opposition to confirmation came from those who thought that as Judge Clifford was a Democrat, his successor should have been chosen from the same party. The objection loses its force when we consider that a judge is not a partisan in any offensive sense of the word; nor is he a person likely to be moved by party considerations in making his decisions. From the day of appointment to the Massachusetts bench, he has carefully avoided all connection with party politics, feeling that, for a judge, it was essential, not only to be impartial, but also to seem so.

What is the supreme court? What is said of its jurisdiction? What of its proposed reorganization? What of the appointment of Judge Gray?

Qu.—Who are the present judges, and to which circuit are they assigned? Has the court jurisdiction in suits against a state government?

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

In most liberal constitutional governments the cabinet is merely a committee of the legislative body, and exists subject to the will of the majority in the house of deputies. Still, in remembrance of a more despotic government, the premier, even in England, is by legal fiction described as the person enjoying the chief "confidence of the crown." In some cases, as in Germany and the United States, the cabinet exists independent of the favor of the legislative majority. The framers of our constitution evidently did not perceive the necessity of providing the president with special advisors, other than the senate, which has advisory functions. The early secretaries of the departments were given administrative duties merely. But with the growth of the machinery of government, comes the necessity for a division of executive responsibility, and hence we have a ministry individually responsible to the pres-

What is a cabinet? (See dictionary). To what is it usually subject? Is it so in the United States? What is said of the evolution of the American cabinet? Give list of Garfield's cabinet? Of Arthur's? Describe their respective duties (p. 25). What is said of the changes in the personel of the cabinet?

Qu—When did the English commons first claim the right to choose their sovereign's advisors? What countries have responsible ministries?

ident, who is in his turn responsible for them to the country.

For list of Garfield's cabinet, and their respective duties, see page 26. On the accession of Arthur to the presidency, these officers offered their resignations, but were asked to continue in office, at least till the meeting of congress in December. Windom, of Minnesota, wishing to be a candidate for reelection to his former place in the senate, sent in his resignation a second time, and insisted on its acceptance. Judge Folger, of New York, was appointed to the vacancy. Soon after, Attorney General McVeagh insisted on resigning, though the president wished him to continue in office until the conclusion of the star route cases and the trial of Guiteau. Solicitor General Phillips took charge of the office for the time, until Dec. 16, when Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Pennsylvania, was appointed. The selection is generally commended by the press. Mr. Brewster was employed by McVeagh as government counsel in the star route cases, and is expected to prosecute them with vigor.

The other members of the cabinet, feeling that their days were numbered, were also disposed to urge the acceptance of their resignations. Dec. 12, Secretary Blaine was relieved by the appointment of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and, Dec. 20, Postmaster General James by the appointment of Timothy O. Howe. Both appointments are criticised as the substitution of men inferior to the present incumbents, but on the other hand, it is hoped that Mr. Frelinghuysen will be more conservative in his administration, and less likely to endanger the cordiality of our foreign relations by startling strokes of policy calculated rather to win applause in this country than to be favorably received abroad.

Mr. James might have been expected to remain, since he was a New Yorker, and, originally at least, a Conklingite, but he has accepted the presidency of a New York bank, and wishes to be free to attend to it. Probably a more efficient successor than Mr. Howe, who is no longer young, and has never held any administrative office, could have been found, if the president had been willing to go outside the circle of politicians to look for one. The *Nation*, with humorous sarcasm, accounts for Howe's selection by his possession of "the peculiar power, which it would be difficult to define or account for, of impressing himself on each succeeding administration as a person who must be provided for, which to a politician of moderate ability, is more precious than rubies or fine gold." The same paper unreservedly commends the appointment, Dec. 15, of J. Bancroft Davis, judge of the court of claims, to be assistant secretary of state. Times change, and likewise opinions. Mr. Davis is undoubtedly conversant with diplomatic service, but he was particularly prominent only when, as United States counsel, he urged the claim for indirect damages in the *Alabama* case, before the Geneva tribunal. The *Nation*, if we remember rightly, had no good words for him then.

BLAINE, HURLBUT AND KILPATRICK.

The original instructions, together with subsequent letters, sent by Secretary Blaine to Messrs. Hurlbut and Kilpatrick, ministers to Peru and Chili respectively, have been furnished for publication by the secretary of state. From the original instructions, it seems that Minister Christiancy and his successor, Mr. Hurlbut, were directed to recognize the Calderon government, for the reason that the Chilians were in possession of the country, and themselves recognized Calderon as the actual executive power, It is distinctly stated in his instructions that "the United States cannot refuse to recognize the rights which the Chilian government has acquired by the successes of the war, and it may be that a cession of territory will be the necessary price to be paid for peace." Mr. Hurlbut was informed that if Chili exacted territorial indemnity for the cost of war, she would be within her right, though the exercise of this right would be, perhaps, inexpedient or harsh. Of the completeness of Chilian discretion in the matter question is made.

In Mr. Kilpatrick's instructions on the same subject, the technical rights are accorded Chili, but this is accompanied a somewhat diffuse statement of the moral principles which should control the victor in making peace. These, if addressed to Hurlbut, would have, in a measure, justified his motive interfering, though hardly his manner of doing so. More the Kilpatrick dispatch, agreeable to the Blaine adaptation the Monroe doctrine, wound up with an intimation that either of the belligerents allowed any European powers to as "friend," or to "offer aid or intervention," there would "more active interposition on the part of the United States This implied a claim to a quasi-suzerainty, that might justified a less well-informed man than Mr. Hurlbut—supposing him to have seen the dispatch—in believing that the United States did claim certain rights of supervision in Chili-Peruvian affairs.

"After the transpiring of the Hurlbut-Kilpatrick disagreement (see pp. 168 and 171), Secretary Blaine addressed letters of correction to both ministers. Nov. 22, he writes Hurlbut, regretting what he diplomatically calls the popular misconstruction of his (Hurlbut's) language and conduct. Having assured the minister, in Pickwickian phrase, that state department "is in possession of no information would seem to require a withdrawal of the confidence reposed in you," the letter proceeds to censure Hurlbut's memorandum to Admiral Lynch, his letter to Senor Garcia, his intervention with President Calderon, and his "formal appeal his colleague in Chili for criticism or correction," not everything, in short, of any importance, that Hurlbut done in Peru. It tells him that, being accredited to Calderon he had no right to hold diplomatic communication with Lynch who was a Chilian officer. Nor, we may add, had he a right to allow said letter to be published in the interest of Calderon. It hints, however, that he might have worked "unofficially" to induce his Chilian associates "to support a policy giving to Peru, without the imposition of hard and abso conditions precedent, an opportunity to show that the rights and interests of Chili would be satisfied without annexation of territory." But, however much of his leisure time might spend in this missionary work, he should officially profess the strictest neutrality. He should not have allowed himself to appear as a partisan in Peruvian politics, nor hold official communication (as he did), with any other government than that to which he was accredited. Appeals that of Senor Garcia should have been referred to Washington. But the most distinct usurpation of power is to be found in the fact that Mr. Hurlbut attempted to establish diplomatic relations between the Argentine Confederation and Peru. To do this he telegraphed to the United States minister in Buenos Ayres, suggesting that a minister be sent by the Confederation to Peru. With regard to this, Mr. Blaine says: "This would have been clearly without the sphere of your proper official action at any time, but as there then existed a serious difference between Chili and the Argentine Confederation you might naturally have anticipated that such a recommendation would be considered by Chili as an effort to effect political combination against her. The United States was in search of alliance to support a hostile demonstration against Chili, and such an anxiety might well be deemed inconsistent with the professions of an impartial mediation."

In a letter of the same date, Gen. Kilpatrick is censured not furnishing Senor Balmacedo with a copy of his instructions, "instead of submitting a paraphrase, which does not fully represent their spirit and meaning." The fact being that Kilpatrick's "paraphrase" was intended to controvert Hurlbut's memorandum, Secretary Blaine's censure was not called for. In order to readjust matters between the United States and the governments of Chili and Peru, President Arthur concluded to send a special envoy (Mr. W. H. Trescot) accredited to both governments, and superseding for the time both Kilpatrick and Hurlbut. As to the arrest of Calderon President Arthur regrets it, and hopes to be "relieved of the painful impression that it was intended as a rebuke to friendly disposition of the United States."

What were Minister Hurlbut's first instructions on the Chili-Peruvian question? What were those of Mr. Kilpatrick on the same subject? Wherein criticised? What was the disagreement referred to? After hearing of it what did Mr. Blaine write to Hurlbut? To Kilpatrick? What is said of Peruvian claims?

Qu.—Why should not these ministers teach Chili her Christian duty, as we understand it? Supposing the Landreau and Cochet claims allowed, what would—ceteris paribus—be their market value?

The instructions personally given to special Envoy Trescott have not been made public, but the rumors concerning Peruvian claims led (Dec. 20) to the publication of a dispatch, dated the 16th, in which Trescott is requested to assure Chili that the United States does not contemplate intervention in behalf of private claims, but that with regard to the claim of John C. Landreau, he should repeat the request, long since made, for an authoritative investigation, and also request that, if found valid, its settlement should be provided for in case of the cession to Chili of the property to which the claim attaches.

There are two private claims against Peru, the Landreau claim for $125,000,000, and the Cochet claim for $900,000,000. Both are based on the application of Peruvian mining laws to the discovery of the commercial value of the deposits of fertilizers. The first is owned by the assignees of Landreau, himself a naturalized citizen of the United States, and the second by a New York company, (with a Georgia state charter) which purchased the claim of a citizen of Peru. The claims, therefore, stand upon very different footing; for Landreau claimants can ask the friendly intervention of this government in support of their claim, whereas the Peruvian Company holds only the rights which belong to the original owner. Still Landreau's claim, arising from Peruvian laws, must be tried by the courts of that country, which have already rebuffed him. The correspondence between Hurlbut and Blaine on the subject of these claims was published Dec. 18, and presents the conduct of the minister and the department in a favorable light. Oct. 27, Secretary Blaine telegraphed, "Your position must not be used in aid of any credit, industrial, or any other financial or speculative association," a warning which Minister Hurlbut seems to have carefully heeded. While both secretary and minister give the Landreau claim a degree of endorsement, yet they only ask, as it is right and proper that they should ask, that Peru, or Chili as the prospective successor of Peru in the ownership of Tarapaca, should give the claim a "respectful hearing before tribunals of the country." The claim of the Peruvian Company is ignored for reasons given, but is incidentally pronounced preposterous in extent and extraordinary in the manner of presentment, better adapted to creating a commercial enterprise, than to any judicial, or quasi-judicial, action."

Abroad.

THE Honolulu press of Dec. 10, publishes the report of W. M. Armstrong, Hawaiian commissioner of immigration, who accompanied King Kalakua in his recent tour of the world, with a view of studying the immigration question. He opposes East Indian immigration, mainly on account of the debased condition of the lower order of Indians, and their lack of stamina. Chinese immigration will be considered in a separate report. The Japanese are desirable immigrants, but are not inclined to leave their own country. Portuguese should be encouraged to come from the Azores, by appointment of a special commission to reside at that place. General European immigration he considers highly desirable, but unobtainable, as Europeans seek homesteads, and Hawaii can supply nothing but contract labor. Apropos of this matter of contract labor, the Hawaiian press denounce as false the San Francisco accounts of the hardships inflicted on the laborers imported under contracts, who were said to be treated little better than slaves.

RUMORS of a political disturbance come from Norway, which has been ever since 1814, united with Sweden under the house of Ponte Corvo. The dynasty was established in 1810, by the French Marshal Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo. Norway was coerced into the union, but seems to have accepted the bond in good faith, expecting to receive equal consideration with Sweden. This, the Norwegians complain, they have not had, and their loyalty is correspondingly shaken. A graver cause of complaint arises from the recent action of King Oscar II. By the Grundlov, the Norwegian constitution, the legislative power is vested in a representative body, which is called the Storthing, or Great Court. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storthing, but except in constitutional matters, this power can be exercised only twice. Should the law be passed at three sessions—the body meets every three years—it becomes a law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. A bill recently became a law in this manner, but the king persists in his disapproval, and refuses to execute the law. The Norwegians rightly consider this insulting to their dignity as a sovereign people, and are agitating the question of secession, and the establishment of a republic.

THE Brazilian constitution was framed in 1823, by Dom Pedro I, the first emperor, and amended in 1831. It is said to have been modeled on the governments of England and Belgium. The royal family of Portugal, the house of Braganza, fled to Brazil in 1807, and when it returned to power in 1821, the crown Prince saw fit to abdicate the Portuguese succession in favor of his sister, and to remain in Brazil, where he was chosen first "perpetual protector," and afterward constitutional emperor, Oct. 12, 1822. In 1831, he chose rather to abdicate than submit to the demands of his subjects, and the crown devolved upon his six-year old son, Dom Pedro II, the present emperor. Dom, we may say,—from the Latin *dominus*—is a Portuguese title applied to royalty and high church dignitaries, and not, like the Spanish Don, a title of courtesy merely. Four powers are recognized in the constitution, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the "moderating" power or royal prerogative. The imperial legislative power, as distinguished from the provincial, is vested in an assembly of two houses, both elected by the people, but under different forms. In the election of senators, the emperor, as moderator, has a choice between three candidates nominated by the electoral colleges. These number fifty-eight, and hold office for life. The quadrennial chamber of deputies has also been hitherto chosen indirectly, though through different electoral colleges, but by a recent change the choice is made direct. With the exception of the property qualifications demanded at every stage, the government is very democratic in theory, but in practice threw the chief power in the hands of the ministry, who are charged with manipulating and corrupting the electoral deputies. Dom Pedro I resigned, refusing to recall a ministry which "had the confidence of the public," and saying that he would "do everything for the people, but nothing by the people." His son has more confidence in the masses, and the recent change in the mode of election was a virtual appeal by him to the people to rid him of the tyranny of the ministerial clique, and the result shows that the appeal was not made in vain.

IN a late issue of the New York *Evening Post*, we find quite an interesting account of a partially successful attempt of the French Republicans in the lower chamber to unite their various "groups" by means of the caucus. Now the caucus for nominating candidates, as known to us, is an unheard-of novelty in European politics, but the party caucus called by legislators—to wit, a meeting of members of the same party for extra parliamentary ends, to ensure unity of action on any important matter,—though not known by the same name, is not altogether a strange thing over the water.

In England, outside meetings of members of parliament,

How is Norway governed? What caused the present political agitation?

QU.—Can an executive be legally compelled to execute a law?

What is said of the Brazilian constitution? Of election laws? Of causes leading to recent change? Of its effect? p. 178.

QU.—What caused the flight of the royal family of Portugal to Brazil?

[illegible] can you say of the Hawaiian government? (p. 101). Its politics? Of immigration? Hawaii worked by contract labor?

adherents of the same party, convened to discuss plans of action, or to receive instructions from the leader of the party,—have been held for two hundred years or more. It would be difficult, indeed, to keep up a party without them, for no body of men, however harmonious their desires, can work together without opportunity for mutual discussion, and this discussion, cannot, of course, be carried on in the presence of their opponents, But though this is the case, such meetings are far less necessary in England than here, because of the greater subordination of the party to its leader, and in France, where indeed they are a novelty, they may not work well because the force which lies in union is so imperfectly understood by a nation unaccustomed to party organization. For instance, this first attempt to fuse the various "groups" of the Republicans meets with the open opposition of sixty-eight members of the Left, who, obstinately refusing to go into caucus, form a new group, which will constantly threaten and hamper the main party. This attempt to keep together a well-disciplined majority, which of course is Gambetta's idea, is a very new thing in France, and may prove hard. Had Mr. Gambetta the power that Gladstone has, to dissolve the party at pleasure, he would find the task of making its various factions work together a more simple one. If Mr. Gladstone is annoyed by recalcitrant members of his party, he can dissolve the house, and appeal to the country, thus forcing upon his opponents the expense and risk of a fresh election. But the French premier must have the consent of the senate to dissolve the chamber, and cannot, therefore, inflict upon troublesome members of the party the most effective punishment. And his work is rendered the more difficult by the fact already alluded to, that Frenchmen have not yet learned the first syllable of the secret of party success,—that there is no strength without united action.

THE BOUNDARY OF GREECE.

In Harper's Magazine for December, 1881, appears an article, by Robert Keep, on the recent changes in the northern boundary of Greece.

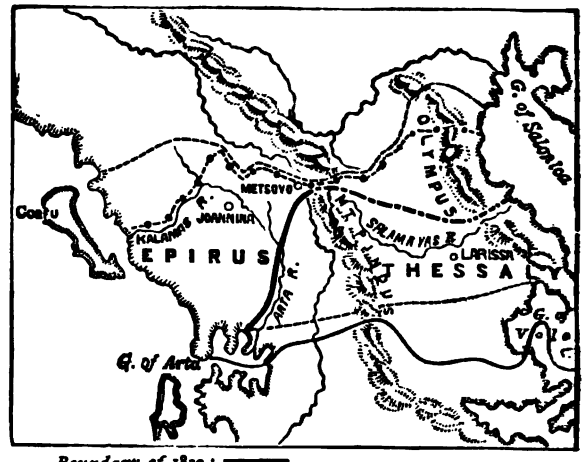
By reference to the accompanying map, it will be seen that the northern limit of Greece as established in 1832, and preserved until the Constantinople Conference of 1881, included in that country no part of either Epirus or Thessaly.

During the Russo-Turkish war, when the close advance of the Russian army would have prevented interference by the Turks with an effort on the part of the Greeks to occupy the desired territory, the latter were held back by an assurance that, at the proper time, their claims should receive full attention from the powers. The Greek nation, therefore, looked forward with sanguine hopes to the meeting of the Berlin congress in 1878, and great was their disappointment when that congress took no further action on the claims of Greece, than to recommend that Greece and Turkey come to a new arrangement respecting the boundary. To be sure, it suggested that the valleys of the Kalamas and the Salamryas rivers would furnish good natural boundaries, but this mere suggestion was so unlikely to make any impression upon the Turkish government, that the failure of the two subsequent conferences between Greek and Turkish representatives to give effect to the recommendation of the congress, and agree upon a new boundary, caused no surprise.

Later events, however, made it seem probable that this delay in justice would result in advantage rather than injury to Greece.

The Conference of Berlin, in June, 1880, composed of representatives of Russia, Austria, Germany, France, Italy and England, was called especially for the consideration of the disputed Grecian boundary question. The formal request for the conference was made by Germany, but it was understood that the influence of England had really originated it. The conference was presided over by Prince Hohenlohe, Bismarck being ill at the time. After preliminaries, the French embassador outlined the proposed boundary, as follows:

"The frontier will follow the valley of Halamas from the outfall of that river in the Ionian Sea up to its source; then the summits which form the line of separation between the basins of the Voioussa (Aous), of the Haliachma (Haliacmon), and their tributaries, to the north, and those of the Kalamas (Thyamis), of the Arta (Arachthus), of the Aspropotamus (Achelous), of the Salamryas (Peneios), and their tributaries, to the south, so as to arrive at Olympus, the summits of which



Boundary of 1832: ——
Adopted by Berlin Conference of 1880. - - - - - -
Boundaries Proposed by Greece and Turkey. ————
Settled by Constantinople Conference of 1881 ——

it will follow to the eastern termination of the mountain on the Ægean Sea."

After the reading of this proposition, the other embassadors each made formal assent to its terms in the name of his government.

The wishes of Greece and Turkey were then offered in writing, as representatives of these governments were not present. The boundary desired by Greece followed the line above drawn, including in addition the strip of territory opposite Corfu, on the west coast, and on the east coast, the northern slopes of Mount Olympus. The line suggested by the Turkish government, as most satisfactory to its desires, ran from the Gulf of Volo on the east to that of Arta on the west, practically the boundary established in 1832, the only additional privilege granted to Greece, being the control of the two gulfs. These counter propositions aroused some discussion, but, finally, the boundary, as outlined by the French ambassador, was adopted by a unanimous vote by the representatives of the great powers of Europe. This boundary gave to Greece even more than had been suggested by the protocol of the Berlin Congress of two years' previous. Had it been agreed to by Turkey, it would have given Greece an increase of territory equal to four-sevenths of her area, and an increase of about one-third in population.

But after this decision, Turkey resorted to the device of delay to avoid carrying it out. The device was in a measure successful, for it won from France, Germany and Austria, an expressed willingness to accept a compromise, and this led to the conference of the powers, at Constantinople, in the spring of 1881. The decision of this meeting awarded to Greece the northern shore of the Gulf of Arta (Ambracia) and the southern part of Thessaly to the Peneios. By this award Greece was disappointed in her dearest hope, to win that of gaining the three important towns of Metsovo, Janina,

---

What is said of the party caucus in France? In England? Upon what causes does its success depend?

Qu.—What is the origin of the word caucus? Of the thing?

Trace the various boundaries. How did the result of the Berlin conference Greek expectation? Was the conference more favorably inclined? Why ence in boundaries proposed. Why was the decision of the conference forced? What was the final result?

Qu.—How far is this increase of territory likely to add to the wealth Greece? What is the productive capacity of Thessaly, and how far veloped?

and Larissa—the two latter the capitals of Thessaly and Epirus respectively, and the former the fortress that commands the passage over the mountains between them. Larissa alone was included in the territory granted. Both Greece and Turkey acceding to the terms of this award, military representatives of the powers were appointed to witness the transfer of territory. This transfer was in progress for some two months, and was completed on the 22d of August, 1881.

PERU, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

It is noteworthy, perhaps, that, with the exception of the Boer insurrection in the Transvaal, the wars of 1881 were fought in what we might call,—using the poet Halleck's phrase—"haunted air," and on the ashes of ancient empires. In Afghanistan or Algeria, Turkistan or Tunis, Albania or Arizona, war was waged upon the half-forgotten sites of a long-extinct civilization. The recent conquest of Peru was no exception to this rule, for the civilization of the land of the Incas rises to a degree that surprises the student of American history. Many of our readers, doubtless, received their first impression of the existence of Peru from Mitchell's geography, with its picture of the Inca offering to Pizarro, as his personal ransom, to "fill the room in which he was confined, as high as he could reach, with vessels of gold," and its record of how, in spite of his fulfillment of this promise, he was cruelly put to death. Tradition says that the room was of 22x17 feet floor, and that the promised gold was to reach as high as Pizarro could reach with the point of his sword, and further estimates the value of the projected heap at $220,000,000, but says that only half of it was furnished, the rest being on the way when the impatient Spaniards put their prisoner to death; whereupon the Peruvians buried their gold, which remains a sort of "Captain Kidd's" treasure, to excite the imaginations of South American fortune hunters. The Inca's name, we may mention, was Atahualpa, not Alonzo, as it appeared in the extracts from Sheridan Knowles' play to be found in McGuffey's readers, and Piru was not the native name of the country, but a Spanish corruption of Biru, the name of one of the rivers.

Of the extent of the empire of the Incas, Mr. E. George Squier, in his book of travels in Peru, page 5, says, "The Inca empire had attained its greatest extension and power precisely at the period of the discovery [of America] by Columbus, under the reign of Huayna Capac, who rather than Huascar or Atahualpa, should be called the last of the Incas. His father, the Inca Tupac Yupaqui, had pushed his conquests, on the south, beyond the great desert of Atcama, to the river Maule in Chili, while at the same time Huayna Capac himself had reduced the powerful and refined kingdom of the Sciris of Quito, on the north. From their great dominating central plateau, the Incas had pressed down to the Pacific on the one hand, and to the dense forests of the Amazonian valleys on the other. Throughout this wide region, and over all its nations, principalities and tribes, Huayna Capac, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, ruled supreme. His empire extended from four degrees above the equator to the thirty-fourth southern parellel of latitude, a distance of not far from 3,000 miles, while from east to west it spread, with varying width, from the Pacific to the valleys of Pancartambo and Chuquisaca, an average distance of nearly 400 miles, covering an area, therefore, of more than 1,000,000 square miles, equal to about one-third of the total area of the United States, or to the whole of the United States lying east of the Mississippi river. The present population of the three states, which were wholly or in part included in the Inca empire—namely, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia—does not exceed five millions. I think it would be safe to estimate the population under Inca rule at about double the number, or, perhaps, somewhere between ten and twelve millions; notwithstanding Las Casas, the good, but not very accurate, bishop of Chiapa, tells us that "in the province of Peru alone the Spaniards killed above forty millions of people."

The modern Peruvians are descendants from a variety of races, and speak a corrupt Spanish dialect. Many travelers compare them unfavorably with the ancient Peruvians (see Duffield's Peru in the Guano Age), declaring them socially and politically corrupt. Of course there are many exceptions to such a general condemnation, but the modern history of the so-called republic shows little capacity for self government. The war between Peru and Bolivia on one side, and Chili on the other, began in April, 1879, (see page 7) on account of disputes over the working of the guano deposits and the nitrate of soda beds in the neutral zone, between Bolivia and Chili, and in the province of Tarapaca, Peru. The trade in fertilizers formed the chief income of Peru and Bolivia, their tariffs producing little, and direct taxes being unknown. Government monopolies were enforced to the extent of depriving Chilian companies of their vested rights without promise of compensation, hence the war.

After a series of naval victories, Chili invaded Peru in 1880. Pierola was then president, or, rather, dictator, vice Gen. M. I. Prado, who was forced to flee the country after a defeat by the Chilians. June 1, 1880, an insurrection in Bolivia deposed Gen. Daza for a similar cause, and led to the installation in the presidency of Dr. N. Campero. This, however, seems the normal method of election in Bolivia and Peru. In much the same fashion, Pierola was disowned by a large portion of the people after the defeats at Chorillos and Miraflores, and the Calderon government set up. (See pp. 7, 14 and 35.) The new government could not come to terms with Chili on the question of the war indemnity, to secure the payment of which Chili proposed to hold the province of Tarapaca. To this the Peruvians objected, offering instead a new issue of bonds. Meanwhile, Pierola had set up a government in the interior. His lieutenants were Montero, Solar and Caceres. The seat of government was wherever the president might happen to be, but chiefly at Ayacucho. Col. Caceres' headquarters were near Chicla, ninty miles up the Oroya Railway from Lima; Dr. Solar occupied Arequipa. Montero's headquarters are not given, but as he soon deserted Pierola, it does not much matter.

July 10, Calderon assembled a congress at Chorillos. Early in August, Pierola assembled another at Ayacucho, and each denounced the other as traitorous and counterfeit. Pierola maintained his offensive and defensive alliance with Bolivia, and vowed with Campero, to continue the war to the last extremity.

Montero having joined the Calderon government, was made vice president. This seems to have led to the desertion from Pierola's side of the city and province of Arequipa, whether with or without Solar, we are not told. Caceres, also, recently disowned his chief, and hence we are not surprised at the rumor that Pierola has been forced to flee the country.

But the misfortunes of Pierola do not seem to have strengthened Calderon. The provisional government, so-called, perhaps, because its members were on board wages, or maybe because it was expected to provide for the Chilian army of occupation; certainly not because it meant to pave the way for a more legitimate government—was of short duration. It could not satisfy both the people and the enemy, and Calderon is believed to have relied somewhat on the assistance of the United States. Finally, Oct. 11, the government was suppressed by the proclamation of Admiral Lynch, who, May 16, had succeeded Col. Lagos in command of the Chilian army of occupation. Calderon insisting on exercising the functions of government, the Chilian commander arrested him and sent him to Santiago. (See pp. 150, 161, 163, and 171.)

Pierola's flight and Calderon's arrest, leaves Montero in a position to assume the presidency; and, if he can make terms with Chili on the one hand, and with his rivals on the other, to secure himself against the return of the ex-presidents.

Since the capture of Lima, though the country has not been at peace, there has been no organized warfare. Skirmishes between the Chilians and the montoneros, and depredations com-

---

What is said of the wars of 1881? What ancient empires are here spoken of? [p. 63, 109, 110, 116, 127.] What is said of the name Peru, or Piru? Trace the outline of the ancient Inca empire. How do the modern Peruvians compare [in practice] with the teachings of the race that preceded them? Describe the Chili-Peruvian war. Peru's rival government.

Qu.—What governments levy direct taxes? What part do these taxes play in the history of taxation? How do armed revolutions affect rights of person and property, courts, local authorities, etc.?

mitted by the latter have found a place in the dispatches, which, however, fail to explain what the montoneros are. Dr. J. J. Von Tschudi, in his "Travels in Peru," 141, thus describes them: "In time of war, a corps is raised, consisting chiefly of highway robbers and persons, who by various offenses have forfeited their freedom or their lives." These are called montoneros, and are a sort of irregular cavalry employed as outposts, skirmishers, scouts, etc. They are armed with a short carbine, and sword, wear no uniform, and are often tattered and barefoot. War over, they become outlaws again, from choice, however, not from necessity. In the service they behave well or ill, according to the discipline they are under.

For Declamation.

THE NERVOUS LITTLE MAN.

MALCOLM DOUGLAS.

In a little house that stood
In the middle of a wood,
Dwelt a little man as nervous as could be,
"Without any neighbor near
I am quite undone with fear,
So I'd better buy a gun," one day said he.

But a gun placed at the head
Of his large old-fashioned bed,
Caused the little man untold anxiety,
"It might go off some night
And then I'd die of fright,
I'll get a boy to watch the gun," said he.

He engaged a boy to stand
With the weapon in his hand,
But the younster with the trigger was too free;
"If the boy does not look out
He will kill us both, no doubt,
So I'll have the father watch his son," said he.

And guarded by the gun,
The father and the son,
The little man oft chuckles in his glee;
"When the sun sinks in the west,
It is sweet to go to rest
With the thought that I am safe from harm," says he.

—*St. Nicholas.*

NORTH AND SOUTH.

There is no boundary line for separating us, with cordons of custom-houses and garrisons of standing armies, which would change the whole character of our institutions. We are one, by the configuration of nature and by the strong impress of art; inextricably interwined by the lay of our land, the run of our rivers, the chain of our lakes, and the iron network of our crossing and recrossing and ever multiplying and still advancing tracks of trade and travel. We are one, by the memories of our fathers. We are one, by the hopes of our children. We are one, by a Constitution and a Union, which have not only survived the shock of foreign and of civil war, but have stood the obeyance of almost all administration, while the whole people were waiting breathless, in alternate hope and fear, for the issues of an execrable crime. We are one, bound together afresh by the electric chords of sympathy and sorrow, vibrating and thrilling day by day of the livelong summer, through every one of our hearts, for our basely-wounded and bravely-suffering president, bringing us all down on our knees together in common supplication for his life, and involving us all at last in a common flood of grief at his death.

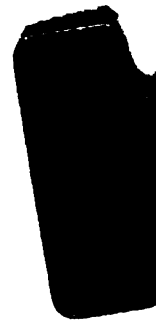
—*R. C. Winthrop, at Yorktown.*

MAGAZINES.

Lippincott's Magazine for January opens with an illustrated article on Seville, by S. P. Scott, which will be found entertaining as well as instructive. Dr Oswald writes with characteristic liveliness of Animal Pets. E. C. Bruce describes one modern institution, The Railway Station, and K. T. Ely comes forward in defense of another, namely: The Common School, showing conscientiousness of purpose but a deficient logical sense; Decoration Under Difficulties by Helen Campbell, is a well written sketch, as is also a description by M. A. G., of a visit to a silver mine, given under the title of A Trip to Tophet. Fiction is represented by a new serial, Steph n Guthrie, which is to run through six numbers, and by several short stories. A Comedy of Errors, by Henry A. Beers, and Th B nk Secret, by Wm. O. Stoddard, though perhaps not first-class, are commendable and amusing, but Hazel, by Clara Hall Randolph is ill conditioned, even to manginess. There are several very fair poems, and a number of readable notes and criticisms. A striking anecdote, The Atonement of Blood, by M. H., loses its value as a contribution to history by not being fortified by authority. The illustrations in *Lippincott* are all and always good, but the group of six, entitled The Collecting Mania, are particularly exquisite, both in design and execution.

The frontispiece of the *Century*, for January, is a portrait of President Louis Adolphe Thiers, and in this connection is given Reminiscences of Thiers, a paper by E. B. Washburne. The first two illustrated articles are, A Provincial Capital of Mexico, by Mary Hallock Foote, and The Revival of Burano Lace, by Catherine Cornaro. Both are well written; a more notable paper is Ernest Ingersoll's illustrated description of the Caverns of Luray, Page Co., Va.. The customary art paper, Oriental and Early Greek Architecture, by Lucy M. Mitchell, also profusely illustrated, as, indeed, such essays must needs be, if they are to convey vivid ideas; still another commendable essay, Who Were the Chartists? by W. J. Linton, is furnished with finely engraved portraits of the Chartist notables, a feature which materially aids the text in vindicating the character of these popular agitators. Instructive as well as interesting papers are English and American Song Birds, by John Bruroughs; The Increase of Divorce, by Washington Gladden; From Mentor to Elberon, by Col A. F. Rockwell, and Legal Aspects of the Mormon Problem, by Arthur G. Sedgwick. The serials, by Mrs. Burnett, and Mr. Howel's increase in interest, but are scarcely far enough advanced to admit of criticism. Ill conceived, though not ill written, is the criticism we would pass upon Mrs. Spofford's Old Madame, but remembering that tastes differ, and that the shambling monkey doubtless seems to his tribe the true model of grace and dignity, we forbear. The poems in this number are quite tolerable—if not more so,—and the humorous verses in Bric-a-Brac are especially mirth-provoking.

Two full-page engravings in the January *Harper* are especially notable: the frontispiece, The Challenge, and the illustration and engrossing of Robert Herrick's poem Eternity. Illustrated additions to current history are King Coal's Highway, by G. T. Muller; With the Van Guard in Mexico, by W. H. Bishop; Journalistic London, No IV, by Jos. Hatton; Young Men's Christian Association, by George R. Crooks, and to a certain extent, the art paper, Ancient and Modern Venetian Glass of Murano, by James Jackson Jarves. Not less interesting are the papers, The Boundary of Greece, and the Political Aspects of Mormonism, by Robert P. Keep and the Hon. G. T. Edmonds respectively. Wm. T. Davis contributes an extended paper in answer to the self-inflicted conundrum, Who Were the Pilgrims? Thos. Hardy's serial, A Laodicean, ends satisfactorally in this number, the heroine getting bravely over her lukewarmness, though a degree of Hardy's patent feminine fickleness is maintained to the last. Miss Woolson's series, Anne, takes a new tack, or, to vary the metaphor, the author, having passed her heroine through all the arches, brings her out as a rover. The Jonce Trammel Compromise, by R. M. Johnston, is a very fair "poor-white" story; Mr. Stockton's attempt, In the Southeast Section, is more successful, but shows a defective sense of poetic justice. After having humbugged his readers into taking a wild goose chase after an archeological discovery, the author suddenly nudges his victim in the ribs with—pointing to the leading couple—"Let's marry 'em and call it square." The editorials, poems, etc. are fair, but nothing to brag of, though one poem, Pastor Dankwart, commemorates a notable event in Pomeranian history, and claims interest on that account.

—The first paper in the January *Atlantic* is Mr. Howells' description of what he saw in visiting a Boston police court. It is well written, humane, yet not sentimental, giving an insight to the character and life of the criminal classes. Mr. Bishop's promised serial is postponed, but Mr. Lathrop begins a story that opens remarkably well, but, apparently, with a plot that can hardly be properly wrought out in the three numbers allotted to it. Rev. E. E. Hale furnishes what we may consider a very remarkable paper. He has fallen a victim to the mania which so affects Mr. Moody, viz., that people don't sufficiently read the scriptural history, and proceeds to give a modernized account of a person he styles "John Baptist." Why not Rev. J. Baptist? The term would not be more anachronistic than the general tone of his interpretation of the weird prophet's life and character and surroundings. Another notable paper is Studies in the South—the first of a series, by the author of Certain Dangerous Tendencies. If true, the article certainly adds largely to our knowledge of less-visited sections of the South. In view of the periennial assurance from the northern press that the southern "moonshiner" is prompted to break the federal laws, it is instructive to read that these mountaineers are almost uniformly Republicans. This is less because they sympathize with Northern Republicanism than because they have "always voted agin them fine chaps down ther in the towns an' always shell." Elizabeth Robins contributes a very interesting article on Hindu Humor, and Mr. A. Granville Bradley one on the "Prominence of Athleticism in England, while H. H. gives a very entertaining description of A Midsummer Fete in the Pueblo of San Juan. S. A. L. E. M. furnishes an unpleasant story called And Joe. It is not merely coarse but—well, considering the political and religious onslaught on Mormon polygamy, it would become authors of moral tales to present some defined and defensible view of the marriage relation. And this is a question which calls for something more than reference to the golden rule.

3 2044 102 792 116